



Anti-Bullying Policy

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This policy is based on an original template produced by The National College. Burscough Village Primary School has reviewed, adapted and amended the content to ensure it reflects the school's own context, practice and statutory responsibilities.	

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Statement of intent

Burscough Village Primary School believes that all pupils, including children in Nursery and Reception, are entitled to learn and play in a safe, calm, inclusive and supportive environment where bullying, discrimination, harassment and child-on-child abuse are never accepted. This policy explains how the school prevents, identifies, records and responds to bullying in an age-appropriate way across the primary and EYFS phases.

These strategies, e.g. learning about tolerance and difference as part of the school's curriculum, aim to promote an inclusive, tolerant, and supportive ethos at the school.

The Education and Inspections Act 2006 outlines several legal obligations regarding the school's response to bullying. Under section 89, schools must have measures in place to encourage good behaviour and prevent all forms of bullying amongst pupils. These measures are part of the school's Behaviour Policy, which is communicated to all pupils, school staff and parents.

All staff, parents and pupils work together to prevent and reduce any instances of bullying at the school. There is a zero-tolerance policy for bullying at the school.

1. **[Updated]** Legal framework

[Updated for 2026] This policy has due regard to current legislation, Keeping children safe in education 2026 and DfE guidance on preventing and tackling bullying, behaviour in schools, online safety, SEND and medical needs.

- Education and Inspections Act 2006
- Equality Act 2010
- Protection from Harassment Act 1997
- Malicious Communications Act 1988
- Public Order Act 1986
- Communications Act 2003
- Human Rights Act 1998
- Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Education Act 2011
- DfE 'Preventing and tackling bullying'
- DfE 'Mental health and wellbeing provision in schools'
- DfE 'Keeping children safe in education 2026'
- **[New]** DfE 'Behaviour in schools: advice for headteachers and school staff'
- DCMS, DSIT, and UK Council for Internet Safety 'Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people'
- **[New]** DfE 'Supporting children and young people with medical conditions and allergy'

[Updated] This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- Behaviour Policy
- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) Policy
- Searching, Screening and Confiscation Policy
- Relationships and Health Education Policy
- Suspension and Exclusion Policy

- Child-on-child Abuse Policy
- Remote Education Policy
- **[New]** Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions Policy
- **[New]** Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Policy

2. Definitions

For the purpose of this policy, “bullying” is defined as persistent behaviour by an individual or group with the intention of verbally, physically, or emotionally harming another person or group. Bullying is generally characterised by:

- **Repetition:** Incidents are not one-offs; they are frequent and happen over an extended period of time.
- **Intent:** The perpetrator means to cause verbal, physical or emotional harm; it is not accidental.
- **Targeting:** Bullying is generally targeted at a specific individual or group.
- **Power imbalance:** Whether real or perceived, bullying is generally based on unequal power relations.

Vulnerable pupils are more likely to be the targets of bullying due to the attitudes and behaviours some young people have towards those who are different from themselves. Vulnerable pupils may include, but are not limited to:

- Pupils who are adopted.
- Pupils suffering from a health problem.
- Pupils with caring responsibilities.
- Pupils from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds.

Pupils with certain characteristics are also more likely to be targets of bullying, including, but not limited to:

- Pupils who are LGBTQ+ or perceived to be LGBTQ+.
- Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) pupils.
- Pupils with SEND.

3. Types of bullying

Many kinds of behaviour can be considered bullying, and bullying can be related to almost anything. Teasing another pupil because of their appearance, religion, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, home life, culture, or SEND are some of the types of bullying that can occur.

Bullying is acted out through the following mediums:

- Verbal
- Physical
- Emotional
- Online (cyberbullying)

Racist bullying: Bullying another person based on their ethnic background or skin colour. Racist bullying is a criminal offence under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended) and Public Order Act 1986.

Homophobic and bi-phobic bullying: Bullying another person because of their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

Transphobic bullying: Bullying based on another person's gender identity or gender presentation, or for not conforming to dominant gender roles.

Sexist bullying: Bullying based on sexist attitudes expressed in a way to demean, intimidate or harm another person because of their sex or gender. Sexist bullying may sometimes be characterised by inappropriate sexual behaviours.

Sexual bullying: Bullying behaviour that has a physical, psychological, verbal or non-verbal sexual dimension or dynamic that subordinates, humiliates or intimidates another person. This is commonly underpinned by sexist attitudes or gender stereotypes.

Ableist bullying: Bullying behaviour that focusses on another person's disability or support needs; this can include mocking the individual's disability or their needs, using derogatory words or slurs in relation to an individual's disability, or deliberately excluding an individual because of their disability.

Prejudicial bullying: Bullying based on prejudices directed towards specific characteristics or experiences, e.g. religion or mental health issues.

Relational bullying: Bullying that primarily constitutes of excluding, isolating and ostracising someone – usually through verbal and emotional bullying.

Socioeconomic bullying: Bullying based on prejudices against the perceived social status of the victim, including, but not limited to, their economic status, their parents' occupations, their health or nutrition level, or the perceived "quality" of their clothing or belongings.

4. Roles and responsibilities

The governing board is responsible for:

- Evaluating and reviewing this policy to ensure that it does not discriminate against any pupils on the basis of their protected characteristics or backgrounds.
- The overall implementation and monitoring of this policy.
- Ensuring that all governors are appropriately trained regarding safeguarding and child protection at induction.
- Ensuring that the school adopts a tolerant and open-minded policy towards difference.
- Ensuring the school is inclusive.
- Analysing any bullying data to establish patterns and reviewing this policy in light of these.
- Ensuring the DSL has the appropriate status and authority within the school to carry out the duties of the role.
- Appointing a safeguarding link governor who will work with the DSL to ensure the policies and practices relating to safeguarding, including the prevention of cyberbullying, are being implemented effectively.
- Ensuring that pupils are taught how to keep themselves and others safe, including online.

The headteacher is responsible for:

- Reviewing and amending this policy, accounting for new legislation and government guidance, and using staff experience of dealing with bullying incidents in previous years to improve procedures.
- Keeping a log of all reported incidents on CPoms/Behaviour Smart App, including which type of bullying has occurred, to allow for proper analysis of the data collected.
- Analysing the data in the bullying record at termly intervals to identify trends, so that appropriate measures to tackle them can be implemented.
- Arranging appropriate training for staff members.

Class teachers, EYFS practitioners and phase leaders are responsible for:

- Working closely with parents and carers where concerns arise, using clear, supportive and age-appropriate communication.
- Providing a trusted point of contact for children and families, including younger pupils who may communicate worries through behaviour, play, drawings or changes in presentation.

Teachers are responsible for:

- Being alert to social dynamics in their class.
- Being available for pupils who wish to report bullying.
- Providing follow-up support after bullying incidents.
- Being alert to possible bullying situations, particularly exclusion from friendship groups, and informing the pupil's class teacher, DSL or headteacher of such observations.
- Refraining from stereotyping when dealing with bullying.
- Understanding the composition of pupil groups, showing sensitivity to those who have been the victims of bullying.
- Reporting and logging any instances of bullying once they have been approached by a pupil for support.

Parents are responsible for:

- Informing their child's class teacher, EYFS key person, DSL or headteacher if they have any concerns that their child is experiencing bullying, has witnessed bullying, or may be involved in bullying behaviour.
- Being watchful of their child's behaviour, attitude and characteristics and informing the relevant staff members of any changes.

Pupils are responsible for:

- Informing a member of staff if they witness bullying or are a victim of bullying.
- Not making counter-threats if they are victims of bullying.
- Walking away from dangerous situations and avoiding involving other pupils in incidents.
- Keeping evidence of cyberbullying and informing a member of staff should they fall victim to cyberbullying.

5. Statutory requirements

The school understands that, under the Equality Act 2010, it has a responsibility to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, including sexual 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.

The school understands that, under the Human Rights Act (HRA) 1998, it could have actions brought against it if it allows the rights of pupils to be breached by failing to take bullying seriously. The headteacher will ensure that this policy complies with the HRA; the headteacher understands that they cannot do this without fully involving their teaching staff.

Although bullying itself is not a criminal offence, some types of harassment, threatening behaviour and/or communications may be considered criminal offences:

- Under the Malicious Communications Act 1988, it is an offence for a person to electronically communicate with another person with the intent to cause distress or anxiety, or in a way which conveys a message which is indecent or grossly offensive, a threat, or contains information which is false and known or believed to be false by the sender.
- The Protection from Harassment Act 1997 makes it an offence to knowingly pursue any course of conduct amounting to harassment.
- Section 127 of the Communications Act 2003 makes it an offence to send, by means of a public electronic communications network, a message, or other matter, that is grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene, or menacing character. It is unlawful to disseminate defamatory information through any media, including internet sites.
- Other forms of bullying which are illegal and should be reported to the police include violence or assault, theft, repeated harassment, or intimidation, and hate crimes.

6. Prevention

The school will clearly communicate a whole-school commitment to addressing bullying and have a clear set of values and standards which will be regularly promoted across the whole school.

All members of the school will be made aware of this policy and their responsibilities in relation to it. All staff members will receive training on identifying and dealing with the different types of bullying.

Bullying, respectful relationships, online safety, difference, kindness and speaking out will be taught through the primary curriculum, Relationships and Health Education, PSHE, assemblies, circle time, stories, class discussion and age-appropriate EYFS activities.

- The curriculum will explore and discuss issues at age-appropriate stages such as:
- Healthy and respectful relationships.
- Boundaries and consent.
- Stereotyping, prejudice and equality.

- Body confidence and self-esteem.
- How to recognise abusive relationships and coercive control.
- Harmful sexual behaviour, the concepts involved and why they are always unacceptable, and the laws relating to it.

Staff will encourage pupil cooperation and the development of interpersonal skills using group and pair work. Diversity, difference, and respect for others will be promoted and celebrated through various lessons. Opportunities to extend friendship groups and interactive skills will be provided through participation in special events, e.g. drama productions, sporting activities and cultural groups.

Seating plans will be organised and altered in a way that prevents instances of bullying. Potential victims of bullying will be placed in working groups with other pupils who do not abuse or take advantage of others.

A safe place, supervised by a teacher, will be available for pupils to go at break times if they feel threatened. The teacher supervising the area will speak to pupils to find out the cause of any problems and, ultimately, stop any form of bullying taking place.

Pupils deemed vulnerable will meet with their class teacher on a regular basis, where appropriate, to ensure any problems can be actioned quickly. Class teachers, Nurture leader and Play Therapist will also offer an 'open door' policy allowing pupils to discuss any bullying, whether they are victims or have witnessed an incident.

Before a new pupil joins Burscough Village Primary School, particularly where this happens in-year, the class teacher, EYFS key person where relevant, and DSL will consider any information shared by parents, carers, previous settings or agencies and plan a supportive transition. This may include a buddy, meet-and-greet arrangements, additional adult support, social stories, visual supports, check-ins, careful grouping and early communication with parents and carers.

The school will be alert to, and address, any mental health and wellbeing issues amongst pupils, as these can be a cause, or a result, of bullying behaviour.

The school will ensure potential perpetrators are given support as required, and the motivation behind any bullying behaviour is considered.

7. Signs of bullying

Staff will be alert to the following signs that may indicate a pupil is a victim of bullying:

- Being frightened to travel to or from school
- Unwillingness to attend school
- Repeated or persistent absence from school

- Becoming anxious or lacking confidence
- Saying that they feel ill repeatedly
- Decreased involvement in school work
- Leaving school with torn clothes or damaged possessions
- Missing possessions
- Asking for extra money or stealing
- Cuts or bruises
- Lack of appetite
- Unwillingness to use the internet or mobile devices
- Lack of eye contact
- Becoming short tempered
- Change in behaviour and attitude at home

Although the signs outlined above may not be due to bullying, they may be due to deeper social, emotional, or mental health issues, so are still worth investigating. Pupils who display a significant number of these signs will be approached by a member of staff to determine the underlying issues causing this behaviour.

In EYFS and for younger pupils, staff will also be alert to concerns shown through changes in play, separation anxiety, toileting, withdrawal, aggression, clinginess, tiredness, reluctance to attend, or changes in interaction with peers. Staff will use their professional knowledge of the child and information from parents or carers to identify whether further support or investigation is needed.

Staff will be aware of the potential factors that may indicate a pupil is likely to exhibit bullying behaviours, including, but not limited to, the following:

- They have experienced mental health problems, which have led to them becoming more easily aggravated
- They have been the victim of abuse
- Their academic performance has started to fall and they are showing signs of stress

If staff become aware of any factors that could lead to bullying behaviours, they will notify the pupil's teacher, who will investigate the matter and monitor the situation.

8. Staff principles

The school will ensure that prevention is a prominent aspect of its anti-bullying vision and that an ethos of good behaviour is created where pupils treat one another and school staff with respect because they know that this is the right way to behave. At Burscough Village Primary School, respect is one of our core school values, and everyone has the right to be respected in our school community.

Staff will treat reports of bullying seriously and will not ignore signs of suspected bullying. Staff will act immediately when they become aware of a bullying incident. Unpleasantness from one pupil towards another will always be challenged and will never be ignored.

Staff will always respect pupils' privacy, and information about specific instances of bullying is not discussed with others, unless the pupil has given consent, or there is a safeguarding concern. If a member of staff believes a pupil is in danger, e.g. of being hurt, they will inform the DSL immediately.

Follow-up support will be given to both the child who has experienced bullying and the child responsible for the bullying behaviour in the months following an incident to ensure all bullying has stopped.

9. **[Updated]** Child-on-child abuse

[Updated] The school recognises that child-on-child abuse often includes bullying. The school has a zero-tolerance approach to all forms of child-on-child abuse, including sexual harassment and sexual violence. Teaching, prevention and responses will be age-appropriate, proportionate and sensitive to the needs and developmental stage of primary and EYFS pupils.

To prevent child-on-child abuse and address the wider societal factors that can influence behaviour, the school will educate pupils about abuse, its forms, and the importance of discussing any concerns and respecting others through the curriculum, assemblies and PSHE lessons, in line with the [Prevention](#) section of this policy.

All staff will:

- Be aware that pupils of any age and gender are capable of abusing their peers.
- Recognise the importance of early identification and response to harmful language, sexism, misogyny, prejudice-based behaviour, online abuse and behaviours that may escalate if not challenged.
- Be aware that abuse can occur inside and outside of school settings.
- Be aware of the scale of harassment or abuse, and that just because it is not being reported does not mean it is not happening.
- Take all instances of child-on-child abuse equally seriously regardless of the characteristics of the perpetrators or victims.

- Never tolerate abuse as “banter” or “part of growing up”, and will never justify sexual harassment, e.g. as “boys being boys”, as this can foster a culture of unacceptable behaviours and one that risks normalising abuse.
- Be aware that child-on-child abuse can be manifested in many ways, including sexting, sexual harassment and assault, and hazing or initiation-type violence.
- Always challenge any harmful physical behaviour that is sexual in nature, such as inappropriate touching. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them.

Sexual harassment in particular can take many forms, including but not limited to:

- Telling sexual stories, making sexual remarks, or calling someone sexualised names.
- Sexual “jokes” or taunting.
- Deliberately brushing against someone.
- Displaying images or video of a sexual nature.
- Upskirting (this is a criminal offence).
- Online sexual harassment, e.g. creating or sharing sexual imagery, sexual comments on social media, or sexual coercion or threats.

Pupils will be made aware of how to raise concerns or make a report and how any reports will be handled – this includes the process for reporting concerns about friends or peers. If a pupil has been harmed, is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm, a referral may be made to children’s social care services (CSCS) and potentially the police, where the DSL deems this appropriate in the circumstances.

Children can raise worries with any trusted adult in school, including their class teacher, teaching assistant, EYFS key person, midday supervisor, Kids’ Club staff, DSL or headteacher. Younger children may communicate worries through play, drawings, changes in behaviour or reluctance to attend; staff will take these signs seriously, listen carefully and record concerns in line with the school’s safeguarding procedures.

All staff will be aware and sensitive towards the fact that pupils may not be ready or know how to tell someone that they are being abused. Pupils being abused may feel embarrassed, humiliated, scared, or threatened.

The school’s Child-on-child Abuse Policy outlines the school’s stance on addressing child-on-child abuse, including sexual abuse, and the procedures in place will be adhered to if any instances are uncovered or disclosed. More information on the school’s approach to preventing and managing instances of child-on-child abuse can be found within this policy and the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

10. Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying can take many forms and can go even further than face-to-face bullying by invading personal space and home life and can target more than one person. It can also take place across age groups and target pupils, staff and others, and may take place inside school, within the wider community, at home or when travelling. It can sometimes draw bystanders into being accessories.

Cyberbullying can include the following:

- Threatening, intimidating, or upsetting text messages
- Threatening or embarrassing pictures and video clips
- Disclosure of private sexual photographs or videos with the intent to cause distress
- Silent or abusive phone calls
- Using the victim's phone to harass others, to make them think the victim is responsible
- Threatening or bullying emails, possibly sent using a pseudonym or someone else's name
- Menacing or upsetting responses to someone in a chatroom
- Unpleasant messages sent via instant messaging
- Unpleasant or defamatory information posted to blogs, personal websites and social networking sites, e.g. Facebook

NB. The above list is not exhaustive, and cyberbullying may take other forms.

The school has a zero-tolerance approach to cyberbullying. The school views cyberbullying with the same severity as any other form of bullying and will follow the sanctions set out in this policy if they become aware of any incidents.

All members of staff will receive training on an annual basis on the signs of cyberbullying, in order to identify pupils who may be experiencing issues and intervene effectively.

Many of the signs of cyberbullying will be similar to those found in the '[Signs of bullying](#)' section of this policy; however, staff will be alert to the following signs that may indicate a pupil is being cyberbullied:

- Avoiding use of the computer
- Being on their phone routinely
- Becoming agitated when receiving calls or text messages

Staff will also be alert to the following signs which may indicate that a pupil is cyberbullying others:

- Avoiding using the computer or turning off the screen when someone is near

- Acting in a secretive manner when using the computer or mobile phone
- Spending excessive amounts of time on the computer or mobile phone
- Becoming upset or angry when the computer or mobile phone is taken away

Parents will also be invited to attend regular training sessions and be able to access online learning modules in order to educate them on the signs and symptoms of cyberbullying and will be advised to report to the headteacher if their child displays any of the signs outlined in this section. We also update our social media pages with information for parents and videos our Digital Leaders have created.

All learning at home will follow procedures outlined in the Remote Education Policy. During times when remote education is being utilised, the school will frequently be in contact with parents to make them aware of their activities online, but also to reinforce the importance of pupils staying safe online and explaining how filtering and monitoring procedures work.

Bullying concerns linked to the use of school technology will be considered alongside the school's Online Safety Policy, acceptable use expectations and filtering and monitoring arrangements.

Staff will be aware that a cyberbullying incident might include features different to other forms of bullying, prompting a particular response. Significant differences may include the following:

- **Possible extensive scale and scope** – pupils may be bullied on multiple platforms and using multiple different methods that are made possible by virtue of the bullying taking place online
- **The anytime and anywhere nature of cyberbullying** – pupils may not have an escape from the torment when they are at home due to the bullying continuing through technology at all times
- **The person being bullied might not know who the perpetrator is** – it is easy for individuals to remain anonymous online and on social media, and pupils may be bullied by someone who is concealing their own identity
- **The perpetrator might not realise that their actions are bullying** – sometimes, the culture of social media, and the inability to see the impact that words are having on someone, may lead to pupils crossing boundaries without realising
- **The victim of the bullying may have evidence of what has happened** – pupils may have taken screenshots of bullying, or there may be a digital footprint that can identify the perpetrator

Staff and pupils will be instructed not to respond or retaliate to cyberbullying incidents. Evidence of the incident should be recorded, e.g. taking screenshots. Staff will report incidents to their class teacher or the headteacher for the incident to be investigated and support to be provided. Pupils

will be encouraged to report incidents of cyberbullying in person to a trusted member of staff. Pupils will be informed that, when reporting cyberbullying incidents, they should keep hold of the evidence, e.g. text messages, dates and times, and speak to the school before contacting the police about the incident unless there is a risk of immediate danger to them or someone else.

Where offensive content is posted online targeting a staff member or pupil, the person targeted will be encouraged to use the reporting mechanism on the website or social media platform to request its removal. Where the person who posts it is known to the school, the headteacher will request they remove it directly.

Where comments or communications are threatening, abusive, intimidating or harmful towards children, staff, parents, carers, governors or any member of the Burscough Village Primary School community, the school will take appropriate action to protect the safety, wellbeing and dignity of those affected. This may include seeking advice from relevant agencies and, where necessary and proportionate, restricting access to the school premises for parents, carers, children or other individuals in line with the school's Parent Code of Conduct, Visitor Policy, complaints procedures, safeguarding procedures and legal requirements.

The school will support pupils who have been victims of cyberbullying by holding formal and informal discussions with the pupil about their feelings and whether the bullying has stopped, in accordance with this policy.

Where a search, screening or confiscation matter arises, staff will follow the school's Searching, Screening and Confiscation Policy and involve the DSL, parents, police or other agencies where required. For primary and EYFS pupils, any action will be proportionate, age-appropriate, safeguarding-led and carefully recorded.

11. Procedures

Minor incidents will be reported to the child's class teacher, who will investigate the incident, set appropriate sanctions for the child responsible for the behaviour, and inform the headteacher in writing of the incident and outcome.

When investigating a bullying incident, the following procedures will be adopted:

- The victim, alleged perpetrator and witnesses are all interviewed separately
- Members of staff ensure that there is no possibility of contact between the pupils being interviewed, including electronic communication
- If a pupil is injured, members of staff take the pupil immediately for first aid and suggest a visit to a medical professional for their opinion on the extent of their injuries
- A room is used that allows for privacy during interviews
- A witness is used for serious incidents

- If appropriate, the alleged perpetrator, the victim and witnesses are asked to write down details of the incident; this may need prompting with questions from the member of staff to obtain the full picture
- The headteacher or senior member of staff will gather evidence of a cyberbullying incident; this may involve text messages, emails, photos, etc. provided by the victim
- Premature assumptions are not made, as it is important not to be judgemental at this stage
- Members of staff listen carefully to all accounts, being non-confrontational and not assigning blame until the investigation is complete
- All pupils involved are informed that they must not discuss the interview with other pupils

Due to the potential for some specific forms of bullying to be characterised by inappropriate sexual behaviour, staff members involved in dealing with the incident are required to consider whether there is a need for safeguarding processes to be implemented.

12. **[Updated]** Sanctions

[Updated] The school will appropriately sanction any cases of bullying, take a strong stand against bullying, and tackle bullying at the earliest opportunity to prevent it from escalating.

[Updated] Sanctions will be determined on a case-by-case basis depending on the severity of the issue. This may include sanctions up to permanent exclusion in the most serious cases.

If possible, the headteacher will attempt reconciliation and will obtain an apology from the perpetrator. This will either be in writing to the victim, and/or witnesses if appropriate, or face-to-face, but only with the victim's full consent. Discretion will be used here; victims will never feel pressured into a face-to-face meeting with the perpetrator.

Parents will be informed of bullying incidents and what action is being taken.

All staff involved in managing instances of bullying will be aware that taking disciplinary action and providing support are not mutually exclusive actions and should be conducted simultaneously to encourage more positive behaviour in future.

The school will avoid unnecessarily criminalising pupils for bullying or abusive behaviour where possible, as young people with criminal records face stigma and discrimination in future aspects of their lives. The school's focus when handling perpetrators will be supporting them to develop more positive behaviours and to refrain from abusive and bullying behaviours in the future.

The headteacher and/or senior members of staff will informally monitor the pupils involved over the next half-term.

The school will remain cognisant of the fact that continued access to school can be important for rehabilitation of harmful behaviour and will not exclude pupils unless as a last resort – where there

have been serious or consistent incidents of bullying, the school will act in line with the Suspension and Exclusion Policy.

13. Support

In the event of bullying, pupils will be offered age-appropriate support, which may include:

- Emotional support and reassurance from a trusted adult, class teacher, EYFS key person, DSL, ELSA or pastoral member of staff.
- Reassurance that it was right to report the incident and that appropriate action will be taken
- Liaison with their parents to ensure a continuous dialogue of support
- Advice not to retaliate or reply, but to keep the evidence and show or give it to their parent or a member of staff
- Advice on aspects of online safety, in the event of cyberbullying, to prevent re-occurrence, including, where appropriate, discussion with their parents to evaluate their online habits and age-appropriate advice on how the perpetrator might be blocked online
- Discussion with their parent on whether police action is required (except in serious cases of child exploitation or abuse where the police may be contacted without discussion with parents)

The headteacher will carefully consider in each instance of bullying that is handled whether it is appropriate to split up the victim(s) and perpetrator(s), e.g. preventing them sharing classes or spaces where possible, and will split up other harmful group dynamics to prevent further occurrences where necessary. Victims will be encouraged to broaden their friendship groups by joining lunchtime or after-school clubs or activities.

Where appropriate, increased supervision will be implemented for both the child who has experienced bullying and the child responsible for the bullying behaviour, including during less structured times such as playtimes, lunchtimes, transitions, arrival and collection times, to help keep children safe and prevent further incidents.

Staff, particularly the DSL, will work with the victim to build resilience, e.g. by offering emotional therapy.

The school will acknowledge that bullying may be an indication of underlying mental health issues. Perpetrators will be required to attend counselling sessions where appropriate to assist with any underlying mental health or emotional wellbeing issues. The school will work with the perpetrator regarding any underlying mental health or emotional wellbeing problems.

14. Follow-up support

The progress of both the perpetrator and the victim will be monitored by their class teachers. One-on-one sessions to discuss how the victim and perpetrator are progressing may be appropriate. If appropriate, follow-up correspondence will be arranged with parents after the incident.

Pupils who have been bullied will be offered continuous support. The DSL will hold formal meetings, on a regular basis, to check whether the bullying has stopped – these formal meetings will continue to take place once a month until the headteacher, DSL and child are confident the bullying has stopped. The child will be encouraged to tell a trusted adult in school if bullying is repeated.

Pupils who have bullied others will be supported in the following ways:

- Receiving a consequence for their actions
- Being able to discuss what happened
- Being helped to reflect on why they became involved
- Being helped to understand what they did wrong and why they need to change their behaviour
- Appropriate assistance from parents

Pupils who have been bullied will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and the DSL will, if necessary, refer the victim of bullying to CAMHS.

In exceptional cases where the impact of bullying is severe and a pupil is finding it difficult to reintegrate safely and successfully, the headteacher and DSL will work with the pupil, parents or carers and relevant external agencies to review support, safety planning and provision. Any consideration of alternative arrangements or a move to another setting will be exceptional, carefully planned, based on the child's best interests, and undertaken with the involvement and consent of parents or carers where required.

Where a pupil who has been the victim of bullying has developed such complex needs that alternative provision is required, the pupil, their parents, the headteacher and DSL will meet to discuss the use of alternative provision.

15. Bullying outside of school

Staff will remain aware that bullying can happen both in and outside of school and will ensure that they understand how to respond to reports of bullying that occurred outside school in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy and the Child-on-child Abuse Policy.

The headteacher has a specific statutory power to sanction pupils for poor behaviour outside of the school premises. Section 90 and 91 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 gives the headteacher

the power to regulate pupils' conduct when they are not on school premises, and therefore, not under the lawful charge of a school staff member.

Teachers have the power to sanction pupils for misbehaving outside of the school premises. This can relate to any bullying incidents occurring anywhere off the school premises, e.g. 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 will be investigated and acted upon. In all cases of misbehaviour or bullying, members of staff can only sanction the pupil on school premises, or elsewhere when the pupil is under the lawful control of the member of staff, e.g. on a school trip.

The headteacher is responsible for determining whether it is appropriate to notify the police of the action taken against a pupil. If the misbehaviour could be of a criminal nature or poses a serious threat to a member of the public, the police will be informed.

16. **[New]** Pupils with SEND or health issues

The school will recognise the additional barriers that can exist for pupils with SEND and health conditions. As a result, the school will be aware of the potential for these pupils to be more prone to isolation or bullying than others.

The school will also recognise that pupils with SEND or certain medical conditions may be disproportionately impacted by behaviour such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs.

The school will seek to create an environment in which everyone celebrates diversity and will put in place effective arrangements to prevent stigmatising or other bullying relating to medical conditions.

The school will follow its Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions Policy and Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Policy when ensuring that an inclusive, respectful environment is maintained for all pupils. The school will ensure pupils are aware that bullying others due to a disability or health condition is never acceptable.

17. Record keeping

The DSL will ensure that robust and consistent records are kept with regard to all reported or otherwise uncovered incidents of bullying on CPOMS and/or Behaviour Smart. Records will include, where relevant, the type of bullying, any protected characteristic or vulnerability involved, actions taken, sanctions, support offered, parent or carer communication, supervision or safety arrangements, review dates, escalation decisions and whether safeguarding thresholds were considered.

The headteacher and DSL will ensure that all decisions and actions recorded are reviewed on a regular basis for the purposes of:

- Identifying patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour on the part of certain pupils that may need to be handled, e.g. with pastoral support.
- Reflecting on whether cases could have been handled better and using these reflections to inform future practice.
- Considering whether there are wider cultural issues at play within the school, e.g. whether school culture facilitates discriminatory bullying by not adequately addressing instances, and planning to mitigate this.
- Considering whether prevention strategies could be strengthened based on any patterns in the cases that arise.
- Responding to any complaints about how cases have been handled.

18. Monitoring and review

This policy is reviewed annually by the headteacher and DSL, and sooner if there are changes to statutory guidance, DfE guidance, local safeguarding procedures or school practice. Any changes will be communicated to relevant staff, governors, parents and carers as appropriate.

The scheduled review date for this policy is 1st September 2027.