



# Huntington

## Community Primary School

# Anti-Bullying Policy

## 2022

Approved by the Premises and Health & Safety Committee: March 9<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Signed by:

Headteacher

Date: March 9<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Chair of Governors

Date: March 9<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Next review Spring 2025

# Contents

## Statement of intent

1. [Legal framework](#)
2. [Definitions](#)
3. [Types of bullying](#)
4. [Roles and responsibilities](#)
5. [Statutory implications](#)
6. [Prevention](#)
7. [Signs of bullying](#)
8. [Staff principles](#)
9. [Peer-on-peer abuse](#)
10. [Cyberbullying](#)
11. [Procedures](#)
12. [Sanctions](#)
13. [Support](#)
14. [Follow-up support](#)
15. [Bullying outside of school](#)
16. [Record keeping](#)
17. [Monitoring and review](#)

## **Appendices**

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| Appendix 1 | <a href="#">Bullying Report Form</a>                               |
| Appendix 2 | <a href="#">Huntington Anti-Bullying Code</a>                      |
| Appendix 3 | <a href="#">Actions staff should take when bullying is alleged</a> |

## **Statement of intent**

Huntington Community Primary School believes that all pupils 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 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. Legal framework

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation and statutory guidance 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
- DfE (2017) 'Preventing and tackling bullying'
- DfE (2021) 'Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges'
- DfE (2018) 'Mental health and wellbeing provision in schools'
- DfE (2021) 'Keeping children safe in education 2021'
- DfE (2020) 'Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people'

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- Behaviour Policy
- Safeguarding Policy
- Relationships and Health Education Policy
- Exclusion 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 socio-economically 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** (e.g. name-calling, teasing, humiliating, sarcasm, spreading rumours)
- **Physical** (e.g. pushing, kicking, hitting, punching, intimidation or any use of violence, hiding or stealing possessions)
- **Emotional** (e.g. tormenting, isolating, excluding from participation, using threatening gestures)
- **Online** (e.g. when technology is used to hurt an individual, including text messaging, emails or posting messages via the internet, social media etc)

**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 and Public Order Act 1986.

**Homophobic and biphobic 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 focuses 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 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.
- 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.

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 [Bullying Report Form](#) 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.
- Arranging appropriate training for staff members.
- Conducting investigations into major or repeated incidences of bullying (see [Appendix 3](#)).
- Providing a point of contact for pupils and parents when more serious bullying incidents occur.

Teachers are responsible for:

- Discussing the Anti-Bullying Code and the key messages of this policy with all pupils at the beginning of each year, and also with new pupils, parents and staff on their arrival in school.
- 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 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.
- Conducting investigations into initial incidences of bullying (see [Appendix 3](#)).
- Reporting any instances of bullying to the headteacher once they have been approached by a pupil for support.
- Corresponding and meeting with parents where necessary.

Parents are responsible for:

- Informing their child's teacher at once if they have any concerns that their child is the victim of bullying or involved in bullying in any way.
- Being watchful of their child's behaviour, attitude and characteristics and informing the relevant staff members of any changes.
- Devising, together with the school, methods of dealing with the problem that will provide their child with support both inside and outside school.

- Not encouraging their child to retaliate, as this can escalate the problem and lead to counter accusations.
- Not attempting to resolve the situation by approaching the alleged bully themselves, or involving an older child to tackle the bully.

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 it.

Pupils at Huntington have developed their own **Anti-Bullying Code** (see [Appendix 2](#)) to ensure that every child knows the actions they should take if they think they are being bullied, or if they see another child being bullied. This code is displayed throughout the school and online.

The code recommends the following:

<i>What to do if you feel you are being bullied</i>	
✓	<i>Tell an adult you trust or</i>
✓	<i>Tell a sensible friend who will take you to a trusted adult for help</i>
<i>What NOT to do if you feel you are being bullied</i> <i>(or if you see somebody being bullied)</i>	
✗	<i>DON'T try to deal with it yourself.</i>
✗	<i>DON'T keep it a secret.</i>
✗	<i>DON'T just stand there – tell a trusted adult!</i>

If an older child is wary of speaking face-to-face with an adult about their concerns there are a number of ways these can be communicated:

- written note in class *Worry/Chatter* box
- written note in school *Worry* box (outside Willow class on ground floor)

## 5. 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 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 this cannot be done 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 in the form of **a written statement which will be regularly promoted** across the whole school.

A child-friendly summary of the main points of this policy will be shared with pupils at the start of the year.

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.

All types of bullying will be discussed as part of the Relationships and Health Education curriculum, in line with the Relationships and Health Education Policy.

**Staff will encourage pupil co-operation 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.

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

**A safe place**, supervised by a teacher, can be available for pupils to go to during free time if they feel threatened or wish to be alone. 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**, as defined in [section two](#), could meet with their form tutor on a regular basis, where appropriate, to ensure any problems can be actioned quickly. Teachers will offer an 'open door' policy allowing pupils to discuss any bullying, whether they are victims or have witnessed an incident.

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, so their educational, emotional and social development is not negatively influenced by outside factors, e.g. mental health issues.



## 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 walk/cycle to or from school
- Unwillingness to attend school
- Repeated or persistent absence from school
- Becoming withdrawn, 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
- Missing dinner money
- 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.

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.

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 victim and perpetrator in the months following an incident to ensure all bullying has stopped.

## 9. Peer-on-peer abuse

The school has a zero-tolerance approach to all forms of peer-on-peer abuse, including sexual harassment and sexual violence.

To prevent peer-on-peer abuse and address the wider societal factors that can influence behaviour, the school will educate pupils, in an age-appropriate manner, 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. Staff will take all instances of peer-on-peer abuse equally seriously regardless of the characteristics of the perpetrators or victims, will 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. Staff will also be aware that peer-on-peer abuse can be manifested in many ways, including sexting, sexual harassment and assault, and hazing- or initiation-type violence.

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, where the DSL deems this appropriate in the circumstances.

The school’s Peer-on-peer Abuse Policy outlines the school’s stance on addressing peer-on-peer 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 peer-on-peer abuse can be found within this policy and the 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 [section 12](#) of this policy if they become aware of any incidents.

All members of staff will receive training on a regular 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 (generally, this will not be in school)
- Becoming agitated when receiving calls or text messages (see previous point)

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 training sessions 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.

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

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 [section 13](#) and [section 14](#) of this policy.

In accordance with the Education Act 2011, the school has the right to examine and delete files from pupils' personal devices (e.g. mobile phones) where there is good reason to do so. This power applies to all schools and there is no need to have parental consent to search through a young person's mobile phone. In these cases, the school's Behaviour Policy (Searching and Confiscation section) will be followed at all times.

## 11. Procedures

Initial incidents will be reported to the victim's class teacher, who will consider the procedure outlined in [Appendix 3](#) (*Action staff should take when bullying is alleged*), and follow the guidance within.

When investigating allegations, staff will ensure that:

- A second member of staff is present during interviews, to guard against malicious allegations (from perpetrators especially)
- The victim, alleged perpetrator and witnesses are all interviewed separately
- 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 to a First Aider for an 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
- 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

In the case of a cyberbullying incident, the headteacher will gather evidence; this may involve text messages, emails, photos, etc. provided by the victim.

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. Sanctions

If the headteacher is satisfied that bullying did take place, the perpetrator will be helped to understand the consequences of their actions and warned that there must be no further incidents. The headteacher will inform the perpetrator of the type of sanction to be used in this instance (e.g. missed breaktimes), and future sanctions if the bullying continues.

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 of both victims and perpetrators are 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 informally monitors the pupils involved over the next two months.

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 Exclusion Policy.

### **13. Support**

In the event of bullying, victims will be offered the following support:

- Emotional support and reassurance from the class teacher
- If appropriate, internal support from the school's Family Support Worker or ELSA
- If appropriate, external support including via a TAF (Team Around the Family), referral to CWAC Children's Services or to CAMHS (Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service).
- 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 spaces, or moving classes, if possible and felt necessary) and will split up other harmful group dynamics to prevent further occurrences where necessary. Victims may be encouraged to broaden their friendship groups by joining lunchtime or after-school clubs or activities.

Staff, particularly the DSL and/or SENDCo, will work with the victim to build resilience (e.g. by offering emotional support).

The school will acknowledge that bullying may be an indication of underlying mental health issues or emotional wellbeing problems for the perpetrator, and will work with them to address these.

### **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 a formal meeting with the victim, after two weeks and then again after four further weeks, to check whether the bullying has stopped. The victim will be encouraged to tell a trusted adult in school if bullying is repeated – if it is, the actions in [Appendix 3](#) should again be followed (*Further (or first major) allegation path*)

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/SENDCo will, if necessary, refer the victim of bullying to CAMHS.

## **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 Safeguarding Policy and the Peer-on-peer Abuse Policy.

The headteacher has a specific statutory power to discipline pupils 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 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 discipline pupils for misbehaving outside of the school premises. This can relate to any 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 will be investigated and acted upon. In all cases of misbehaviour or bullying, members of staff can only discipline 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. Record keeping**

The DSL will ensure that robust records are kept with regard to all reported or otherwise uncovered incidents of bullying – this includes recording where decisions have been made, e.g. sanctions, support, escalation of a situation and resolutions.

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.

## **17. Monitoring and review**

This policy will be reviewed every three years by the headteacher, the DSL and the Premises and Health & Safety Committee. Any changes to this policy will be communicated to all relevant stakeholders.

## Appendix 1

### Bullying Report Form

This form will be sent to the headteacher upon completion.

Personal details	
Name of person reporting incident:	
Name of pupil being bullied:	
Year group:	
Class:	
How may we contact you? (please circle)	
At school	At home
Home address:	
Email:	
Telephone:	
Incident details	
What happened?	
Where did the incident take place?	

**When did the incident occur?**

**Who has been suspected of bullying?**

**Did anyone else see the incident?**

**According to the victim, how often does the bullying take place?**

**According to the victim, how long has the bullying been going on?**



Appendix 2  
Huntington Anti-Bullying Code  
devised by the School Council

**A Bully-Free School is a Happy School!**



**Our  
Anti-Bullying  
Code**



*It's every child's right to be happy at Huntington*

**What to do if you feel you are being bullied**

(or if you think somebody else is being bullied)

- ✓ Tell an adult you trust     or
- ✓ Tell a sensible friend who will take you to a trusted adult for help

**What NOT to do if you feel you are being bullied**

(or if you think somebody else is being bullied)

- ✗ Don't try to deal with it yourself
- ✗ Don't be unkind or bully back
- ✗ Don't keep it to yourself

## Appendix 3

### Actions staff should take when bullying is alleged

(see also [Procedures](#) guidance)

