



**Brookland Infant and  
Nursery School  
Children's Anti-bullying  
Policy**

## Statement of intent

Brookland Infant and Nursery School believes that all children are entitled to learn in a safe and supportive environment; this means being free from all forms of bullying behaviour. This policy outlines how instances of bullying are dealt with, including the procedures to prevent occurrences of bullying.

These strategies, such as 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 children. These measures are part of the school's Behaviour Management Policy, which is communicated to all children, school staff and parents.

All staff, parents and children work together to prevent and reduce any instances of bullying at the school. There is a zero-tolerance policy for bullying at the school. If bullying does occur, all pupils should be able to tell and know that incidents will be dealt with promptly and effectively. We are a *TELLING* school. This means that *anyone* who knows that bullying is happening is expected to tell the staff.

## Legal framework

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation including, but not limited to, the following:

- 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

This policy has been written in accordance with guidance, including, but not limited to:

- DfE (2017) 'Preventing and tackling bullying'
- DfE (2018) 'Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges'
- DfE (2018) 'Mental health and wellbeing provision in schools'

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- Behaviour Management Policy
- Online Safety Policy
- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Whistle blowing Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct

## Definition

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 a period of time.
- **Intent:** The perpetrator(s) 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 children 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 children may include, but are not limited to:

- Children with SEND.
- Children who are adopted.

- Children suffering from a health problem.
- Children with caring responsibilities.

## **Types of bullying**

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

Bullying is acted out through the following mediums:

- Verbally
- Physically
- Emotionally
- Online (Cyber)

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

**Homophobic bullying:** Bullying another person because of their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

**Transphobic bullying:** Bullying based on another person's gender 'variance' 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/dynamic that subordinates, humiliates or intimidates another person. This is commonly underpinned by sexist attitudes or gender stereotypes.

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

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

## **Roles and responsibilities**

### The Governing Body:

- Evaluating and reviewing this policy to ensure that it is not discriminatory.
- The overall implementation of this policy.
- 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.

### The Headteacher:

- 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 record of all reported incidents, 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 and report this in the headteachers report.
- Arranging appropriate training for staff members.

SMT:

- Corresponding and meeting with parents where necessary.
- Providing a point of contact for children and parents, when more serious bullying incidents occur.

Staff:

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

Parents:

- Informing their child's class teacher if they have any concerns that their child is the victim of bullying or involving in bullying in anyway.
- Being watchful of their child's behaviour, attitude and characteristics and informing the relevant staff members of any changes.

Children:

- 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 children in incidents.
- Keeping evidence of cyber bullying and informing a member of staff should they fall victim to cyber bullying.

**Statutory implications**

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

The school understands that, under the Human Rights Act (HRA) 1998, it could have charges brought against it if it allows the rights of children and young people at the school 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.

## **Prevention**

The school clearly communicates a whole-school commitment to addressing bullying in the form of a written statement which is regularly promoted across the whole school through newsletter and assemblies. All reported or investigated instances of bullying will be investigated by a member of staff. Staff will encourage child cooperation and the development of interpersonal skills using group and pair work. All types of bullying will be discussed as part of the curriculum. Diversity, difference and respect for others is promoted and celebrated through PSHE, Circle time and Assemblies. Seating plans will be organised and altered in a way that prevents instances of bullying. Potential victims of bullying are placed in working groups with other children who do not abuse or take advantage of others. Opportunities to extend friendship groups and interactive skills are provided through participation in special events, for example, after school clubs and special events.

All members of the school are made aware of this policy and their responsibilities in relation to it. All staff members receive training on identifying and dealing with the different types of bullying. A safe place, supervised by a member of staff, is available for children to go to during free time if they feel threatened or wish to be alone. Staff supervising the area will speak to children to find out the cause of any problems and, ultimately, stop any form of bullying taking place.

The school will be alert to, and address, any mental health and wellbeing issues amongst children, as these can be a cause of bullying behaviour. The school will ensure potential perpetrators are given support as required, so their educational,

emotional and social development isn't negatively influenced by outside factors, e.g. mental health issues.

## **Signs of bullying**

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

- Being frightened to travel to or from school
- Asking to be driven to school
- Unwillingness to attend school
- Becoming anxious or lacking confidence
- Saying that they feel ill in the morning
- Decreased involvement in school work
- Returning home with torn clothes or damaged possessions
- Missing possessions
- Asking for extra money or stealing
- Cuts or bruises
- Lack of appetite
- 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. Children who display a significant number of these signs are approached by a member of staff, to determine the underlying issues, whether they are due to bullying or other issues. In addition, staff will be aware of the potential factors that may indicate a person is likely to have bullying behaviours, including, but not limited to, the following:

- They have experienced mental health problems, which have led to the child becoming aggravated
- They have been the victim of domestic abuse
- Their academic performance has started to fall, which has meant they are stressed

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

## **Staff principles**

The school will ensure that prevention is a prominent aspect of its anti-bullying vision. Staff will treat reports of bullying seriously and they will not ignore signs of suspected bullying. Unpleasantness from one child towards another is always challenged and never ignored. Staff act immediately when they become aware of a bullying incident; this applies to all staff, not solely teaching staff. Staff always respect children's privacy, and information about specific instances of bullying are not discussed with others, unless it is in a setting that the victim has given consent to, or there is a safeguarding concern. If a member of staff believes a child is in danger, e.g. of being hurt, they will inform the DSL immediately. Follow-up support is given to both the victim and bully in the months following any incidents, to ensure all bullying has stopped.

## Preventing peer-on-peer sexual abuse

The school has a zero-tolerance approach to all forms of peer-on-peer sexual abuse, including sexual harassment and sexual violence. Sexual harassment refers to unwanted conduct of a sexual nature that occurs online or offline. Sexual harassment violates a child's dignity and makes them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated, and can create a hostile, sexualised or offensive environment. If left unchallenged, sexual harassment can create an atmosphere that normalises inappropriate behaviour and may lead to sexual violence.

Sexual violence refers to the three following offences:

- **Rape:** A person (A) commits an offence of rape if he intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with his penis, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.
- **Assault by Penetration:** A person (A) commits an offence if s/he intentionally penetrates the vagina or anus of another person (B) with a part of her/his body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.
- **Sexual Assault:** A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if s/he intentionally touches another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

The school's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy outlines our stance on addressing peer-on-peer sexual abuse, and the procedures in place will be adhered to if any instances of sexual harassment or sexual violence be uncovered. To prevent peer-on-peer abuse and address the wider societal factors that can influence behaviour, the school will educate children about abuse, its forms and the importance of discussing any concerns and respecting others through the curriculum, assemblies and PSHE lessons. The school will also ensure that children are taught about safeguarding, including online safety, as part of a broad and balanced curriculum in PSHE lessons, RSE and circle time. Such content will be age and stage of development specific, and tackle issues such as the following:

- Healthy relationships
- Respectful behaviour
- Gender roles, stereotyping and equality
- Body confidence and self-esteem
- Prejudiced behaviour
- That sexual violence and sexual harassment is always wrong
- Addressing cultures of sexual harassment

All staff will be aware that children of any age and sex are capable of abusing their peers and will never tolerate abuse as "banter" or "part of growing up". All staff will be aware that peer-on-peer abuse can be manifested in many ways, including sexting and gender issues, such as girls being sexually touched or assaulted, and boys being subjected to hazing/initiation type of violence which aims to cause physical, emotional or psychological harm. All staff will be made aware of the heightened vulnerability of children with SEND, who are three times more likely to be abused than their peers. Staff will not assume that possible indicators of abuse relate to the child's SEND and will always explore indicators further.

LGBT children can be targeted by their peers. In some cases, children who are perceived to be LGBT, whether they are or not, can be just as vulnerable to abuse as LGBT children.

The school's response to boy-on-boy and girl-on-girl sexual violence and sexual harassment will be equally as robust as it is for incidents between children of the opposite sex.

Children 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 child has been harmed, is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm, a referral will be made to children's social care services (MASH).

### **Managing disclosures**

Victims will always be taken seriously, reassured, supported and kept safe. Victims will never be made to feel like they are causing a problem or made to feel ashamed. If a friend of a victim makes a report or a member of staff overhears a conversation, staff will act – they will never assume that someone else will deal with it. The basic principles remain the same as when a victim reports an incident; however, staff will consider why the victim has not chosen to make a report themselves and the discussion will be handled sensitively and with the help of MASH where necessary. If staff are in any doubt, they will speak to a member of the designated safeguarding team. The DSO will be informed of any allegations of abuse against children with SEND. They will record the incident in writing and, working with the Inclusion Leader, decide what course of action is necessary, with the best interests of the child in mind at all times.

### **Confidentiality**

The school will only engage with staff and agencies required to support the victim and/or be involved in any investigation. If a victim asks the school not to tell anyone about the disclosure, the school will not make this promise. Even without the victim's consent, the information may still be lawfully shared if it is in the public interest and protects children from harm. The DSO will consider the following when making confidentiality decisions:

- Parents will be informed unless it will place the victim at greater risk.
- If a child is at risk of harm, is in immediate danger or has been harmed, a referral will be made to MASH.
- Rape, assault by penetration and sexual assaults are crimes – reports containing any such crimes will be passed to the police.

More information regarding the school's stance on preventing peer-on-peer sexual abuse is available in our Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

### **Cyber bullying**

The school has an online safety policy in place, which outlines the school's zero-tolerance approach to cyber bullying. The school views cyber bullying in the same light as any other form of bullying and will follow the principles as outlined in this policy if

they become aware of any incidents. The school will support children who have been victims of cyber bullying by holding formal and informal discussions with the child about their feelings and whether the bullying has stopped, in accordance with this policy.

## **Procedures**

Incidents are reported in writing using the yellow behaviour incident forms. The headteacher or deputy headteacher would follow this up. When investigating a bullying incident, the following procedures are adopted:

- The victim, alleged bully and witnesses are all interviewed separately
- Members of staff ensure that there is no possibility of contact between the children being interviewed
- If a child is injured, members of staff take the child immediately to the school nurse for a medical 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 bully, 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
- 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 attaching blame until the investigation is complete
- All concerned children are informed that they must not discuss the interview with other children

Due to the potential for sexist, transphobic, sexual, etc 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.

## **Sanctions**

If the headteacher is satisfied that bullying did take place, the child will be helped to understand the consequences of their actions and warned that there must be no further incidents. The headteacher informs the child of the type of sanction to be used in this instance and future sanctions if the bullying continues.

If possible, the headteacher will attempt reconciliation and will obtain a genuine apology from the bully. 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 is used here; victims will never feel pressured into a face-to-face meeting with the bully. Parents are informed of bullying incidents and what action is being taken.

The class teacher informally monitors the children involved over the next half-term.

## **Support**

For a month after the initial complaint of bullying, the class teacher or other identified member of staff holds an informal discussion, on a weekly basis, to check whether the bullying has stopped. The headteacher holds a formal meeting, on a monthly basis, to

check whether the bullying has stopped – these formal meetings will continue to take place once a month until the class teacher and victim are confident the bullying has stopped. If necessary, group dynamics are broken up by members of staff by assigning places in classes. The victim is encouraged to tell a trusted adult in school if bullying is repeated. The victim is encouraged to broaden their friendship groups by joining lunchtime or after-school club or activity.

The school, particularly the DSO, with support from the Inclusion Leader, will work with the victim to build resilience.

### **Follow-up support**

Children who have been bullied are supported in the following ways:

- Being listened to
- Having an immediate opportunity to meet with their class teacher or a member of staff of their choice
- Being reassured
- Being offered continued support
- Being offered counselling, where appropriate

Children who have bullied others are 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

### **Bullying outside of school**

The headteacher has a specific statutory power to discipline children for poor behaviour outside of the school premises. Section 89(5) of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 gives the headteacher the power to regulate children's 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 discipline children for misbehaving outside of the school premises. This can relate to any bullying incidents occurring anywhere off the school premises. Where bullying outside school is reported to school staff, it is investigated and acted on. In all cases of misbehaviour or bullying, members of staff can only discipline the child on school premises, or elsewhere when the child is under the lawful control of the member of staff, e.g. on a school trip. If the misbehaviour could be of a criminal nature, or poses a serious threat to a member of the public, the police are always informed.

### **Monitoring, evaluation and review**

The school will review this policy every 2 years and assess its implementation and effectiveness. The policy will be promoted and implemented throughout the school.

