

# ANTI BULLYING POLICY

Elburton Primary School

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## CHANGES

Policy date	Summary of change	Author	Version	Review date
December 2023	Policy implemented	SLT	1	December 2025
December 2025	Policy Reviewed, updated formatting. No changes to the content of the policy. Added a contents section for easier navigation	Keith Smithers	2	December 2027

## 1. INTRODUCTION

At Elburton Primary School we believe children should feel safe, secure and happy in their school environment. The school's Effective Behaviours Policy sets out clear guidelines and expectations of behaviour. Bullying is unacceptable at our school. If acts of bullying occur all pupils should be able to speak out to stay safe and know that the incidents will be dealt with promptly and effectively. 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. At Elburton Primary School we strongly believe 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.

## 2. AIMS

At Elburton Primary School it is our aim to:

- Ensure that all adults and children in the school have a common understanding of what bullying is
- To communicate clearly that the whole school community acts together on this issue
- To work hard to maintain a harmonious atmosphere within the school community where we embrace every opportunity to celebrate differences and challenge prejudices.

### 3. WHAT IS BULLYING?

The Government defines bullying as '*Behaviour by an individual or group, usually repeated over time, that intentionally hurts another individual or group either physically or emotionally.*'

The term 'bullying' refers to a range of harmful behaviour, both physical and psychological. Bullying behaviour usually has the following four features:

1. It is repetitive and persistent – though sometimes a single incident can have precisely the same impact as persistent behaviour over time, for it can be experienced as part of a continuous pattern and can be extremely threatening and intimidating.
2. It is intentionally harmful – though occasionally the distress it causes is not consciously intended by all of those who are responsible;
3. It involves an imbalance of power, leaving someone feeling helpless to prevent it or put a stop to it;
4. It causes feelings of distress, fear, loneliness and lack of confidence in those who are at the receiving end.

### 4. FORMS OF BULLYING?

Bullying behaviour across all types of bullying can represent itself in several 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.

**Emotional** - being unfriendly, never letting somebody play, forcing you to give them things, threatening gestures, scary looks, hiding things, whispering behind your back, starting rumours, excluding people.

**Verbal** – by being teased in a nasty way, insulted about their race, religion or culture; called names in other ways or having offensive comments directed at them.

**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.

### 5. SPECIFIC TYPES OF BULLYING

At Elburton Primary School we recognise 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 types of bullying experienced by 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 gifted or talented
- Bullying related to appearance or health conditions
- Bullying related to sexual orientation
- Bullying of young carers or looked-after children

At Elburton Primary School, the children are regularly taught the importance of the school's value of 'respect' through PSHE, cross curricular links and in assemblies.

Children are also taught that it is against the law to discriminate against anyone because of these protected characteristics:

- age
- gender reassignment
- being married or in a civil partnership
- being pregnant or on maternity leave
- disability

- race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin
- religion or belief
- sex
- sexual orientation

## 6. BULLYING IS NOT

It is important to understand that bullying is not the odd occasion of 'falling out'. Children are naturally sociable; it is vital for them to select and build friendships. The making and breakdowns of friendships are an important part of growing up. When children 'fall out' they can say and do things because they are upset. It is essential to teach children the skills to repair relationships and enable them to utilise these. If as adults we intervene too readily to help rebuild our children's friendships on their behalf, our children may not develop the necessary social skills. Occasionally situations go beyond broken friendships or minor differences and, on these occasions, adult intervention may be necessary.

## 7. STRATEGIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF BULLYING

A proactive approach to teaching and learning will help to engage children in learning, build self-esteem and make children part of the school learning team. We shall consider different learning styles and provide a curriculum that aims to be of interest to all pupils. We recognise that the example that is set by adults in their relationships with other adults and with children will have a great effect on the way that children behave towards others.

To have an effective preventative approach measures should not just focus on the bullies and victims but need to look wider at the school as a whole and particularly the 'bystanders' or children who witness bullying incidents. Children's behaviour does not exist in isolation and peer pressure can have both a positive as well as negative impact on all children's behaviour.

We raise an awareness of bullying and its effects both on the victim and on the bully through PSHE, assemblies, role play, stories and discussion with individuals. We aim to build an anti-bullying ethos. By raising awareness, we aim;

- to create a culture where bullying is not accepted and does not happen
- to encourage those who are bullied to tell an appropriate person
- to help individuals cope with bullying
- to help individuals to respond to bullying

All of those strategies which are set out in our Effective Behaviours Policy to promote good behaviour will help to prevent bullying.

### **What do we do about bullying?**

#### 7.1. 1. Speak Out, Stay Safe

Elburton Primary School staff work hard at developing the knowledge, understanding and skills to enable them to talk about bullying behaviours. Children will be facilitated to discuss their concerns not only as victims but, crucially to the success of this, as bystanders or witnesses. Even if the bullying target is too afraid to tell a teacher, all the bystanders know that it's their duty to do so and that they won't be accused of telling tales. Children must be made aware that they will be supported and taken seriously if they report bullying.

If they do not talk then they are in fact condoning bullying. These witnesses need to be aware that they will be safe from bullying themselves. It's a deterrent because the bully knows that he/she won't get away with it. Bystanders are the key to resolving bullying. All instances of bullying are recorded on the school's internal monitoring system (CPOMS.)

In addition to verbal communication the school also has a system of boxes for notes to be placed in within 'I Wish my Teacher Knew' in KS2 Classes. – These are monitored frequently by class teachers.

Children need to understand the outcome of speaking out about bullying and what will happen to the bully and to them also. They need to feel secure in that their feelings will be respected and that the bullying should come to an end.

### 7.2. 2. Consequences

The consequences for acts of bullying will be applied in line with our Effective Behaviours Policy. If a child is found to have been bullying others has relevant social or emotional challenges these will be considered carefully before applying sanctions, although we recognise that bullying is unacceptable under any circumstances. The seriousness and impact of bullying will be considered before deciding on the level of consequence.

The response will depend on the severity of the incident. The response may include:

- discussion between adult and children involved
- questioning of all individuals involved, including any possible witnesses to try and establish an objective viewpoint of what has happened
- note taking and record keeping where appropriate
- a problem-solving approach, where children find their own solution through discussion with a teacher present, if this is considered appropriate by the victim
- discussion in class PSHE time
- support from the school pastoral team and/or trusted adults

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. In line with the school's Effective Behaviours Policy, sanctions for bullying are intended to hold children to account for their behaviour and ensure that they learn from these actions. Consequences of actions are very important and the message goes beyond the sanction itself. There is a clear message that bullying is not tolerated, both children and parents/carers can recognise that something has been done to support them and make it stop.

### 7.3. 3. Support for the bully...

Each case will be treated individually according to circumstance:

- The bully will be asked to genuinely apologise and desist from bullying others. The parents of both the victim and the bully should be spoken to ensure they are aware of the situation. All the children involved should be aware that the situation will be monitored to ensure repeated bullying does not occur.
- Where sufficient evidence has been gathered the bully will undergo mentoring sessions with an identified adult such as the Pastoral Support Lead or one of the school's Emotional Literacy Support Assistants (ELSA)
- The children involved will be monitored carefully at all times of the day
- All staff will be informed of the situation so that adults are aware of the issue

#### **If bullying persists further strategies will be adopted:**

- the implementation of sanctions as those listed in our Effective Behaviours Policy
- further discussion with parents, both to inform parents about strategies already employed and to find a way forward together
- a plan of action should be set out, these could include separating the children, moving the bully onto another playground or inside the building as appropriate, exclusions at lunchtime
- involvement of external agencies to support

When an incident of bullying is reported and has occurred off the school site and out of school hours e.g. walking to and from school, the school will follow the guidance in the Effective Behaviours 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

- Alert colleagues in other schools whose pupils are bullying off the school premises
- Make contact with local police officers and PSCOs
- 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.

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

The school follows a clear behaviour management system, which enables challenging behaviour and relationship concerns to be identified, recorded and addressed. This process is part of the school's Effective Behaviours Policy. It supports the detection of bullying and allows for intervention at an early stage.

When bullying is reported to an adult they should investigate to ensure that the difference between an isolated incident and systematic/repetitive bullying is clear. The primary contact for a child may be the class teacher, but it may be any member of the school's staff, who should inform the class teacher. The class teacher should keep a written record of every complaint of bullying.

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 on CPOMS.

- Date, time incident reported
- Member of staff to whom the incident was reported
- Date, time, location of alleged incident
- Nature of the alleged incident from the perspective of the person being bullied
- Children involved in the allegation/s
- Records of any investigations
- Date, time when parents/carers were informed.

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.

## **8. IMPLEMENTING THE POLICY**

The response to bullying needs to be consistent as set out in this policy. Everyone needs to be aware that:

- bullying will not be tolerated
- bullying should be reported
- bullying will be responded to.

Staff and pupils will need regular reminders of the policy over time to ensure that it is remembered.

## **9. MONITORING, EVALUATING AND REVIEWING THE POLICY**

The implementation of this policy must be monitored to ensure that it is being followed and that it is effective. This will be by staff through staff questionnaires and by children through the pupil voice monitoring and through discussion.