



King's College
The British School of Madrid

Soto de Viñuelas

Managing Allegations Against Other Pupils Policy

DfE guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education (2016) says that ‘Governing Bodies should ensure that there are procedures in place to handle allegations against other children’. The guidance also states the importance of minimising the risks of peer-on-peer abuse. In most instances, the conduct of pupils towards each other will be covered by the school’s Behaviour Policy. Some allegations may be of such a serious nature that they may raise safeguarding concerns. These allegations are most likely to include physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. It is also likely that incidents dealt with under this policy will involve older pupils and their behaviour towards younger pupils or those who are vulnerable.

The safeguarding implications of sexual activity between young people

The intervention of child protection agencies in situations involving sexual activity between children can require difficult professional judgments. Some situations are statutorily clear – for example, a child under the age of 13 cannot consent to sexual activity. But it will not necessarily be appropriate to initiate safeguarding procedures where sexual activity involving children and young people below the age of legal consent (16 years) comes to notice. In our society generally the age at which children become sexually active has steadily dropped. It is important to distinguish between consensual sexual activity between children of a similar age (where at least one is below the age of consent), and sexual activity involving a power imbalance, or some form of coercion or exploitation. It may also be difficult to be sure that what has or has been alleged to have taken place definitely does have a sexual component.

As usual, important decisions should be made on a case by case basis, on the basis of an assessment of the children’s best interests. Referral under safeguarding arrangements may be necessary, guided by an assessment of the extent to which a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm. Key specific considerations will include:

- The age, maturity and understanding of the children;
- Any disability or special needs of the children;
- Their social and family circumstance;
- Any evidence in the behaviour or presentation of the children that might suggest they have been harmed;
- Any evidence of pressure to engage in sexual activity;
- Any indication of sexual exploitation.



King's College
The British School of Madrid

Soto de Viñuelas

There are also contextual factors. Gender, sexuality, race and levels of sexual knowledge can all be used to exert power. A sexual predator may sometimes be a woman or girl and the victim a boy.

Policy

At King's College, Soto de Viñuelas we believe that all children have a right to attend school and learn in a safe environment. Children should be free from harm by adults in the school and other pupils.

We recognise that some pupils will sometimes negatively affect the learning and wellbeing of others and their behaviour will be dealt with under the School's behaviour policy.

Prevention

As a school we will minimise the risk of allegations against other pupils by:

- Providing a developmentally appropriate PSCHÉ syllabus which develops pupils' understanding of acceptable behaviour and keeping themselves safe.
- Having systems in place for any pupil to raise concerns with staff, knowing that they will be listened to, believed and valued.
- Delivering targeted work on assertiveness and keeping safe those pupils identified as being at risk.
- Developing robust risk assessments & providing targeted work for pupils identified as being a potential risk to other pupils.

Allegations against other pupils which are safeguarding issues

Occasionally, allegations may be made against pupils by others in the school, which are of a safeguarding nature. Safeguarding issues raised in this way may include physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. It is likely that, to be considered a safeguarding allegation against a pupil, some of the following features will be found.

If the allegation:

- Is made against an older pupil and refers to their behaviour towards a younger pupil or a more vulnerable pupil.
- Is of a serious nature, possibly including a criminal offence.



King's College
The British School of Madrid

Soto de Viñuelas

- Raises risk factors for other pupils in the school.
- Indicates that other pupils may have been affected by this pupil.
- Indicates that young people outside the school may be affected by this pupil.

Examples of safeguarding issues against a pupil could include Physical Abuse

- Violence particularly pre-planned.
- Forcing others to use drugs or alcohol.

Emotional Abuse

- Blackmail or extortion
- Threats and intimidation

Sexual Abuse

- Indecent exposure, indecent touching or serious sexual assaults.
- Forcing others to watch pornography or take part in sexting.

Sexual Exploitation

- Encouraging other children to engage in inappropriate sexual behaviour (for example - having an older boyfriend/girlfriend, associating with unknown adults or other sexually exploited children, staying out overnight).
- Photographing or videoing other children performing indecent acts.



Minimising the risk of safeguarding concerns towards pupils from other pupils

On occasion, some students will present a safeguarding risk to other students. The school should be informed that the young person raises safeguarding concerns, for example they are coming back to school following a period of custody or have experienced significant abuse themselves. These students will need an individual risk management plan to ensure that other students are kept safe and they themselves are not laid open to malicious allegations. There is a need to balance the tension between privacy and safeguarding.

What to do

When an allegation is made by a pupil against another pupil, members of staff should consider whether the complaint raises a safeguarding issue. If there is a safeguarding concern then the DSL must be informed. A factual record should be made of the allegation, but no attempt at this stage should be made to investigate the circumstances.

The DSL should contact the local safeguarding authorities to discuss the case. The DSL will make a record of the concern, the discussion and any outcome and copies will be kept in both pupils' files.

If an allegation of a potential criminal offence is made, the police should be contacted at the earliest opportunity and the parents' informed (both sets of parents from both of the students). It may be appropriate to exclude the pupil being complained about for a period of time according to the school's behaviour policy and procedures.

Where neither the police nor the local safeguarding authorities accept the complaint, a thorough school investigation should take place into the matter using the school's disciplinary procedures. In situations where the school considers a safeguarding risk is present, a risk assessment should be prepared along with a preventative, supervision plan. The plan should be put in place, monitored and a date set for a follow-up evaluation with everyone concerned.

Created by: Dawn Akyurek October 2016 / September 2017	Policy Category:
Reviewed by: Paul Crouch - June 2021	Next Review: June 2022