

# Newbold Verdon Primary School



## Anti-Bullying Policy

Adopted by **Business Management Committee**

Date: 9 February 2022

Signed by Chair

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Non-Statutory Policy

Review Date: February 2025



Date	Version	Review Process	Approval Committee	Status
09/02/2022	1.0	Reviewed and amended by L Collins	BMC	Approved



## **POLICY FOR DEALING WITH BULLYING**

At Newbold Verdon Primary School, we are aware that pupils may be bullied in any school or setting, and recognise that preventing, raising awareness and consistently responding to any cases of bullying should be a priority to ensure the safety and well-being of our pupils.

In line with the Equality Act 2010, it is essential that our school:

- Eliminates unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimization and any other conduct prohibited by the Act;
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it;
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

At Newbold Verdon Primary School, we are committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of pupils and young people and expect all staff and volunteers to share this commitment. Under the Children Act 1989, a bullying incident should be addressed as a child protection concern when there is 'reasonable cause to suspect that a pupil is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm.' When this is the case, the school staff should report their concerns to their Local Authority's safeguarding team.

This policy is closely linked with our Behaviour Policy, our Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy, our School Code of Conduct and the School's Vision, Aims and Values.

By effectively preventing and tackling bullying, schools can help to create safe, disciplined environments where pupils are able to learn and fulfil their potential.

It is the responsibility of the governing body and the Headteacher to ensure that all members of the school community work within a safe and enabling environment.

### **Definition**

Bullying is behaviour by an individual or group, repeated over time, that intentionally hurts another individual or group either physically or emotionally. Bullying can take many forms (for instance, cyber-bullying via text messages, social media or gaming, which can include the use of images and video) and is often motivated by prejudice against particular groups, for example on grounds of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, special educational needs or disabilities, or because a child is adopted, in care or has caring responsibilities. It might be motivated by actual differences between children, or perceived differences.

### **Types of Bullying**

#### Cyber-bullying

The rapid development of, and widespread access to, technology has provided a new medium for 'virtual bullying,' which can occur in and outside of school. Cyber-bullying is a different form of bullying which can happen beyond the school day into the home and private space, with a potentially bigger audience, and more accessories as people forward content.

#### Racist Bullying

This refers to a range of hurtful behavior, both physical and psychological, that make the person feel unwelcome, marginalized and excluded, powerless or worthless because of their colour, ethnicity, culture, faith, community, national origin or national status.



### Homophobic Bullying

Homophobic bullying is when people behave or speak in a way which makes someone feel bullied because of their actual or perceived sexuality.

### Vulnerable Groups

We recognise that some groups of pupils may be more vulnerable to bullying, including,

- Looked after children
- Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children
- Children with Special Educational Needs or Disabilities (SEND)
- Children from ethnic minorities
- Children entitled to Free School Meals
- Children for whom English is an Additional Language
- Children who are perceived or define themselves as lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, transgender or questioning, and all other gender and sexually diverse identities.

Many experts say that bullying involves an imbalance of power between the perpetrator and the victim. This could involve perpetrators of bullying having control over the relationship which makes it difficult for those they bully to defend themselves. The imbalance of power can manifest itself in several ways, it may be physical, psychological (knowing what upsets someone), derive from an intellectual imbalance, or by having access to the support of a group, or the capacity to socially isolate. It can result in the intimidation of a person or persons through the threat of violence or by isolating them either physically or online.

Staff, parents and children at Newbold Verdon Primary School work together to create a happy, caring and safe learning environment. Bullying, whether verbal, physical or indirect, is not tolerated. It is everyone's responsibility to try to prevent occurrences of bullying and to deal with any incidents quickly and effectively.

Bullying may be brought to the attention of any member of staff by the victim(s), their friend(s), their parent(s) or other interested people.

### **Aims**

- ◆ To provide a safe, caring environment for the whole school community, especially the children in our care.
- ◆ To prevent bullying by educating children as to the definition and impact of bullying behavior through PHSE opportunities.
- ◆ To instill in children that bullying is unacceptable and that reports of bullying will be taken seriously, recorded and acted upon.
- ◆ To reassure children that they will be listened to and will know that it is right to tell.
- ◆ To heed parents' concerns and keep them informed of actions taken in response to a complaint.
- ◆ To undertake a full investigation of reported bullying with detailed records kept of incidents, reports and complaints using our encrypted CPOM system.
- ◆ To take appropriate action, including exclusion in cases of severe bullying.
- ◆ To monitor data of incidents of bullying over the school year and act on any trends over time.
- ◆ To maintain a list of any racist incidents using CPOM and report this data to Governors.



### **Help for victims and bullies.**

The whole purpose of this policy must be to provide help for both the victims of bullying and also for those who are carrying it out. Whilst it may be necessary to impose the sanctions described later in this document to help resolve matters it must always be held in mind that our key aim in all strategies is not that of punishment but of help. It is our intention to ensure that bullying should stop and especially that the perpetrator should understand the hurtful nature of their actions and not reiterate similar bullying behaviour in the future.

### **Signs of Bullying**

Staff should be vigilant in looking out for signs of bullying or other child protection issues including:

Physical: unexplained bruises, scratches, cuts, missing belongings, damaged clothes, or schoolwork, loss of appetite, stomach aches, headaches, bedwetting.

Emotional: losing interest in school, being withdrawn or secretive, unusual shows of temper, refusal to say why they are unhappy, high level of anxiety, mood swings, tearfulness for no reason, lack of confidence, headaches and stomach aches, signs of depression

Behavioural: asking to be taken to school, coming home for lunch, taking longer to get home, asking for more money, using different routes to school, losing more items than usual, sudden changes in behavior and mood, concentration difficulties, truancy.

### **Strategy for Dealing with Bullying**

In dealing with bullying, staff at Newbold Verdon Primary School follow these fundamental guidelines.

- ◆ Never ignore suspected bullying.
- ◆ Do not make premature assumptions.
- ◆ Listen carefully to all accounts – several pupils with the same version does not mean they are telling the truth.
  
- ◆ Adopt a problem-solving approach that moves pupils forward from self-justification.
- ◆ Follow up proven cases to check bullying has not returned.
- ◆ Keep detailed records and behaviour logs.

Strategies have been introduced at Newbold Verdon Primary School to reduce bullying. These strategies cover raising awareness about bullying and the Anti-bullying Policy, increased understanding for victims and teaching pupils how to manage relationships in a constructive way. The use of ELSA may be used to support specific issues.

Staff should apply one or more of the strategies below, depending on the perceived seriousness of the situation. The emphasis should always be one of showing a caring and listening approach.

In response to a complaint of bullying, the discipline procedures of Newbold Verdon Primary School should be followed, with staff making a full investigation, keeping detailed records and applying sanctions as necessary.



The procedures should be followed by the Head Teacher or a member of the Senior Management Team.

1. Discuss the nature of the bullying with the 'victim' at length, recording all the facts. This will require patience and understanding.
2. Identify the bully/bullies and any witnesses.
3. Interview witnesses.
4. Discuss the incident(s) with the alleged bully/ies. Confront them with the allegations and ask them to tell the truth about the situation/incident. Make it clear that this is only an investigation at this stage.
5. If the bully owns up, make it understood that bullying is not acceptable at Newbold Verdon Primary School and what effect it has on the education of the victim and the rest of the children in the class/school. Apply sanctions relevant to the type of bullying and age of child.
6. If the allegation of bullying is denied, investigate further. If there is sufficient evidence that the bullying occurred, apply relevant sanctions.
7. Hold separate discussions with parents of bully and victim.
8. Sanctions for the bully **may** include:
  - withdrawal from favoured activities, for example school visit or club
  - loss of break times/lunch times for a period to be determined by the headteacher.
  - barred from school during lunchtimes for a period to be determined by the headteacher.
  - fixed period of exclusion from school.
9. Provide a Pastoral Support Programme for the victim with a mentor/named person (for example, ELSA) monitoring and observing at break times and lunchtimes, and through discussion to make sure there is no repetition.
10. Provide a Pastoral Support Programme for the bully. This will include a Behaviour Support Programme and opportunities in circle time or groups for the child/ren to discuss relationships, feelings and the effect bullying can have on individuals. A mentor/named person (e.g. ELSA) will support the child during this programme.

In order to reduce incidents of bullying and recognise bullies, at Newbold Verdon Primary School, all staff watch for early signs of distress in pupils. We listen, we believe, we act.

### **Bullying Directed Towards Race, Gender, Sexual Orientation or Disability**

Newbold Verdon Primary School will not tolerate bullying against anyone because of his or her race, gender, sexual orientation or disability. The school will take preventative action to reduce the likelihood of bullying incidents of this nature occurring. Stereotypical views are challenged and pupils learn to appreciate and view positively differences in others, whether arising from race, gender, ability or disability.

### **Racial Bullying/Harassment**

Racial bullying will not be tolerated in Newbold Verdon Primary School and will be treated severely. If a child receives verbal abuse, physical threats or attacks, or if a pupil brings racist literature into school, incites others to behave in a racist way or writes racist insults, then appropriate strategies will be implemented.

A full investigation will be carried out, recording incidents using CPOM. Newbold Verdon Primary School has a duty to develop children's understanding of ethnic diversity issues and explore racial tolerance in PSHE and Citizenship lessons, in Religious Education lessons and in school assemblies.



Newbold Verdon Primary School guarantees confidentiality and support for those being bullied. Racial incidents are reported to the Governing Body.

### **Sexual Bullying**

Sexual bullying has an impact on both genders. A sexual assault will lead to the exclusion of the perpetrator from Newbold Verdon Primary School. Sexual bullying is characterised by abusive name-calling, comments about appearance, attractiveness and emerging puberty, inappropriate and uninvited touching, sexual innuendoes and propositions (i.e. sexual harassment).

Newbold Verdon Primary School's strategies to deal with sexual bullying include:

- ◆ recording incidents as a CPOM record
- ◆ developing understanding of gender relations
- ◆ exploring sexism and sexual bullying in PSHE lessons
- ◆ using single-sex groups to discuss sensitive issues
- ◆ ensuring the school site is well supervised, especially in areas where children might be vulnerable
- ◆ implementing appropriate discipline procedures as appropriate.

### **Sexual Orientation**

Sexual bullying can also be related to sexual orientation. Children do not have to be homosexual or bi-sexual to experience such bullying.

Strategies to deal with such bullying include:

- ◆ recording incidents as a CPOM record
- ◆ awareness by staff that homophobic bullying can occur
- ◆ challenging homophobic language and explore pupils' understanding – they might not understand the impact
- ◆ guaranteeing confidentiality and support for those being bullied
- ◆ Implementing discipline procedures, if the bullying warrants it.

### **Special Education Needs or Disabilities**

Pupils with special educational needs or disabilities might not be able to articulate experiences as fluently as other children. However, they are often at greater risk of being bullied, both directly and indirectly, and usually about their specific disability.

Newbold Verdon Primary School makes sure the behaviour of staff does not trigger bullying unintentionally. They should avoid undue attention towards SEN children compared with others, and should not make comments based on pupils' appearance or perceived character.

We try to make classroom activities and lessons sensitive to such children's needs. We teach assertiveness and other social skills and teach victims to say 'No' or to get help. A named mentor/friend may be appointed for the pupil to confide in.

If the bullying is serious, Newbold Verdon Primary School undertakes a full investigation, including a full discussion with witnesses, recording incidents as a CPOM record and contacting parents. Discipline procedures are implemented.



High attainers, gifted or talented pupils can also be affected by bullying. Teachers should treat this as seriously as any other type of bullying.

## **Further information**

The Education and Inspections Act 2006 Section 89 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 provides that maintained schools must have measures to encourage good behaviour and prevent all forms of bullying amongst pupils. These measures should be part of the school's behaviour policy which must be communicated to all pupils, school staff and parents.

The Equality Act 2010 A key provision in The Equality Act 2010 is the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED), which came into force on 5 April 2011 and covers age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

The Duty requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the Act
- advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it
- foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

### **Bullying which occurs outside school premises**

School staff members have the power to discipline pupils for misbehaving outside the school premises. Sections 90 and 91 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 say that a school's disciplinary powers can be used to address pupils' conduct when they are not on school premises and are not under the lawful control or charge of a member of school staff, but only if it would be reasonable for the school to regulate pupils' behaviour in those circumstances. This may include bullying incidents occurring anywhere off the school premises, such as on school or public transport, outside the local shops, or in a town or village centre.

Where bullying outside school is reported to school staff, it should be investigated and acted on. The headteacher should also consider whether it is appropriate to notify the police or anti-social behaviour coordinator in their local authority of the action taken against a pupil. If the misbehaviour could be criminal or poses a serious threat to a member of the public, the police should always be informed.

While school staff members have the power to discipline pupils for bullying that occurs outside school, they can only impose the disciplinary sanction and implement that sanction on the school premises or when the pupil is under the lawful control of school staff, for instance on a school trip.

More detailed advice on teachers' powers to discipline, including their power to discipline pupils for misbehaviour that occurs outside school, is included in 'Behaviour and discipline in schools – advice for headteachers and school staff' – see further sources of information below.





## **Useful Resources for parents and teachers:**

DFES Website                      Up to date information about anti-bullying strategies

The Anti-Bullying Alliance (ABA): Founded in 2002 by NSPCC and National Children's Bureau, the Anti-Bullying Alliance (ABA) brings together over 100 organisations into one network to develop and share good practice across the whole range of bullying issues. The ABA has also put together a fact sheet outlining the range of support that is available to schools and young people from the anti-bullying sector

ChildNet International: Specialist resources for young people to raise awareness of online safety and how to protect themselves.

Digizen: provides online safety information for educators, parents, carers and young people.

Internet Matters: provides help to keep children safe in the digital world.

Think U Know: resources provided by Child Exploitation and Online Protection (CEOP) for children and young people, parents, carers and teachers.

The UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCCIS) has produced a range of resources for schools, colleges and parents about how to keep children safe online, this includes advice for schools and colleges on responding to incidents of 'sexting.'

Barnardos: through its LGBTQ Hub, offers guidance to young people, parents and teachers on how to support LGBT students and tackle LGBT prejudice-based bullying

EACH: (Educational Action Challenging Homophobia): provides a national freephone Actionline for targets of homophobic or transphobic bullying and training to schools on sexual orientation, gender identity matters and cyberhomophobia.

Proud Trust: helps young people empower themselves to make a positive change for themselves and their communities through youth groups, peer support, delivering of training and events, campaigns, undertaking research and creating resources.

Schools Out: Offers practical advice, resources (including lesson plans) and training to schools on LGBT equality in education.

Stonewall: An LGB equality organisation with considerable expertise in LGB bullying in schools, a dedicated youth site, resources for schools, and specialist training for teachers.

Mencap: Represents people with learning disabilities, with specific advice and information for people who work with children and young people.

Changing Faces: Provide online resources and training to schools on bullying because of physical difference.



Cyberbullying and children and young people with SEN and disabilities: Advice provided by the Anti-Bullying Alliance on developing effective anti-bullying practice.

Anti-bullying Alliance SEND programme of resources: Advice provided by the Anti-bullying Alliance for school staff and parents on issues related to SEND and bullying.

Information, Advice and Support Service Network: Every Local area has an information, advice and support service, providing information, advice and support to disabled children and young people, and those with SEN, and their parents.

MindEd: Provides a free online training tool for adults that is also available to schools. It can be used to help school staff learn more about children and young peoples mental health problems. It provides simple, clear guidance on mental health and includes information on identifying, understanding and supporting children who are bullied.

PSHE Association – guidance and lesson plans on improving the teaching of mental health issues Race, religion and nationality

Anne Frank Trust: Runs a schools project to teach young people about Anne Frank and the Holocaust, the consequences of unchecked prejudice and discrimination, and cultural diversity.

Educate Against Hate: provides teachers, parents and school leaders practical advice and information on protecting children from extremism and radicalisation.

Show Racism the Red Card: Provide resources and workshops for schools to educate young people, often using the high profile of football, about racism.

Kick It Out: Uses the appeal of football to educate young people about racism and provide education packs for schools.

Tell MAMA: Measuring Anti-Muslim Attacks (MAMA) allows people from across England to report any form of Anti-Muslim abuse, MAMA can also refer victims for support through partner agencies.

Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAW): A Guide for Schools. This guide from the End Violence Against Women Coalition sets out the different forms of abuse to support education staff to understand violence and abuse of girls, warning signs to look for, and how to get your whole school working towards preventing abuse.

Disrespect No Body: a Home Office led campaign which helps young people understand what a healthy relationship is. This website includes teaching materials to be used in the classroom.

Anti-bullying Alliance: advice for school staff and professionals about developing effective anti-bullying practice in relation to sexual bullying.

This policy is subject to three-yearly review.

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