



## Tackling Child on Child abuse/sexual harassment and violence Policy

Policy written May 2021 – Review date May 2027

### Content

<b>1.0 Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0 Understanding Child on Child abuse</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3.0 Responding to Alleged Incidents Responding to reports of sexual violence and sexual harassment</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4.0 Support for Children Affected by Sexual-Assault</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>5.0 Physical Abuse</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>6.0 Online Behaviour</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>7.0 Prevention</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>8.0 Multi-agency working</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>9.0 Policy review</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Appendix 1</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Appendix 2</b>	<b>10</b>

### 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Bradford Christian School recognises that children are vulnerable to and capable of abusing their peers. We take such abuse as seriously as abuse perpetrated by an adult. This includes verbal as well as physical abuse. Child on Child abuse will not be tolerated or passed off as part of “banter” or “growing up”. We are committed to a whole school approach to ensure the prevention, early identification and appropriate management of child on child abuse within our school and beyond. We recognise that child on child abuse may be taking place in our school even if it has not been reported.
- 1.2 In cases where child on child abuse is identified we will follow our safeguarding policy, taking a contextual approach to support all children and young people who have been affected by the situation. Acknowledging that children who have allegedly abused their peers or displayed harmful sexual behaviour are themselves vulnerable and may have been abused by peers, parents or adults in the community.
- 1.3 We recognise that child on child abuse can manifest itself in many ways such as:
- Child Sexual Exploitation
  - Sexting or youth produced digital imagery
  - Upskirting
  - Bullying
  - Radicalisation
  - Abuse in intimate relationships
  - Children who display sexually harmful behaviour
  - Causing someone to engage in sexual behaviour without consent

- Gang association and serious violence (County Lines)
  - Technology can be used for bullying and other abusive behaviour such as abusive, harassing and misogynistic messages, non-consensual sharing of indecent images and videos, and sharing of abusive or pornographic content to those who don't want to receive such content.
  - Any form of racism
- 1.4 Some of these behaviours will need to be handled with reference to other policies in school such as the behaviour policy, anti-bullying policy, safeguarding and child protection policy and online safety policy.
- 1.5 This policy concentrates on child on child abuse in the context of sexual harassment and sexual violence. It is compliant with the statutory guidance on child-on-child abuse as set out in Keeping Children Safe in Education (September 2022).

## 2.0 **Understanding Child on Child abuse**

- 2.1 Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and sex or a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. The impact of this behaviour on children can be very distressing and have an impact on academic achievement and emotional health and wellbeing. Sexual harassment and sexual violence may also occur online and offline.
- 2.2 All behaviour takes place on a spectrum. Understanding where a child's behaviour falls on a spectrum is essential to being able to respond appropriately to it. In this policy we recognise the importance of distinguishing between problematic and abusive sexual behaviour (Harmful Sexual Behaviour HSB).
- 2.3 We are adopting the NSPCC definition of HSB as: -  
 "Sexual behaviours expressed by children...that are developmentally inappropriate, may be harmful towards self or others, or be abusive towards another child...or adult."  
 We will also use Simon Hackett's continuum model to demonstrate the range of sexual behaviours. (Appendix 1) and the Brook Traffic Lights (Appendix 2)
- 2.4 We recognise that all children can be at risk however we acknowledge that some groups are more vulnerable. This can include :
- Children with experience of abuse within their family
  - Children living with domestic violence
  - young people in care
  - children who go missing
  - children with additional needs (SEN and/or disabilities)
  - children who identify or are perceived as LGBT and/or have other protected characteristics under the Equalities Act 2010.
- 2.5 Whilst research tells us girls are more frequently identified as being abused by their peers and, girls are more likely to experience unwanted sexual touching in schools this is not confined to girls. Boys are less likely to report intimate relationship abuse and may display other behaviour such as antisocial behaviour. Boys report high levels of victimisation in areas where they are affected by gangs. We recognise that both boys and girls experience child on child abuse, but they do so in gendered ways.
- 2.6 All staff will be aware of indicators, which may signal that children are at risk from, or are involved with serious violent crime. These may include increased absence from school, a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups, a significant decline in performance, signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing, or signs of assault or unexplained injuries. Unexplained gifts or new possessions could also indicate that children have been approached by, or are involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs.

### 3.0 **Responding to Alleged Incidents Responding to reports of sexual violence and sexual harassment**

3.1 All incidents of child on child abuse will be reported to the DSL or deputies, who will deal with the incident supported by other agencies such as social care or the police as required.

3.2 On receipt of a report

- The school will take all reports seriously and will reassure the student impacted by the event that they will be supported and kept safe.
- Staff will not promise confidentiality as the concern will need to be shared further (for example, with the designated safeguarding lead or social care) staff will however only share the report with those people who are necessary to progress it.
- A written report will be made as soon after the interview as possible recording the facts as presented by the child. These may be used as part of a statutory assessment if the case is escalated later.
- Where the report includes an online element the school will follow advice on searching, screening and confiscation. The staff will not view or forward images unless unavoidable and only if another member of staff (preferably the DSL) is present.
- The DSL will be informed as soon as possible.

3.3 When there has been a report of sexual violence, the DSL (or a deputy) will make an immediate risk and needs' assessment. Where there has been a report of sexual harassment, the need for a risk assessment should be considered on a case-by-case basis. The risk and needs' assessment should consider:

- The student impacted by the event, especially their protection and support;
- The alleged instigator; and
- All the other children (and, if appropriate, adult students and staff) at the school especially any actions that are appropriate to protect them

3.4 Risk assessments will be recorded and held by the DSL in the serious incident log and be kept under review.

The DSL (or a deputy) will ensure they engage with Bradford Council's Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH).

3.5 Following a report of sexual violence and/or sexual harassment, we will consider

- The wishes of the student impacted by the event in terms of how they want to proceed. This is especially important in the context of sexual violence and sexual harassment;
- The nature of the alleged incident(s), including: whether a crime may have been committed and consideration of harmful sexual behaviour;
- The ages of the children involved;
- The developmental stages of the children involved;
- Any power imbalance between the children. For example, is the alleged instigator significantly older, more mature or more confident? Does the student impacted by the event have a disability or learning difficulty?
- If the alleged incident is a one-off or a sustained pattern of abuse;
- Are there ongoing risks to the student impacted by the event, other children or school staff; and other related issues and wider context?

3.6 Whilst the school establishes the facts of the case and starts the process of liaising with children's social care and the police:

- The instigator will be removed from any classes they share with the student impacted by the event.
- We will consider how best to keep the student impacted by the event and alleged instigator a reasonable distance apart in school.

These actions are in the best interests of both children and should not be perceived to be a judgment on the guilt of the alleged instigator.

- 3.7 Options to manage the report Manage internally
- a) In some cases of sexual harassment, for example, one-off incidents, we may decide that the children concerned are not in need of early help or statutory intervention and that it would be appropriate to handle the incident internally, perhaps through utilising the behaviour and bullying policies and by providing pastoral support through the student support team (SST). This decision will be made based on the principle that sexual violence and sexual harassment is never acceptable and will not be tolerated. All decisions, and discussions around making these decisions will be recorded and stored in the serious incident log by the DSL.
  - b) In line with (a) above, we may decide that the children involved do not require statutory interventions but may benefit from early help. Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges, at any point in a child's life. Providing early help is more effective in promoting the welfare of children than reacting later. Early help can be particularly useful to address nonviolent harmful sexual behaviour and may prevent escalation of sexual violence.
  - c) Where a child has been harmed, is at risk of harm, or is in immediate danger, we will make a referral to the MASH following locally agreed protocols.
- 3.8 Where statutory assessments are appropriate, the designated safeguarding lead or a deputy will be working alongside, and cooperating with, the relevant lead social worker. Collaborative working will help ensure the best possible package of coordinated support is implemented for the student impacted by the event and, where appropriate, the alleged instigator and any other children that require support.
- 3.9 Any report to the police will generally be made through the MASH as above. The DSL (and their deputies) will follow local processes for referrals.
- 3.10 Where a report of rape, assault by penetration or sexual assault is made, the starting point is this will be passed on to the police. Whilst the age of criminal responsibility is ten, if the alleged instigator is under ten, the starting principle of reporting to the police remains. The police will take a welfare, rather than a criminal justice, approach.
- 3.11 Where a report has been made to the police, the school will consult the police and agree what information can be disclosed to staff and others, the alleged instigator and their parents or carers. They will also discuss the best way to protect the student impacted by the event and their anonymity.
- 3.12 Where there is a criminal investigation, we will work closely with the relevant agencies to support all children involved (especially potential witnesses). Where required, advice from the police will be sought in order to help us.
- 3.13 Whilst protecting children and/or taking any disciplinary measures against the alleged instigator, we will work closely with the police (and other agencies as required), to ensure any actions the school take do not jeopardise the police investigation.
- 3.14 If a child is convicted or receives a caution for a sexual offence, the school will update its risk assessment, to ensure relevant protections are in place for all children. We will consider any suitable action following our behaviour policy. If the instigator remains in school we will be very clear as to our expectations regarding the instigator now they have been convicted or cautioned. This could include expectations regarding their behaviour and any restrictions we think are reasonable and proportionate about the instigator's timetable.
- 3.15 Any conviction (even with legal anonymity reporting restrictions) is potentially going to generate interest among other students in the school. We will ensure all children involved are protected, especially from any bullying or harassment (including online).
- 3.16 Where cases are classified as "no further action" (NFA'd) by the police or Crown Prosecution Service, or where there is a not guilty verdict, we will continue to offer

support to the student impacted by the event and the alleged instigator for as long as is necessary. A not guilty verdict or a decision not to progress with their case will likely be traumatic for the student impacted by the event. The fact that an allegation cannot be substantiated does not necessarily mean that it was unfounded. We will continue to support all parties in this instance.

#### **4.0 Support for Children Affected by Sexual-Assault**

4.1 Support for those impacted by sexual assault is available through Children's social services.

4.2 We will support the student impacted by sexual assault to remain in school but if they are unable to do so we will enable them to continue their education elsewhere. This decision will be made only at the request of the child and their family. If they are moved, we will ensure the new school is aware of the ongoing support they may need. The DSL will support this move.

4.3 Where there is a criminal investigation the alleged instigator will be removed from any shared classes, with the student impacted by the event, and we will also consider how best to keep them a reasonable distance apart on the school premises. This is in the best interest of the children concerned and should not be perceived to be a judgement of guilt before any legal proceedings. We will work closely with the police.

- For example in many of our subjects we are moving to a two set approach for key subjects and placing one in each of the sets would reduce contact
- Where it is not possible to seat in separate sets DSL and head will review seating plans and create best plan possible to keep contacts to a minimum.
- Where it is not possible to seat in separate sets it may be appropriate to move one of the students to work in the SST and be given appropriate supervision and support.
- Where a crime is proven the instigator would come under the Behaviour and discipline policy and our expectation is that they would be excluded from the school.

4.4 Where a criminal investigation into a rape or assault by penetration leads to a conviction or caution, we may take suitable action, if we have not already done so. In all but the most exceptional of circumstances, the rape or assault is likely to constitute a serious breach of discipline and lead to the view that allowing the instigator to remain in the same school would seriously harm the education or welfare of the student impacted by the event (and potentially other students).

4.5 Where a criminal investigation into sexual assault leads to a conviction or caution, we may, if we have not already done so, consider any suitable sanctions using our behaviour policy, including consideration of permanent exclusion.

4.6 Where the instigator is going to remain at the school, the principle would be to continue keeping the student impacted by the event and instigator in separate classes and continue to consider the most appropriate way to manage potential contact in school. The nature of the conviction or caution and wishes of the student impacted by the event will be especially important in determining how to proceed in such cases.

4.7 Reports of sexual assault and sexual harassment will, in some cases, not lead to a report to the police (for a variety of reasons). In some cases, rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault or sexual harassment are reported to the police and the case is not progressed or are reported to the police and ultimately result in a not guilty verdict. None of this means the offence did not happen or that the student impacted by the event lied. The process will have affected both the student impacted

by the event and alleged instigator. Appropriate support will be provided to both as required and consideration given to sharing classes and potential contact as required on a case-by-case basis.

4.8 All the above will be considered with the needs and wishes of the student impacted by the event at the heart of the process (supported by parents and carers as required). Any arrangements will be kept under review.

## 5.0 **Physical Abuse**

5.1 While a clear focus of child on child abuse is around sexual abuse and harassment, physical assaults and initiation violence and rituals from pupils to pupils can also be abusive. These are equally not tolerated and if it is believed that a crime has been committed, it will be reported to the police. The principles from the anti-bullying policy will be applied in these cases, with recognition that any police investigation will need to take priority.

5.2 When dealing with other alleged behaviour which involves reports of, for example, emotional and/or physical abuse, staff can draw on aspects of Hackett's continuum (Appendix 1) to assess where the alleged behaviour falls on a spectrum and to decide how to respond. This could include, for example, whether it:

- is socially acceptable
- involves a single incident or has occurred over a period of time
- is socially acceptable within the peer group
- is problematic and concerning
- involves any overt elements of victimisation or discrimination e.g. related to race, gender, sexual orientation, physical, emotional, or intellectual vulnerability
- involves an element of coercion or pre-planning
- involves a power imbalance between the child/children allegedly responsible for the behaviour
- involves a misuse of power

## 6.0 **Online Behaviour**

6.1 Many forms of child on child abuse have an element of online behaviour including behaviours such as cyberbullying and sexting. Policies and procedures concerning this type of behaviour can be found in the anti-bullying policy, online safety policy, and the safeguarding and child protection policy.

## 7.0 **Prevention**

7.1 Bradford Christian school actively seeks to raise awareness of and prevent all forms of child-on-child abuse by:

- Educating all Governors, Senior Leadership Team, staff and pupils about this issue. This will include training all Governors, Senior Leadership Team, and staff on the nature, prevalence and effect of child-on-child abuse, and how to prevent, identify and respond to it. This includes
  - (a) Contextual Safeguarding;
  - (b) The identification and classification of specific behaviours; and
  - (c) The importance of taking seriously all forms of child-on-child abuse (no matter how low level they may appear) and ensuring that no form of child-on-child abuse is ever dismissed as horseplay or teasing.
- Educating children about the nature and prevalence of child-on-child abuse via PSHE and the wider curriculum.
- Students are told what to do if they witness or experience such abuse, the effect that it can have on those who experience it and the possible reasons for it, including vulnerability of those who inflict such abuse.

- Students are informed about the School's approach to such issues, including its zero tolerance policy towards all forms of child-on-child abuse.
- Ensuring that all child-on-child abuse issues are fed back to the DSL so that they can spot and address any concerning trends and identify students who maybe in need of additional support. This is done by pink form or email or face to face discussion.
- Challenging the attitudes that underlie such abuse (both inside and outside the classroom);
- Working with Governors, Senior Leadership Team, all staff and volunteers and students to address equality issues, to promote positive values, and to encourage a culture of tolerance and respect amongst all members of the School community;
- Creating conditions in which our students can aspire to and realise safe and healthy relationships;
- Creating a culture in which our students feel able to share their concerns openly, in a non-judgmental environment, and have them listened to.
- Responding to cases of child-on-child abuse promptly and appropriately.

## 8.0 **Multi-agency working**

8.1 The School actively engages with its local partners in relation to child-on-child abuse, and works closely with, Bradford Safeguarding Children Partnership, Bradford Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), children's social care, and/or other relevant agencies, and other schools.

8.2 The relationships the School has built with these partners are essential to ensuring that the School is able to prevent, identify early and appropriately handle cases of child-on-child abuse. They help the School:

- (a) To develop a good awareness and understanding of the different referral pathways that operate in its local area, as well as the preventative and support services which exist;
- (b) To ensure that our students can access the range of services and support they need quickly;
- (c) To support and help inform our local community's response to child-on-child abuse;
- (d) To increase our awareness and understanding of any concerning trends and emerging risks in our local area to enable us to take preventative action to minimise the risk of these being experienced by our students.

8.3 The School will refer concerns/allegations of child-on-child abuse where necessary to

- Bradford MASH,
- Children's social care,
- and/or other relevant agencies.

8.4 In cases involving children who are subject to risk, harm and abuse and who have LAC status, the children's social worker will be informed and there will be a coordinated approach to address any incidents or concerns.

## 9.0 **Policy review**

9.1 The policy has been developed in consultation with the safeguarding governor and the senior leadership team.


9.2 This policy was written with due regard to the following documents and legislation:

- Keeping Children Safe in Education Sept 2024
- Equality Act 2010

9.3 This policy should also be read in conjunction with the school's

- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy
- Online safety Policy

9.4 This policy will be reviewed every 2 years, the latest review of this policy being completed in April 2025

Formally agreed through compliance:	<b>29 April 2025</b>
Signed Jane Prothero – Head Teacher	
Review Date:	<b>May 2027</b>

## Appendix 1

Simon Hackett (2010) has proposed a continuum model to demonstrate the range of sexual behaviours presented by children and young people, from those that are normal, to those that are highly deviant:

<b>Normal</b>	<b>Inappropriate</b>	<b>Problematic</b>	<b>Abusive</b>	<b>Violent</b>
Developmentally expected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Single instances of inappropriate sexual behaviour</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Problematic and concerning behaviours</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Victimising intent or outcome</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Physically violent sexual abuse</li></ul>
Socially acceptable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Socially acceptable behaviour within peer group</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Developmentally unusual and socially unexpected</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Includes misuse of power</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Highly intrusive</li></ul>
Consensual, mutual, reciprocal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Context for behaviour may be inappropriate</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No overt elements of victimisation</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Coercion and force to ensure victim compliance</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Instrumental violence which is physiologically and/or sexually arousing to the perpetrator</li></ul>
Shared decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Generally consensual and reciprocal</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Consent issues may be unclear</li><li>• May lack reciprocity or equal power</li><li>• May include levels of compulsivity</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Intrusive</li><li>• Informed consent lacking, or not able to be freely given by victim</li><li>• May include elements of expressive violence</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sadism</li></ul>

<https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/child-abuse-and-neglect/harmful-sexual-behaviour>

## Appendix 2

### Brook sexual behaviours traffic light tool

#### Behaviours: age 0 to 5

All green, amber and red behaviours require some form of attention and response. It is the level of intervention that will vary.

#### What is a green behaviour?

Green behaviours reflect safe and healthy sexual development. They are displayed between children or young people of similar age or developmental ability. They are reflective of natural curiosity, experimentation, consensual activities and positive choices

#### What can you do?

Green behaviours provide opportunities to give positive feedback and additional information.

#### Green behaviours

- holding or playing with own genitals
- attempting to touch or curiosity about other children's genitals
- attempting to touch or curiosity about breasts, bottoms or genitals of adults
- games e.g. mummies and daddies, doctors and nurses
- enjoying nakedness
- interest in body parts and what they do
- curiosity about the differences between boys and girls

#### What is an amber behaviour?

Amber behaviours have the potential to be outside of safe and healthy behaviour. They may be of potential concern due to age, or developmental differences. A potential concern due to activity type, frequency, duration or context in which they occur.

#### What can you do?

Amber behaviours signal the need to take notice and gather information to assess the appropriate action.

#### Amber behaviours

- preoccupation with adult sexual behaviour
- pulling other children's pants down/skirts up/trousers down against their will
- talking about sex using adult slang

- preoccupation with touching the genitals of other people
- following others into toilets or changing rooms to look at them or touch them
- talking about sexual activities seen on TV/online

#### What is a red behaviour?

Red behaviours are outside of safe and healthy behaviour. They may be excessive, secretive, compulsive, coercive, degrading or threatening and involving significant age, developmental, or power differences. They may pose a concern due to the activity type, frequency, duration or the context in which they occur

#### What can you do?

Red behaviours indicate a need for immediate intervention and action.

#### Red behaviours

- persistently touching the genitals of other children
- persistent attempts to touch the genitals of adults
- simulation of sexual activity in play
- sexual behaviour between young children involving penetration with objects
- forcing other children to engage in sexual play

## Behaviours: age 5 to 9 and 9 to 13

All green, amber and red behaviours require some form of attention and response. It is the level of intervention that will vary.

### What is a green behaviour?

Green behaviours reflect safe and healthy sexual development. They are displayed between children or young people of similar age or developmental ability and reflective of natural curiosity, experimentation, consensual activities and positive choices

### What can you do?

Green behaviours provide opportunities to give positive feedback and additional information.

### Green behaviours 5-9

- feeling and touching own genitals
- curiosity about other children's genitals
- curiosity about sex and relationships, e.g. differences between boys and girls, how sex happens, where babies come from, same sex relationships
- sense of privacy about bodies
- telling stories or asking questions using swear and slang words for parts of the body

### Green behaviours 9-13

- solitary masturbation
- use of sexual language including swear and slang words
- having girl/boyfriends who are of the same, opposite or any gender
- interest in popular culture, e.g. fashion, music, media, online games, chatting online
- need for privacy
- consensual kissing, hugging, holding hands with peers

### What is an amber behaviour?

Amber behaviours have the potential to be outside of safe and healthy behaviour. They may be of potential concern due to age, or developmental differences. A potential concern due to activity type, frequency, duration or context in which they occur.

### What can you do?

Amber behaviours signal the need to take notice and gather information to assess the appropriate action.

### Amber behaviours 5-9

- questions about sexual activity which persist or are repeated frequently, despite an answer having been given
- sexual bullying face to face or through texts or online messaging
- engaging in mutual masturbation
- persistent sexual images and ideas in talk, play and art
- use of adult slang language to discuss sex

### Amber behaviours 9-13

- uncharacteristic and risk-related behaviour, e.g. sudden and/or provocative changes in dress, withdrawal from friends, mixing with new or older people, having more or less money than usual, going missing
- verbal, physical or cyber/virtual sexual bullying involving sexual aggression
- LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender) targeted bullying
- exhibitionism, e.g. flashing or mooning
- giving out contact details online
- viewing pornographic material
- worrying about being pregnant or having STIs

### What is a red behaviour?

Red behaviours are outside of safe and healthy behaviour. They may be excessive, secretive, compulsive, coercive, degrading or threatening and involving significant age, developmental or power differences. They may pose a concern due to the activity type, frequency, duration or the context in which they occur

### What can you do?

Red behaviours indicate a need for immediate intervention and action.

### Red behaviours 5-9

- frequent masturbation in front of others
- sexual behaviour engaging significantly younger or less able children
- forcing other children to take part in
- sexual activities
- simulation of oral or penetrative sex
- sourcing pornographic material online

### Red behaviours 9-13

- exposing genitals or masturbating in public
- distributing naked or sexually provocative images of self or others
- sexually explicit talk with younger children
- sexual harassment
- arranging to meet with an online acquaintance in secret
- genital injury to self or others
- forcing other children of same age, younger or less able to take part in sexual activities
- sexual activity e.g. oral sex or intercourse
- presence of sexually transmitted infection (STI)
- evidence of pregnancy

Amber behaviours signal the

• sexual degradation/humiliation

## Behaviours: age 13 to 17

All green, amber and red behaviours require some form of attention and response. It is the level of intervention that will vary.

### What is a green behaviour?

Green behaviours reflect safe and healthy sexual development.

They are displayed between children or young people of similar age or developmental ability and reflective of natural curiosity, experimentation, consensual activities and positive choices

### What can you do?

Green behaviours provide opportunities to give positive feedback and additional information.

### Green behaviours

- solitary masturbation
- sexually explicit conversations with peers
- obscenities and jokes within the current cultural norm
- interest in erotica/pornography
- use of internet/e-media to chat online
- having sexual or non-sexual relationships
- sexual activity including hugging, kissing, holding hands
- consenting oral and/or penetrative sex with others of the same or opposite gender who are of similar age and developmental ability
- choosing not to be sexually active

### What is an amber behaviour?

Amber behaviours have the potential to be outside of safe and healthy behaviour. They may be of potential concern due to age, or developmental differences. A potential concern due to activity type, frequency, duration or context in which they occur.

### What can you do?

need to take notice and gather information to assess the appropriate action.

### Amber behaviours

- accessing exploitative or violent pornography
- uncharacteristic and risk-related behaviour, e.g. sudden and/or provocative changes in dress,
- withdrawal from friends, mixing with new or older people, having more or less money than usual, going missing
- concern about body image
- taking and sending naked or sexually provocative images of self or others
- single occurrence of peeping, exposing, mooning or obscene gestures
- giving out contact details online
- joining adult- only social networking sites and giving false personal information
- arranging a face to face meeting with an online contact alone

### What is a red behaviour?

Red behaviours are outside of safe and healthy behaviour. They may be excessive, secretive, compulsive, coercive, degrading or threatening and involving significant age, developmental or power differences. They may pose a concern due to the activity type, frequency, duration or the context in which they occur

### What can you do?

Red behaviours indicate a need for immediate intervention and action.

### Red behaviours

- exposing genitals or masturbating in public
- preoccupation with sex, which interferes with daily function

of self or others

- attempting/forcing others to expose genitals
- sexually aggressive/exploitative behaviour
- sexually explicit talk with younger children
- sexual harassment
- non-consensual sexual activity
- use of/acceptance of power and control in sexual relationships
- genital injury to self or others
- sexual contact with others where there
- is a big difference in age or ability
- sexual activity with someone in authority and in a position of trust
- sexual activity with family members
- involvement in sexual exploitation and/or trafficking
- sexual contact with animals
- receipt of gifts or money in exchange for sex

