

### Behaviour Policy –

Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence

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#### Behaviour Policy

#### - Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence

What the policy says....

The school will ensure that all incidents of sexual harassment and/or violence are met with a suitable response, and never ignored.

Pupils are encouraged to report anything that makes them uncomfortable, no matter how 'small' they feel it might be.

The school has procedures in place to respond to any allegations or concerns regarding a child's safety or wellbeing.

#### The school's response will be:

- Proportionate
- Considered
- Supportive
- Decided on a case-by-case basis

Brook's
Traffic Light
Sexual
Behaviours

https://www.wingate-nur.durham.sch.uk/wpcontent/uploads/sites/10/2020/09/Appendix-7-The-Brook-Traffic-Light-Tool.pdf





Behaviours: age 5 to 9 years

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

#### What is green behaviour?

Green behaviours reflect safe and healthy sexual development. They are:

- displayed between children or young people of similar age or developmental ability
- 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.

#### What is amber behaviour?

Amber behaviours have the potential to be outside of safe and healthy behaviour. They may be:

- unusual for that particular child or young person
- of potential concern due to age, or developmental differences
- of 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.

#### What is red behaviour?

Red behaviours are outside of safe and healthy behaviour. They may be:

- excessive, secretive, compulsive, coercive, degrading or threatening
- involving significant age, developmental, or power differences
- of 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.



#### SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS

TRAFFIC LIGHT TOOL

#### Behaviours: age 5 to 9 years

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



#### **Green behaviours**

- · 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



#### **Amber behaviours**

- 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



#### **Red behaviours**

- 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

# Banter, upskirting and peer on peer abuse

#### Banter

Teasing is common amongst friendship groups and families. For the one doing the teasing it is a playful way of provoking a reaction, usually without an intention or desire to cause hurt.

It is important however that we support children to communicate when they feel a joke has gone too far. Even amongst family members and friendship groups it is possible to cross a line and offend or hurt a person's feelings.

#### Banter

Banter can also be used as a way of reinforcing established group or social 'norms' and as such can run the risk of being discriminatory, even if it is not a bullying situation.

For example, it is common to hear young people reinforcing gender stereotypes through banter (e.g 'you run like a girl'), or to express homophobic attitudes (e.g 'your haircut is so gay!').

# Oscar Issac wears skirt to premier





## What is up skirting?



your questions about sexual harassment in school?

