



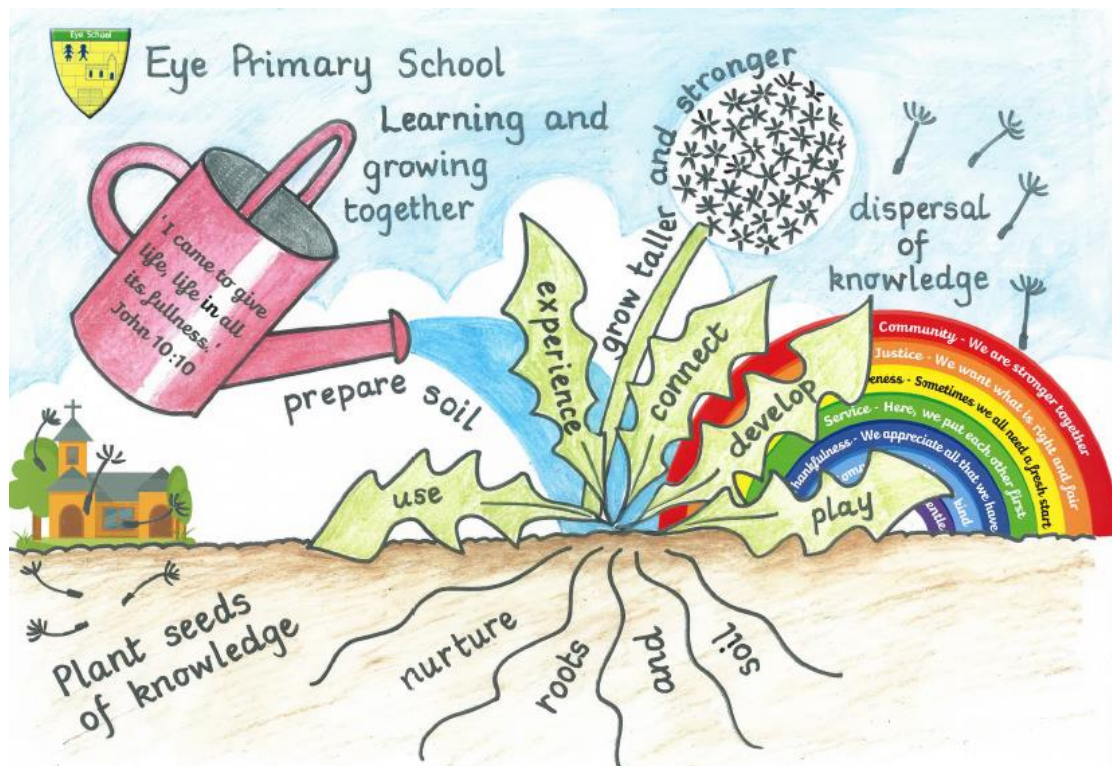
# Eye C of E Primary School



Learning and Growing Together

*"I came to give life, life in all its fullness." John 10:10*

## Antibullying Policy and Procedure



Reviewed: September 24  
Reviewed by: Governing Body  
Next Review Date: September 25

## **Rationale**

The profile of bullying and anti-bullying work locally and nationally has never been higher. Evidence from national and local research indicates that bullying is widespread and consultations with children and young people (CYP) repeatedly identify bullying as a key concern for them.

Protection from bullying and the right to attend education without fear is covered by a number of national legislative drivers and non-statutory guidance (see appendix A National Legislative and Policy Context). In particular, The Education and Inspections Act (2006) requires every school to establish measures to encourage good behaviour and prevent all forms of bullying amongst pupils. The Equality Act (2010) requires schools to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation in relation to pupils who share a protected characteristic and therefore may be vulnerable to prejudice driven bullying.

Other school policies which support our Anti-Bullying Policy include those regarding Behaviour Management, Curriculum for Life Skills, Equality, Inclusion, Safeguarding and Child Protection, Intimate Care, Acceptable Use of ICT, Confidentiality, Site and Staffing.

## **Aims**

This Policy aims to communicate the school's approach to involving the whole school community in developing and promoting a whole school anti-bullying ethos and culture. The Policy provides clear guidance on how the school intends:

- To raise the profile of bullying and the effect it has on children and young people's emotional health and wellbeing, life chances and achievement
- To make clear to everyone within our whole school community that no form of bullying is acceptable and to prevent, de-escalate and /or stop any continuation of harmful behaviour
- To encourage and equip the whole school community to report all incidents of bullying, including those who have experienced being bullied and bystanders who have witnessed an incident
- To respond quickly and effectively to incidents of bullying using a restorative approach and /or sanctions where necessary
- To apply reasonable and proportionate disciplinary sanctions to children causing the bullying
- To support children who are bullying in recognising the seriousness of their behaviour and to offer support and counselling to help them to readjust their behaviour
- To safeguard and offer support and comfort to children who have been bullied and provide longer term support where necessary to reduce the likelihood of negative effects on their behaviour and self esteem.
- To address the emotional and behavioural needs of children who bully others to reduce the likelihood of repeated incidents of bullying.
- To identify vulnerable children and those critical moments and transitions when children may become more vulnerable to bullying and provide additional support/safeguarding when needed .
- To ensure all staff are trained and supported to enable them to model positive relationships
- To regularly monitor incidents of bullying and harassment and report to responsible bodies e.g. governors
- To provide a curriculum framework for C4LS that includes learning about bullying, diversity, discrimination and personal safety.

## **Anti-Bullying within a Christian Context**

This Anti-Bullying Policy is set within the wider context of the school's overall aims and values which are deeply rooted in Christian theology. Our Church School aims to be a happy welcoming community where everyone is encouraged to develop their full potential within a Christian atmosphere. Our Christian Values are:

- Thankfulness
- Peace
- Compassion
- Forgiveness
- Justice
- Service
- Community

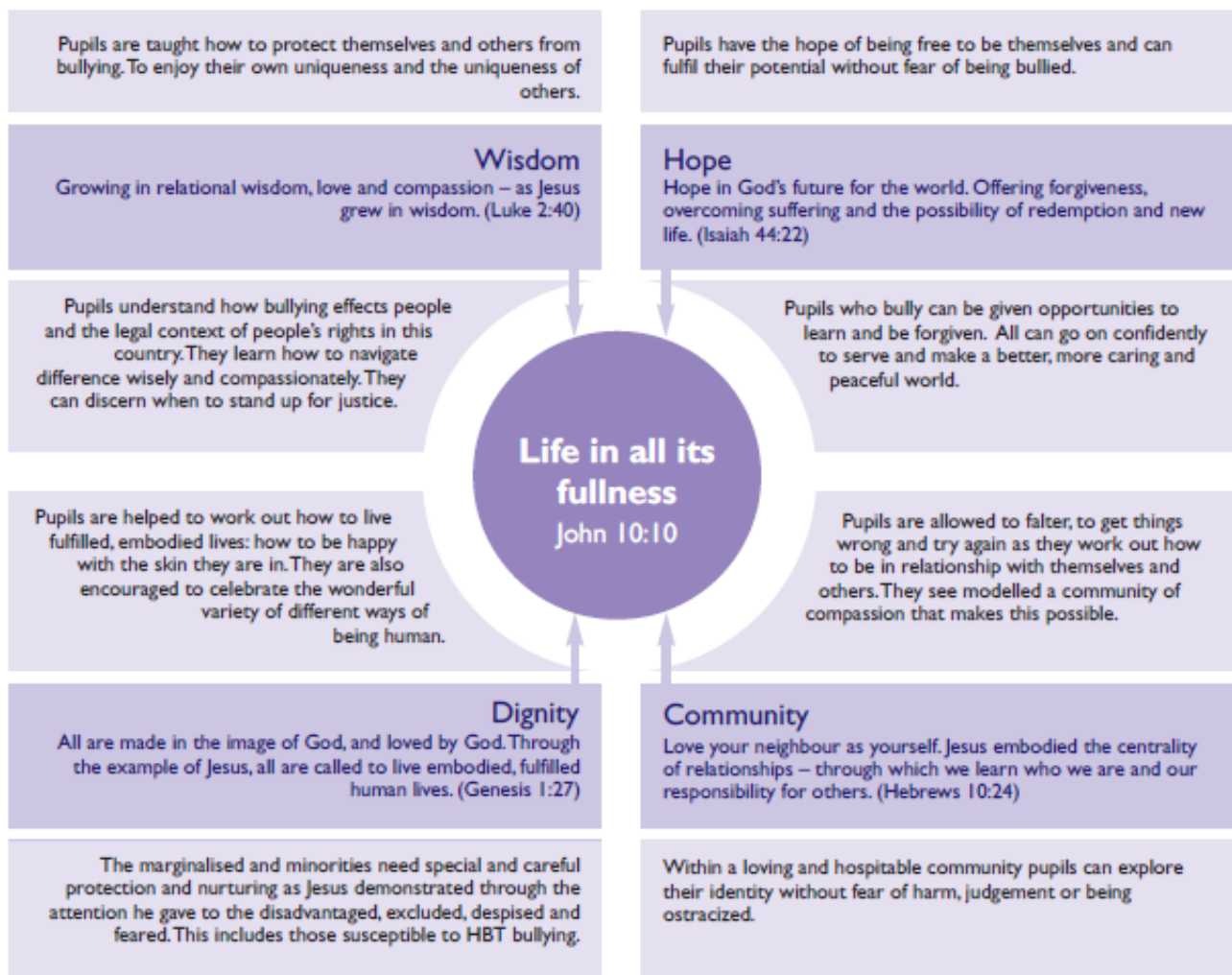
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The Church of England’s report *Valuing All God’s Children* gives guidance for Church of England schools on challenging homophobic, biphobic and transphobic bullying. It says:

*Church of England schools have at their heart a belief that all children are loved by God, are individually unique and that the school has a mission to help each pupil to fulfil their potential in all aspects of their personhood: physically, academically, socially, morally and spiritually. Our aim is that all may flourish and have an abundant life. Schools have a duty to try to remove any factor that might represent a hindrance to a child’s fulfilment. We want all pupils to willingly engage in learning in a safe and welcoming environment.*

*Homophobic, biphobic and transphobic bullying, alongside all forms of bullying, is a factor that can inhibit a pupil’s ability to feel safe as well as their foundation for learning. Church of England schools must therefore implement measures to combat it.*

With this in mind, this school has used the following diagram in the development of its policies and practices throughout school to ensure that children are given clear boundaries within which they can develop and flourish.



## **Definitions**

### **a) *Our Shared Beliefs about Bullying***

Bullying damages children's and young people's physical and mental health, including their self-confidence and ability to build and sustain relationships. It can also destroy self-esteem sometimes with devastating consequences and with the effects lasting into adult life. Bullying undermines the ability to concentrate and learn and can impact on children's and young people's chances of achieving their full potential at school and later in life. Bullying causes harm to those who bully, those who are bullied and those who observe bullying. This school believes that all children and young people have the right to learn and work in an environment where they feel safe and that is free from harassment and bullying. The purpose of this policy is to communicate how the school aims to create a climate and school environment in which everyone agrees that bullying is unacceptable and is committed to tackling it to improve outcomes for children and young people.

### **b) *A Definition of Bullying***

Bullying is a subjective experience that can take many forms. Various national and international definitions of bullying exist and most of these definitions have three things in common which reflect children and young person's experience of bullying and evidence gained from extensive research in this area.

The three common aspects in most definitions of bullying are that:

- It is deliberately hurtful behaviour
- It is usually repeated over time
- There is an imbalance of power, which makes it hard for those being bullied to defend themselves.

These factors are reflected in the DfE and Cambridgeshire CFA Services definitions of bullying:

*'Bullying is behaviour by an individual or group, repeated over time, that intentionally hurts another individual or group either physically or emotionally'*

DfE, 2011

*'Bullying is the persistent, deliberate attempt to hurt or humiliate someone.'*

Cambridgeshire CFA Services, 2014

At Eye (CE) Primary School we define bullying as: Emotionally or physically harmful behaviour which is:

- Repetitive, wilful or persistent
- Intentionally harmful, carried out by an individual or a group
- Based on an imbalance of power leaving the person who is bullied feeling defenceless.

The Anti-Bullying Council of Eye (CE) Primary School defines bullying as:

*'Actions taken to hurt other people on purpose more than once on a regular basis. Bullying affects everyone involved. It is a serious issue and it is not welcome at our school.'*

For the children at our school the definition of someone who bullies is someone who:

*'Deliberately keeps on hurting you by what they do or say, someone who threatens you and makes you too frightened to tell the teacher'*

## **Forms of Bullying**

Bullying behaviour across all types of bullying can represent itself in a number of different forms. Children and young people can be bullied in ways that are:

- **Physical** – by being punched, pushed or hurt; made to give up money or belongings; having property, clothes or belongings damaged; being forced to do something they don't want to do.
- **Verbal** – by being teased in a nasty way; called gay (whether or not it's true); insulted about their race, religion or culture; called names in other ways or having offensive comments directed at them.

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- **Indirect** – by having nasty stories told about them; being left out, ignored or excluded from groups.
- **Electronic / ‘cyberbullying’** – via text message; via instant messenger services and social network sites; via email; and via images or videos posted on the internet or spread via mobile phones.

### Specific Types of Bullying

The school recognises that although anyone can be bullied for almost any reason or difference, some children may be more vulnerable to bullying than others. Research has identified various different types of bullying experienced by particular vulnerable groups of children. These include:

- Bullying related to race, religion or culture
- Bullying related to special educational needs (SEN) or disabilities
- Bullying related to being higher attainers
- Bullying related to appearance or health conditions
- Bullying related to sexual orientation
- Bullying of young carers or looked-after children or otherwise related to home circumstances
- Sexist, sexual or transphobic bullying.

Appendix 2 describes these in more detail.

The school recognises that bullying is a complex type of behaviour occurring between individuals and groups. Different roles within bullying situations can be identified and include:

- **The ring-leader**, who through their position of power can direct bullying activity
- **Assistants/associates**, who actively join in the bullying (sometimes because they are afraid of the ring-leader)
- **Reinforcers**, who give positive feedback to those who are bullying, perhaps by smiling or laughing
- **Outsiders/bystanders**, who stay back or stay silent and thereby appear to condone or collude with the bullying behaviour
- **Defenders**, who try and intervene to stop the bullying or comfort pupils who experience bullying

Some children can adopt different roles simultaneously or at different times e.g. a bullied child might be bullying another child at the same time, or a ‘reinforcer’ might become a ‘defender’ when the ringleader is not around.

### Signs and Symptoms

The school recognises the fact that some children are more vulnerable to bullying than others and is sensitive to the changes of behaviour that may indicate that a child or young person is being bullied. Children who are being bullied may demonstrate physical, emotional and behavioural problems. The following physical signs and behaviour could indicate other problems but bullying will be considered as a possibility:

- Being frightened of walking to or from school
- Losing self confidence and self-esteem
- Being frightened to say what’s wrong
- Developing unexplained cuts, bruises and other injuries
- Unwilling to go to school, development of school phobia and unusual patterns of non attendance
- Failing to achieve potential in school work
- Becoming withdrawn, nervous and losing concentration
- Becoming isolated and disengaged from other children and young persons
- Developing changes in physical behaviour such as stammering and nervous ticks
- Regularly having books or clothes destroyed
- Having possessions go ‘missing’ or ‘lost’ including packed lunch and money
- Starting to steal money (to pay the perpetrator)
- Becoming easily distressed, disruptive or aggressive
- Developing problems with eating and food
- Running away

- Developing sleep problems and having nightmares
- Developing suicidal thoughts or attempting suicide.

Where children are exhibiting extreme signs of distress and changes in behaviour, the school will liaise with parents/carers and where appropriate, relevant health professionals and agencies such as the school nurse/G.P. and the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service.

### **Recognising reasons why children may bully**

The school recognises the fact that children may bully for a variety of reasons. Recognising why children bully supports the school in identifying children who are at risk of engaging with this type of behaviour. This enables the school to intervene at an early stage to prevent the likelihood of bullying occurring and to respond promptly to incidents of bullying as they occur. Understanding the emotional health and wellbeing of children who bully is key to selecting the right responsive strategies and to engaging the right external support.

Possible reasons why some children may engage in bullying include:

- Struggling to cope with a difficult personal situation e.g. bereavement, changes in family circumstances
- Liking the feeling of power and using bullying behaviour to get their own way
- Having a temperament that may be aggressive, quick tempered or jealous
- Having been abused or bullied in some way
- Feeling frustrated, insecure, inadequate, humiliated
- Finding it difficult to socialise and make friends
- Being overly self orientated (possibly displaying good self esteem) and finding it difficult to empathise with the needs of others
- Being unable to resist negative peer pressure
- Being under pressure to succeed at all costs.

### **Reporting Incidents of Bullying**

The school encourages and equips the whole school community to report all incidents of bullying, including children who have experienced being bullied and bystanders who have witnessed an incident. The school endeavours to provide clear, accessible and confidential incident reporting systems, which include access to:

- Teaching and support staff who are trained in listening skills and anti-bullying issues
- A designated Anti-Bullying Leader
- Designated Safeguarding Lead and Deputies
- The school's Anti- Bullying Council (ABC)
- Confidential phone numbers
- Adult counsellors or drop in facilities with access to home-school workers/mentors.

The school's incident reporting systems and guidance on defining bullying and recognising the signs and symptoms of bullying in children are recorded and communicated to the whole school community via:

- The school's anti-bullying leaflet for children
- The school's anti-bullying leaflet for parents/carers
- The school's prospectus
- The school's anti-bullying section on the school's website.
- The school's curriculum/open evenings for parents/carers.
- The school's Bullying and Prejudice Related Incident Report Form (Appendix 1)

### **Responding to Incidents of Bullying**

The school has an agreed procedure for responding consistently to incidents or allegations of bullying. Direct action to respond to incidents of bullying occurs within a context, which reminds all children that bullying behaviour is unacceptable to the school and will not be tolerated. At our school, all children are encouraged to

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report incidents of bullying whether they have been bullied or have witnessed bullying. The school will investigate the incident and decide on an appropriate course of action.

When responding to incidents involving any type of bullying the school will consider the situation in relation to the school's Child Protection Policy and procedures. Statutory guidance on safeguarding children identifies 'Emotional Abuse' as featuring 'serious bullying causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger; or the exploitation or corruption of children'. In cases of severe or persistent bullying, staff will liaise with the Safeguarding Lead particularly where there are concerns that a child or young person may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm in terms of emotional abuse. Governors report on this issue in their annual report to parents.

### **Monitoring and recording behaviour and relationship issues**

The school follows a clear behaviour management system, which enables challenging behaviour and relationship problems to be identified, recorded and addressed. This process is part of the school's overall Behaviour Management Policy. It supports the detection of bullying and allows for intervention at an early stage. This system involves lunchtime behaviour logs to record and collate behaviour/pastoral issues. The school then uses the school's definition of bullying to assess situations as they arise and judge whether or not bullying has occurred or where a pattern of potential bullying behaviour may be developing.

When a child reports being bullied, the school will acknowledge their concerns and the incident will be taken seriously. Incidents of bullying reported by witnesses are treated in the same manner and will always lead to a conversation with the targeted child.

After listening to the views and feelings of the targeted child and their account of what has happened to them, the school will record the incident appropriately either using the system above or by completing the school's Bullying and Prejudice Related Incidents Report Form.

When an incident of bullying is reported the school will endeavour to make a written record of this incident within 24 hours of the incident occurring. Written records are factual and where opinions are offered these will be based on factual evidence. Recording incidents helps to build a picture of behaviour patterns in school e.g. who, when, how, what action taken. It enables the school to manage individual cases effectively and monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of strategies.

Note: In Peterborough, schools regularly report prejudice-related incidents to the local authority. This information allows the local authority to compare school trends with locality area and county trends and enables the local authority to monitor the occurrence of incidents and identify underlying trends in racist, homophobic and disability-related bullying so that appropriate and relevant training and support can be provided to schools.

After listening to the account of the targeted child, the school will discuss an appropriate course of action with them. All incidents of bullying will be responded to seriously and the behaviour of those who have been bullying will be challenged.

### **A Restorative Approach**

Where appropriate and in most cases of bullying the school will initially consider the use of a Restorative Approach to resolve the situation. A Restorative Approach involves perpetrators of bullying, focusing on their unacceptable behaviour in an emotionally intelligent way and ensures children causing harm are held to account for their behaviour by enabling them to:

- Accept responsibility for the harm caused to the individual being bullied
- Accept responsibility for the harm caused to others (for example staff, friends or family)
- Recognise the need to take action to begin to repair the harm caused
- Agree a range of helpful actions to repair the harm caused, which will be monitored over an agreed period of time.

## **Use of Sanctions**

In certain cases of bullying, the school will consider the use of sanctions e.g. in cases of serious bullying such as where violence has been used or where a restorative approach has been unsuccessful in preventing further incidents of bullying. This will involve recording what happened by listening to the different perspectives of all those reportedly involved in the incident, including those of the bullied person, the person doing the bullying and those that have witnessed the bullying ('bystanders').

Sanctions will be applied fairly and proportionately in accordance with the school's Behaviour Management Policy, taking account of any special educational needs or disabilities that children may have and taking into consideration the needs of vulnerable children. Bullying by children with disabilities or SEN is no more acceptable than bullying by other children. However, for a sanction to be reasonable and lawful the school will take account of the nature of the child's disability or SEN and the extent to which they understand and are in control of what they are doing.

Disciplinary sanctions are intended to:

- Impress on the perpetrator that what he/she has done is unacceptable
- Deter him/her from repeating that behaviour
- Signal to other children that the behaviour is unacceptable and deter them from doing it.

The consequences of bullying should reflect the seriousness of the incident. The school takes verbal and indirect bullying as seriously as physical bullying. When deciding upon appropriate sanctions for bullying the school will ensure that the sanctions address bullying behaviour in a way which does not lead to an escalation of the behaviour but instead supports a resolution to the problem. Like the school's restorative approach, sanctions for bullying are intended to hold children to account for their behaviour and ensure that they face up to the harm they have caused and learn from it. They also provide an opportunity for the children to put right the harm they have caused. Where appropriate the school may use sanctions in conjunction with the school's restorative approach.

The school will draw upon the school's Behaviour Management Policy and follow the system for sanctions, which includes:

- Involving children in developing appropriate 'fair punishments' for those who have been involved in bullying
- Removing/ separating children from other individuals or groups of children
- Removing/excluding children from certain whole school activities or key points in the day e.g. break times/ lunchtimes
- Withdrawing privileges
- Confiscating personal property in accordance with the school's agreed criteria, particularly where the item is being used to cause harm to others e.g. mobile phone
- Use of detention.

In the case of more serious and persistent bullying, where the perpetrator has not responded to the school's restorative strategies (see above) or sanctions, the school may consider excluding the perpetrator from the school. Some children who have been subjected to bullying can be provoked into violent behaviour. Where an attack has been provoked after months of persistent bullying, the school will view this behaviour differently from an unprovoked attack and will ensure that sanctions are proportionate to the circumstances.

## **Communicating with the whole school community**

The school will communicate to the school community that the bullying has been taken seriously and has been responded to well. This will include talking to parents/carers. The timing of this communication will depend on the agreed responsive approach.

## **Monitoring and following up**

Part of the school's process of responding to an incident is to seek an agreement to meet at some point in the future to see whether the situation has been resolved or whether further work needs to take place. This will include evaluating the effectiveness of the follow up strategies that have been put in place to ensure that the



bullying has stopped. The school does not assume that a situation requires no further attention simply because a child or young person has made no further complaints. Where a problem has not been resolved to the satisfaction of all parties the follow up strategies will be reviewed and/or further advice sought. The timing of this monitoring will depend on the agreed responsive approach.

After following the school's procedures for responding to an incident of bullying (see section Responding to Incidents of Bullying), the school will consider employing further longer term measures/strategies to minimise the risk of bullying occurring in the future and to ensure that children feel safe. Strategies include longer-term support for all parties including the person being bullied, bystanders and the person who has perpetrated the bullying. Many of the school's strategies include problem solving processes, which enable on-going situations to be disentangled and explored, and help to reveal underlying issues. Many of the following strategies involve active participation from children and involve children helping themselves and each other. Some strategies form part of the school's anti-bullying preventative work. Our strategies include:

- Providing opportunities for class Circle Time where children can explore the needs of their peers. These are planned sessions in which the teacher facilitates a safe and positive environment for children to take turns, if they choose to talk about an issue of concern. The whole group is encouraged to listen carefully and discuss ways to help the individual in a problem solving way.
- Accessing support from external agencies and professionals including educational psychologists, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS), Specialist Teaching Services, Race Equality and Diversity Services.
- Providing opportunities for children who have been bullied or are bullying to attend social skills groups to develop emotional resilience and learn skills in assertiveness, listening, negotiating and empathising with others.
- Providing support groups such as Friendship Clubs where children can attend to discuss their friendship problems and receive support and advice from peers, some of whom may be trained mentors or have experienced similar distress and friendship problems.
- Providing supportive and nurturing structures such as a 'Circle of Friends' for identified vulnerable

#### **Responding to incidents of cyberbullying**

The school will follow the above procedures and will seek guidance on responding to different forms of cyberbullying via organisations which provide information on the safe and responsible use of technology, such as Digizen

[www.digizen.org/resources/cyberbullying/full-guidance.aspx](http://www.digizen.org/resources/cyberbullying/full-guidance.aspx)

#### **Responding to incidents of bullying which occur off the school premises.**

The school recognises that bullying can and does happen outside school and in the community. Bullying is a relationship issue and its occurrence reflects the ways in which children socialise in school and in the wider community. The school believes that bullying is unacceptable wherever and whenever it happens.

When an incident of bullying is reported and has occurred off the school site and out of school hours e.g. on a mode of transport, the school will follow the guidance in the Behaviour Management Policy on regulating the conduct of children at times when they are not on the premises of the school and/or not under the lawful control or charge of a member of staff.

The school encourages children to seek help and to tell us about incidents of bullying that happen outside the school so that the school can:

- Raise awareness among the whole school community of possible risks within the community e.g. trouble spots/gangs,
- Alert colleagues in other schools whose pupils are bullying off the school premises
- Make contact with local police officers and representatives from the Youth Service, Connexions and other organisations (including sports clubs and voluntary organisations)
- Map safe routes to school in the event of a child being bullied on their journey to school
- Offer children and parents/cares strategies to manage bullying off the school premises e.g. guidance on how to keep safe on the internet and when using their mobile phones.

### **Working with Parents /Carers**

Where the school has become aware of a bullying situation, parents/carers of the child/young person who is being bullied will be invited to the school to discuss their child's situation. The school will endeavour to involve parents/carers of children who have been bullied constructively at an early stage to support the process of working together to find ways of resolving the situation and bringing about reconciliation. The outcome of the meeting and agreed actions/responses will be recorded by the school on the school's Bullying and Prejudice Related Incident Report Form. The school will work alongside those parents/carers whose children have been bullied to support them in developing their children's coping strategies and assertiveness skills where appropriate.

The school takes parents/carers reporting bullying seriously. Parents/carers are initially encouraged to refer their concerns to the class/ form teacher. Senior members of staff such as Phase Leaders, Anti-Bullying Leader, Assistant Headteacher, Deputy Headteacher and Headteacher will be involved where appropriate. Parents/carers are encouraged to note details of the incident to share with the class teacher/member of staff. Again, a record of the incident and the agreed actions/response made at the meeting will be recorded by the school and added to the school's Bullying and Prejudice Related Incident Report Form. The school will discuss the possible responsive options with the parents/carers and the bullied child and agree a way forward.

Where a Restorative Approach has failed to modify the behaviour of a perpetrator and the bullying is continuing or when sanctions are to be used, the parents/carers of the perpetrator will be invited to the school to discuss their child's behaviour. The outcome of the meeting and agreed actions/responses will be recorded by the school on the school's Bullying and Prejudice Related Incident Report Form. The school adopts a problem solving approach with parents/carers e.g. 'It seems your son/daughter and (other child) have not been getting on very well' rather than 'your son/daughter has been bullying....' While the school firmly believes that all bullying is unacceptable and that the perpetrators should be made to accept responsibility for their behaviour and make amends, the school understands that a cooperative ethos is desirable when trying to reach a resolution that is effective and long lasting. Parents/carers of those causing the bullying will also have support to come to a balanced view of what is happening and appreciate their role in helping their children to learn about the consequences of their actions and adopt alternative ways of behaving.

The school ensures that staff and all parents/carers remain fully aware of the measures that have been put into place to prevent the occurrence of further incidents. Follow up appointments are made with parent/carers to share these agreed measures and to monitor their success in preventing further bullying.

Guidance for parents/carers regarding advice on recognising the signs and symptoms of bullying in children and how to approach the school to register concerns/incidents and seek support is available via the:

- School's anti-bullying leaflet for parents/carers
- School's prospectus/website
- School's anti-bullying website
- School's positive relationships/behaviour and anti-bullying awareness events

### **Prevention**

The school believes that the whole school community should work together to reduce bullying as part of our efforts to promote a positive and inclusive whole school ethos and create a safe, healthy and stimulating environment. Alongside the school's responsive strategies for dealing with incidents of bullying, the school adopts, as part of our pastoral support system, a whole school approach to implementing proactive and preventative interventions to reduce bullying. These interventions are implemented at a school, class and individual level. Our approaches include:

- Implementing an effective school leadership that promotes an open and honest anti-bullying ethos
- Adopting positive behaviour management strategies as part of the school's Behaviour Management Policy
- Implementing a whole school approach to the teaching of PSHCEE /RSE and the implementation of the Social and Emotional Aspects of Learning Programme (SEAL)

- Implementing a Personal Safety Programme as identified in the Cambridgeshire Personal Development Programme
- Ensuring that the school's anti-bullying statement or charter is actively promoted in assemblies and other formal occasions, as well as displayed around the school
- Providing training on behaviour management and anti-bullying for all relevant staff including midday supervisors
- Providing a school council and regular Circle Time, enabling children to talk about their feelings and concerns in a safe environment and to enable them to share concerns about bullying
- Providing peer support systems such as playground buddies/Friendship Benches, peer mediators and peer mentors
- Participating in the annual national Anti-Bullying Week and supporting learning on bullying through whole school activities, projects and campaigns
- Reviewing the development and supervision of the school inside and outside including the outdoor areas and playground to ensure provision is safe, inclusive and supports children's emotional wellbeing.
- Providing confidential communication systems such as counselling services, and working with children to identify key individuals with whom they can confide
- Providing publicity including information leaflets for children and parents/carers to raise awareness of bullying and support those who are being bullied or have witnessed bullying to report incidents and seek help
- Providing social skills groups for vulnerable individuals and groups
- Providing Friendship Clubs and other peer support networks eg The Rainbow Room
- Providing cross year group house systems to allow children from different age groups to socialise and support each other
- Providing a transition programme to support children moving across year groups and key stages.
- Providing information on support agencies such as ChildLine and Beatbullying including telephone numbers for help lines and addresses for supportive websites
- Liaising with members of the community e.g. transport service providers, and engaging in community initiatives and safer school partnerships
- Working in partnership with other schools/local authority services on anti-bullying initiatives

### **Delivering the Curriculum for Positive Relationships and Anti-Bullying in our school**

The school acknowledges the role of the Curriculum for Life Skills curriculum in preventative work on bullying. The PSHE and Citizenship curriculum supports the development of children's self esteem and their emotional resilience and ability to empathise with others. The curriculum provides opportunities for children to learn and develop the skills to identify manage and challenge incidents of bullying as well as providing opportunities for children to learn about bullying in relation to the wider context of diversity and inclusion.

The school adopts the Primary Peterborough Personal Development Programme for PSHE and Citizenship in which learning related to bullying, diversity and difference is covered within themes such as Myself and My Relationships, Citizenship and Healthy and Safer Lifestyles. The school is also implementing the Social and Emotional Aspects of Learning Programme (SEAL) as part of the Cambridgeshire Personal Development Programme.

The school recognises and participates in the national Anti-Bullying week, which provides an annual intensive focussed week on the subject of recognising and combating bullying. Work on bullying as part of the Curriculum for Life Skills curriculum is taught through:

- Designated lesson times, focussed events, and health weeks
- Other curriculum areas such as Citizenship, Religious Education, History
- Enrichment activities such as visits from the PCSO, drama groups/Theatre in Education, outside agencies.

See the school's Curriculum for Life Skills Policy for further detailed information on curriculum planning, teaching methodologies and teaching resources.

### **Children and Young People's Consultation and Participation**

The school considers listening to the voices of children and actively seeking their views and opinions regarding bullying as an important part of our preventative work. The school regularly audits the way in which bullying is being addressed which includes, listening to children and ensuring they are given the opportunity to speak out, and have their voices heard on their experiences of bullying. Children are actively encouraged to participate in identifying both the problems and solutions to bullying; reviewing and developing the school's Anti-Bullying Policy and practice and engaging in initiatives to support an anti-bullying ethos in school. Children actively participate in:

- Identifying when and where the bullying happens
- Identifying new forms of bullying e.g. types of cyberbullying
- Making decisions about how to address and tackle bullying
- Reviewing the development and delivery of the taught curriculum focusing on aspects of bullying and discrimination
- Learning how to play an active role in challenging bullying such as engaging in peer support schemes such as buddying, mentoring and mediating.

The school adopts a number of democratic methods/systems for promoting pupil consultation including:

- School council
- Focus groups and face to face discussions with small groups of children
- Active learning and interactive learning techniques included in C4LS and Citizenship such as mind mapping sessions, role play, puppets, group work and creative arts
- Surveys including questionnaires, Draw and Write and research designed and carried out by children
- Listening systems such as suggestion boxes, graffiti walls, peer mentors, etc
- Individual communication systems such as talk boxes.

### **Whole Staff Awareness and Training Opportunities**

The school endeavours to ensure that teachers and other adults working with children are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to identify and address all types and forms of bullying effectively and safely. Training will include recognising the signs of bullying in children and how to identify vulnerable children who may be susceptible to being bullied or becoming actively involved in bullying and bullying type behaviour. Training for staff is provided to ensure that they feel competent and confident in appropriately challenging bullying. Training also provides staff with a clear understanding of the school's Policy and procedures on preventing and responding to incidents of bullying, including providing short and long term support to those affected by bullying. The school's approach to anti-bullying work is included within induction programmes for new staff (including temporary and supply staff). The views of staff are sought as part of the school's review and evaluation of the Anti Bullying Policy and used to inform developments and enhance the school's anti-bullying ethos and practice.

### **Involving Outside Agencies**

The school seeks the support and guidance from relevant local and national agencies and organisations that work collectively to ensure that those who work with and support children are equipped with the skills and knowledge to address bullying effectively. Local support and guidance is accessed from county wide services and through liaison with the school's multidisciplinary Locality Team and voluntary agencies.

## **Leadership**

The school believes that providing a safe and happy place to learn is essential to achieving school improvement, promoting equality and diversity, ensuring the safety and well-being of all members of the school community and raising achievement and attendance. The school has allocated specific responsibility for anti-bullying work to the school's Pastoral Assistant Headteacher who will support the coordination of a whole school approach to managing this important issue. This leadership role on anti-bullying includes the following core elements:

- Analysing and evaluating data to inform policy development and practice.
- Co-ordinating anti-bullying curriculum opportunities
- Overseeing the effectiveness of the school's anti-bullying prevention and response strategies
- Supporting staff to implement the school's Anti-Bullying Policy and practice.

## **Monitoring and Evaluating the Anti-Bullying Policy**

The school's Anti-Bullying Policy and practice is regularly monitored and evaluated to ensure its effectiveness. This process includes reviewing the school's definition of bullying and identifying new types and forms of bullying as they emerge. The Policy review is coordinated by the anti-bullying leader and involves monitoring and evaluating anti-bullying preventative and responsive strategies to ensure the school's practice is effective and successful in fostering an ethos that inhibits bullying and promotes inclusion and respect for diversity.

The school regularly analyses behaviour records and records of bullying incidents to identify patterns of behaviour regarding individuals and groups of children and young persons and places and times where bullying may be occurring. Other informative data includes:

- Records of peer support initiatives or playground projects
- Parental complaints to the school or local authority regarding bullying
- Records of the Educational Welfare Service identifying where bullying is a factor in non attendance
- Exclusion data relating to bullying
- Risk assessment for children who exhibit sexually inappropriate or harmful behaviours
- Transfer and admissions data, specifically requests for transfer due to bullying or harassment
- Outcomes achieved as part of the school's work on promoting children's wellbeing
- Information contained in School Development Plans.

The results of the review are used to inform areas for school development, which are included in the School Development / Improvement Plan and other appropriate actions plans.

The policy is reviewed annually.

# Bullying and prejudice related incidents report form

## Section 1: Staff details

Date completing form:

Name of staff:

Email address of staff:

After completion this form needs to be handed to: Lottie Pollard

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## Section 2: Details of incident

If you are unsure of the category (for example whether it is homophobic or biphobic bullying) then you can tick all that you think may apply and simply explain the details.

- Bullying**  
 **Prejudice related incident**

**Nature of incident:** Tick all that apply

- Physical** (e.g. hitting, kicking, pushing or inappropriate/unwanted physical contact)  
 **Verbal** (e.g. name calling, ridicule, comments)  
 **Cyber** (e.g. messaging, social media, email)  
 **Emotional/indirect/segregation** (e.g. excluding someone, spreading rumours)  
 **Visual/written** (e.g. graffiti, gestures, wearing racist insignia)  
 **Damage to personal property**  
 **Threat** with a weapon  
 **Theft or extortion**  
 **Persistent Bullying**

**Form of bullying or incident:** Tick all that apply

- Race** – racist bullying  
 Sexual orientation – **homophobic**  
 Sexual orientation – **biphobic**  
 Special educational needs (**SEN**) or **Disability**  
 **Culture** or **class**  
 **Gender identity** – transphobic  
 **Gender** – sexist bullying  
 **Appearance or health conditions**  
 **Religion or Belief** related  
 Related to home or other personal circumstances  
 **Other** or non-specific

Details of all involved: record all whether adults, pupils, visitors from the school community or external organisations.

	Name:	Age/year group:	Form/tutor group:	Other relevant information (e.g. gender, SEN, disability, religion):
Target of bullying/incident				
Person responsible for bullying/incident				

Details of incident

Date:		Place:		Time:	
Witnesses:					
Repeat incident or serious incident:					
Any relevant supporting information e.g. witness accounts/screen grabs:					
Action taken:					
Details of others involved or notified:					
Actions for follow up:					
Date for reviewing:					

## **Types of Bullying**

### **Bullying related to race, religion or culture**

Racist or faith-based bullying is bullying based on a person's background, colour, religion or heritage. Some surveys and focus groups have found that a high proportion of bullied pupils have experienced racist or faith-based bullying. Recent political and social issues also appear to have been a factor in the rise in this type of bullying and harassment. There is research to support the suggestion that where black and minority ethnic (BME) children experience bullying, it is more likely to be severe bullying. Moreover, bullying incidents can be a subset of the indirect and direct racist hostility which BME children, children of different faiths and Traveller children can experience in a number of situations.

When racist or faith-based bullying takes place, the characteristics singled out not only apply to the individual child but also make reference to their family and more broadly their ethnic or faith community as a whole. Racial and cultural elements in bullying can be seen to heighten the negative impact on a child's sense of identity, self worth and self esteem.

Schools are advised to log all incidents of racist or faith-based, homophobic and disability-related bullying and submit them on a regular basis (termly) to the local authority. This allows local authorities to monitor the occurrence of incidents and identify underlying trends in racist bullying so that appropriate and relevant training and support can be provided to schools. It is important to note that all incidents that are identified as potentially racist must be recorded, reported and investigated as such. The Stephen Lawrence Inquiry Report (1999) defines racism as 'conduct or words which advantage or disadvantage people because of their colour, culture or ethnic origin. In its more subtle form, it is as damaging as in its more overt form'.

### **Bullying related to special educational needs and disabilities (SEND)**

Research shows that children and young people with SEN and disabilities are more at risk of bullying than their peers. Public bodies have new responsibilities to actively promote equality of opportunity for all disabled people and eliminate disability-related harassment.

Children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities, whether in mainstream or special schools, do not always have the levels of social confidence and competence and the robust friendship bonds that can protect against bullying. Where children with SEN and disabilities are themselves found to be bullying, in most cases (except those related to specific conditions) schools should expect the same standards of behaviour as those which apply to the rest of the school community, having made the reasonable adjustments necessary.

### **Bullying related to higher attaining children and young people**

Children and young people who are higher attainers can be vulnerable to bullying. Their achievements, different interests and advanced abilities can set them apart from their peers and can lead to a sense of not 'fitting in' and feelings of isolation. Their talents and abilities may cause feelings of resentment and jealousy among their peers which may make them targets for bullying behaviour.

### **Bullying related to appearance or health conditions**

Those with health or visible medical conditions, such as eczema, may be more likely than their peers to become targets for bullying behaviour. Perceived physical limitations, such as size and weight, and other body image issues can result in bullying, and obvious signs of affluence (or lack of it), can also be exploited.

### **Bullying related to sexual orientation**

Homophobic bullying involves the targeting of individuals on the basis of their perceived or actual sexual orientation. Evidence of homophobic bullying suggests that children and young people who are gay, lesbian or bisexual (or perceived to be) face a higher risk of victimisation than their peers. Homophobic bullying is perhaps the form of bullying least likely to be self-reported, since disclosure carries risks not associated with other forms of bullying. The young person may not want to report bullying if it means "coming out" to teachers and parents before they are ready to.



Homophobic bullying includes all forms of bullying but in particular it can include:

- Verbal abuse - the regular use, consciously or unconsciously, of offensive and discriminatory language, particularly the widespread use of the term 'gay' in a negative context. Also spreading rumours that cause an individual's perceived sexual orientation to be ridiculed, questioned or insulted
- Physical abuse – including hitting, punching, kicking, sexual assault and threatening behaviour
- Cyberbullying – using on-line spaces to spread rumours about someone or exclude them. Can also include text messaging, including video and picture messaging.

### **Bullying of young carers or looked after children or otherwise linked to home circumstances**

Children and young people may be made vulnerable to bullying by the fact that they provide care to someone in their family with an illness, disability, mental health or substance misuse problem. Young carers may be taking on practical and emotional caring responsibilities that would normally be expected of an adult. Research has highlighted the difficulties young carers face, including risks of ill-health, stress and tiredness, especially when they care through the night. Many feel bullied or isolated. Children in care may also be vulnerable to bullying for a variety of reasons, such as their not living with their birth parents or because they have fallen behind in their studies. Some children and young people are heavily influenced by their communities or homes where bullying and abuse may be common. Some bullying at school may arise from trauma or instability at home related to issues of domestic violence or bereavement or from the experience of being part of a refugee family. Siblings of vulnerable children may themselves be the subject of bullying by association.

### **Sexist, sexual and transphobic bullying**

Sexist, sexual and transphobic bullying affects both genders. Boys may be victims as well as girls, and both sexes may be victims of their own sex. Sexist bullying is based on sexist attitudes that when expressed demean, intimidate or harm another person because of their sex or gender. Sexual bullying may be characterised by name calling, comments and overt "looks" about appearance, attractiveness and emerging puberty. In addition, uninvited touching, innuendos and propositions, pornographic imagery or graffiti may be used. Children and young people identifying as transgender or experiencing gender dysphoria (feeling that they belong to another gender or do not conform with the gender role prescribed to them) can also become a target of bullying.