

Anti- Bullying Policy

The Crescent Primary School



Approved by:	FGB	Date: 07/05/25
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Last reviewed on:	14/05/25
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Next review due by:	13/06/26
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The Crescent Anti-Bullying Policy

Rationale

Our anti-bullying policy is linked closely to our behaviour policy and is crucial in creating a caring, stimulating and secure environment in which staff and pupils can work and play safely. Our policy is based on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of The Child.

We have high expectations of the way in which all members of the school community behave towards one another. These are based on agreed rights.

1 Children have

- a right to feel safe
- a right to learn
- a right to be treated with respect
- a right to a good education. Discipline in school should respect children's human dignity

2 Teachers have

- a right to teach
- a right to be treated with respect

3 Parents have

- a right to know their child is safe
- a right to have their child receive a good education
- a right to have their child treated with respect

4 All adults have

- a right to be treated with respect
- a right to do their job

Statement of Intent

We are committed to providing a caring, friendly, and safe environment for all of our pupils so they can learn in a relaxed and secure atmosphere. Bullying of any kind is unacceptable at our 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.

What is Bullying?

Bullying is behaviour that is intended to deliberately hurt, threaten or frighten someone else. It damages individual children.

Bullying can be:

- **Emotional:** being unfriendly, excluding, tormenting (e.g. hiding books, threatening gestures)
- **Physical:** pushing, kicking, hitting, punching or any use of violence.
- **Verbal:** Name-calling, sarcasm, spreading rumours, teasing, harassment
- **Cyber:** All areas of internet, such as e-mail and internet chat room misuse. Mobile threats by text messaging and calls. Misuse of associated technology i.e. camera and video facilities.
- **Racist:** racial taunts, graffiti, gestures.

- **Sexual:** unwanted physical contact or sexually abusive comments.
- **Homophobia:** because of, or focusing on the issue of sexuality.
- **Islamophobia:** hatred towards or fear of the religion of Islam
- **Religious based abuse generally**
- **Transphobia:** because of, or focusing on the issue of gender
- **Disability:** because of, or focusing on the issue of disability in all its forms.

Why is it important to respond to Bullying?

Bullying hurts. No one deserves to be a victim of bullying. Everybody has the right to be treated with respect. Pupils who are bullying need to learn different ways of behaving.

Schools have a responsibility to respond promptly and effectively to issues of bullying.

Objectives of this Policy

- All governors, teaching and non-teaching staff, pupils and parents should have an understanding of what bullying is.
- All governors and teaching and non-teaching staff should know what the school policy is on bullying, and follow it when bullying is reported.
- All pupils and parents should know what the school policy is on bullying, and what they should do if bullying arises.
- As a school we take bullying seriously. Pupils and parents should be assured that they will be supported when bullying is reported.
- Bullying will not be tolerated.
- Bullying is not inevitable

Signs and Symptoms

We recognise that being bullied has a negative impact on mental health and wellbeing. A child may indicate by signs or behaviour that he or she is being bullied. Adults should be aware of these possible signs and they should investigate if a child:

- Is frightened of walking to or from school.
- Doesn't want to go on the school/public bus.
- Begs to be driven to school.
- Changes their usual routine
- Is unwilling to go to school (school phobic).
- Begins to truant.
- Becomes withdrawn, anxious or lacking in confidence.
- Starts stammering.
- Attempts or threatens suicide or runs away.
- Cries themselves to sleep at night or has nightmares.
- Feels ill in the morning
- Begins to do poorly in school work
- Comes home with clothes torn or books damaged
- Has possessions which are damaged or "go missing"
- Asks for money and/or starts stealing money (to pay bully)
- Has dinner or other monies continually "lost"
- Has unexplained cuts or bruises
- Comes home starving (money/lunch has been stolen)
- Becomes aggressive, disruptive or unreasonable
- Is bullying other children or siblings

- Stops eating
- Is frightened to say what is wrong
- Gives improbable excuses to any of the above
- Is afraid to use the internet or mobile phone
- Is nervous and jumpy when a cyber message is received

These signs and behaviours could indicate other problems, but bullying should be considered a possibility and should be investigated.

Procedures

1. Report bullying incidents to staff.
2. In cases of serious bullying, the incidents will be reported by staff to The Headteacher
3. **A record of bullying incidents will be kept on CPOMs (on-line monitoring system)**
4. In serious cases parents (both sets) should be informed and will be asked to come in to a meeting to discuss the problem.
5. If necessary and appropriate, police will be consulted.
6. The bullying behaviour or threats of bullying must be investigated and the bullying stopped quickly.
7. An attempt will be made to help the bully (bullies) change their behaviour.
8. Regular review meetings with both the bully and the victim
9. Action plan created if more than isolated incidents of bullying appear

Outcomes

1. The bully (bullies) may be asked to genuinely apologise. Other consequences may take place.
2. In serious cases, suspension or even exclusion will be considered.
3. If possible, the pupils will be reconciled.
4. After the incident/incidents have been investigated and dealt with, each case will be monitored to ensure repeated bullying does not take place
5. ELSA support will be provided to both the victim and the perpetrator to develop an understanding of bullying behaviour, build resilience and appropriate reparation.

Prevention.

We will use a range of methods of helping children to prevent bullying. As and when appropriate, these may include:

- Class Charters
- School Behaviour policy (Ready Respectful Safe)
- Assemblies
- Annual anti bullying week activities and assemblies
- Writing stories or poems or drawing pictures about bullying.
- Reading stories about bullying or having them read to a class or assembly.
- Making up role-plays
- Having discussions about bullying and why it matters.
- Involving the student council and pupil school leaders (prefects and play leaders) with initiatives to tackle bullying
- The school provides ELSA (Emotional Literacy Support) and counselling for pupils who may have experienced being bullied or have been bullies.

HELP ORGANISATIONS:

National bullying helpline 0845 22 55787

Advisory Centre for Education (ACE) 020 7354 8321

Children's Legal Centre 0845 345 4345

KIDSCAPE Parents Helpline (Mon-Fri, 10-4) 0845 1 205 204

Parentline Plus 0808 800 2222

Bullying Online www.bullying.co.uk

Visit the KIDSCAPE website www.kidscape.org.uk for further support, links and advice.

Other useful websites:

www.nationalbullyinghelpline.co.uk

www.anti-bullyingalliance.org.uk

Other relevant policies:

Behaviour Policy

Child Protection Policy

Safeguarding Policy

Confidentiality Policy

Policy Date	Changes
May 2024	No changes
May 2025	No changes