



Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence

- To understand why we are talking about Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence as a school
- To understand the meaning of sexual harassment and violence and to identify it
- To be clear on how to report Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence and understand how it will be dealt with.
- To understand Gender-based violence is a continuum and the enormity of this issue.
- To understand what is public sexual harassment and discuss how we may play a role in tackling it in society.



Context and why now?



- The recent murder of Sarah Everard, who was taken whilst walking home from Clapham to Brixton has sparked a wave of protest and sharing of experiences of sexual harassment on social media
- Sixth formers concerns regarding Wimbledon College students
- Women have the right to stand in solidarity together and we at UHS need to respond as Young women.
- Testimonies from the Everyone's Invited movement have shown, young people are not protected from this violence and it is vital we move towards a preventative as opposed to reactionary approach.



Key definitions and terminology

Sexual abuse:

- Forcing or enticing a young person to take part in sexual activity
- Does not necessarily involve a high level of violence
- A young person may not realise what is happening

Sexual activity:

- Rape
- Oral sex
- Masturbation
- Kissing
- Rubbing and touching
- Looking at/creating sexual images



Key definitions and terminology

Sexual violence:

- Rape
- Assault by penetration
- Intentional sexual touching



Key definitions and terminology

Sexual harassment:

Unwanted conduct of a sexual nature

Online or in person

Can happen between girl and boy/girl and girl/boy and boy

Can violate a child's dignity and make them feel humiliated/degraded

Create a hostile, offensive, sexualised environment

Sexual comments, such as telling sexual stories, making lewd remarks, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance, calling someone sexualised names

Sexual "jokes" or taunting

Physical behaviour – deliberately brushing against someone

Online sexual harassment - This may include:

Non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos

Sexualised online bullying

Unwanted sexual comments and messages, including on social media

Sexual exploitation; coercion and threats



A whole-school approach

Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence is
NEVER

- × Banter
- × Part of growing up
- × Having a laugh
- × Acceptable

Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence will
NEVER be tolerated, it is a crime.



How do I report?

A whole-school approach to addressing sexual violence and sexual harassment is important

You should report either in person or via email to your head of year. Your head of year will then alert Mrs Alexander (Safeguarding lead)

All reports will be taken seriously and actions will be taken –

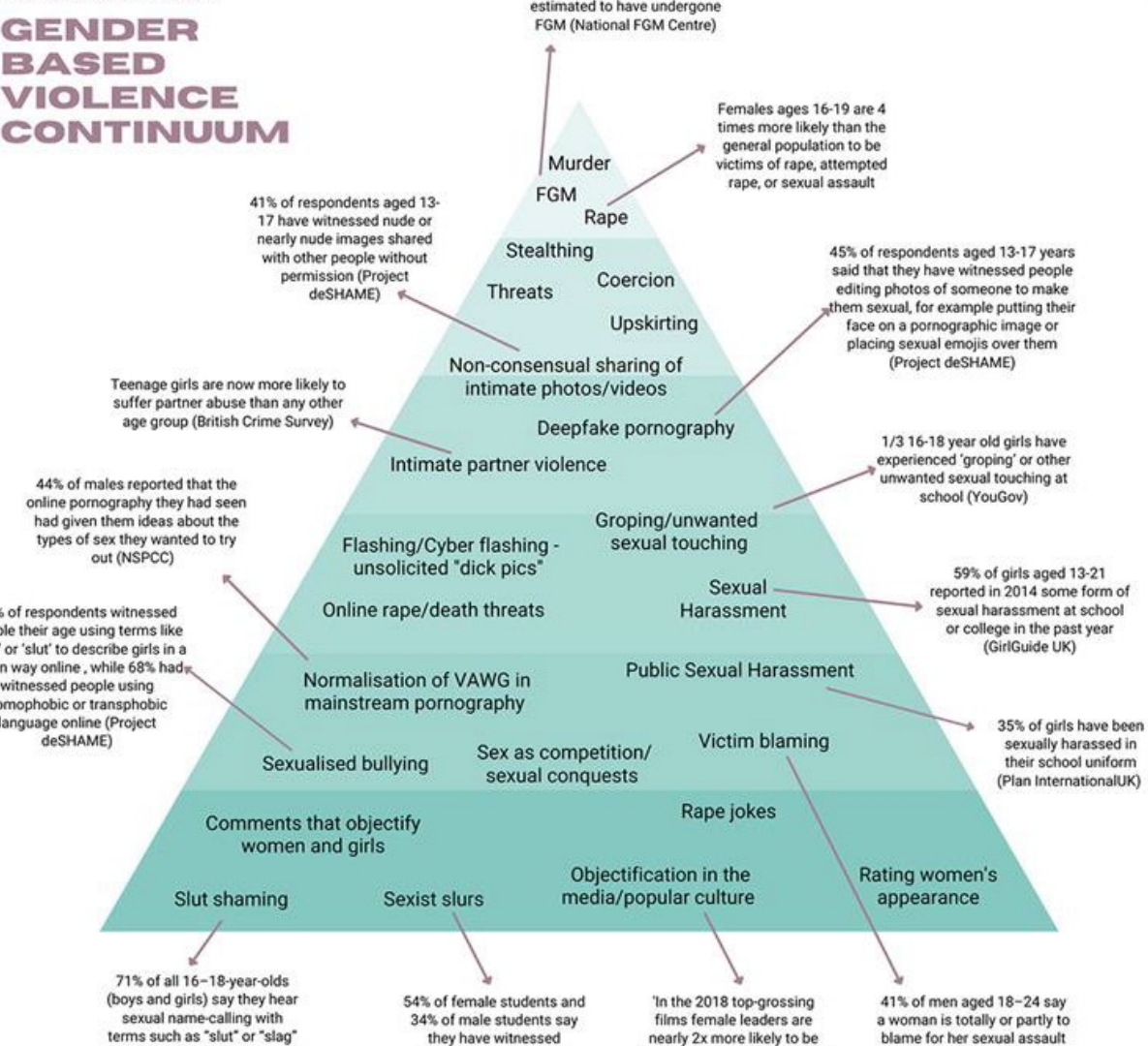
- **parental contact**
- **Police- Reported anonymously or not. Where a report of Sexual Violence is made, the starting point will be to pass the report onto the Police (School Police Officer)**
- **Behaviour policy followed for perpetrators**
- **multi agency referrals to support for victim and family**



Public Sexual Harassment

Learning objective: to **identify**, **describe** and **explain** Public Sexual Harassment and possible solutions in the school and society.

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE CONTINUUM



Understand what we are tackling

- Gender-based violence is a continuum of behaviours and attitudes on the foundations of which can be found unchallenged. It describes violence against individuals or groups on the basis of their gender.
- This includes physical, mental or sexual violence as well as the threat of this harm and the fear of it.
- “Sexual violence”, “violence against women and girls”, “gender-based violence” are used to describe this violence. This violence is a manifestation of unequal power relations between men and women and is both a cause and consequence of going unequal power relations.



Watch the video and think about the following questions:

1. Do you think public sexual harassment should be made illegal?
2. What beliefs or attitudes make people think public sexual harassment is acceptable?
3. What can you do to help someone if you can see that they are being harassed?

Ways you can help tackle the problem

- Look out for your female friends, ask them how they would like you to help.
- If you see someone you know making comments or behaving violently towards a woman, tell them it's wrong and you won't accept it. Don't let it seem like it's normal.
- If you see a woman being harassed in public, don't ignore her. Let her know you noticed it and it was unacceptable.
- If you see harassment happening in the same place often, you could report it to your teachers, MP or local council.

I'm going to tell my teacher that I get shouted at on the bus most mornings.

My local gym should take my sister's complaints more seriously. I am going to write to my MP.

I'm going to check if that lady is ok - that man shouldn't have spoken to her like that.



1. What is Public Sexual Harassment?

Think, Pair, Share: how can we define Public Sexual Harassment? (5 mins)

Public Sexual Harassment (PSH) comprises unwanted attention, sexual advances and intimidating behaviour by strangers in public spaces.

It is usually directed towards women and often oppressed groups within society. However, it can be experienced by all.



2. What can be PSH?

Staring
Rape jokes
Stalking Groping
Intimidation
Sexual comments
Catcalling
Name calling Threats
Wolf-whistling



3. Impact of PSH

Mini whiteboard activity: guess the answer to the questions as a percentage (0-100%)

- How many girls experience PSH at least once a month? **38%**
- How many girls have experienced PSH in their school uniform? **35%**
- How many girls and young women have experienced sexual harassment in school or college? **59%**
- How many girls tell no one about their experience of PSH? **42%**

What do you think happens when no one speaks up on an issue like this? Would you try to speak up?



4. How can we tackle PSH?

Divide these responses to PSH into “helpful” and “unhelpful” boxes:

She shouldn't wear skirts that short if she doesn't want to attract attention...

I'm going to tell my teacher that I get shouted at on the bus most mornings.

Why was she walking alone late at night anyway?

I'm going to check if my friend is ok - that man shouldn't have spoken to her like that.

It's just a funny joke - they should learn to take a compliment!

My local gym should take my complaints more seriously. I am going to write to my MP.

I only said something - it's not like I actually touched them. I didn't break any laws. They need to lighten up.

It's not her responsibility to be safer, it wasn't her fault that she was harassed.



Support

- **The Women & Girls Network** - see <https://www.wgn.org.uk/our-services/advice-and-helplines> - they provide an advise line and sexual violence helpline providing Immediate free information & advice to support women and girls; Information about a person's option and ways to stay safe; Offer specialist short-term face to face and online support to women & girls affected by domestic and sexual violence – on their 'young women's service, there are also resources for whole school approaches

2 - RASAC rape and sexual abuse support centre -

<https://www.rasasc.org.uk/> - 0808 802 9999 – women aged 13 plus who have been raped or sexually abused, access to counselling and advise and drop in service

3- London Survivor's gateway: <https://survivorsgateway.london/service-map/> - local service directory

4-[The Survivors Trust](#)- Free helpline and resources on helping yourself

5. [Home | Rape Crisis England & Wales](#)- Live chat function, where to start guidance and tools to help you cope.

Also to remind students that any crimes should be reported to 111 or 999