

Child Exploitation

Child exploitation may be evident through a range of behaviours for example:

- Child sexual exploitation
- Child criminal exploitation, including county lines
- Modern slavery
- Extremism and radicalisation
- Internet based exploitation - contact and non-contact offences

If you have any questions or concerns around this, please speak to Miss Jarvis, the Designated Safeguarding Lead or one of the safeguarding team: Mrs Cunningham, Mr Arshid, Miss Jackaman. However, if you feel a child is in immediate danger, please call 999.

Child-on-child Abuse

Child-on-child or Peer-on-peer child abuse is a term used to describe children abusing other children.

Peer-on-peer child abuse can include:

- bullying (including online bullying and bullying because of someone's race, religion, sexuality, disability or trans status)
- abuse by your girlfriend, boyfriend or partner
- physical abuse
- sexual violence, such as rape and sexual assault
- sexual harassment
- sharing naked or semi-naked photos or videos without permission
- upskirting
- initiation/hazing type violence and rituals to harass, abuse and humiliate
- emotional abuse
- financial abuse
- coercive control

Spotting the signs

Things to look out for if you suspect a child is a victim of peer-on-peer child abuse:

- absence from school or lack of interest in school activities
- physical injuries which can't be explained

- mental or emotional health issues
- becoming withdrawn or showing a lack of self esteem
- lack of sleep
- alcohol or substance misuse
- sudden changes in behaviour
- inappropriate behaviour
- showing harmful behaviour towards others or self (self-harm, violent outbursts)

Report it

If you suspect that peer-on-peer child abuse is happening it is always best to report it - speak to our Designated Safeguarding Leader.