



Dunchurch Boughton C of E Junior Academy

Anti Bullying Policy

Together we are stronger



This policy should be read in conjunction with:

- The school Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- The school Online Safety Policy
- The school Relationships and Behaviour Policy
- The Multi Academy Trust Exclusions Policy
- The Multi Academy Trust Use of Force and Physical Intervention Guidance

And the Department for Education Publication:

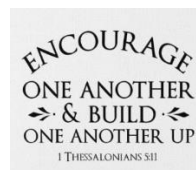
- https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1101597/Behaviour_in_schools_guidance_sept_22.pdf

1. Academy Vision & Values

As a Church of England Academy we strive, to inspire and empower every child and adult to grow academically, socially, morally, spiritually and culturally in the knowledge they are loved by God and are safe and valued within our school community.

Christian values are woven throughout our curriculum and wider school ethos to fully prepare each of our pupils to be the best they can possibly be.

Our Christian vision



[Our school motto underpins our Christian vision and both run through all aspects of Academy life:](#)

Together we are stronger

Our school motto Together we are stronger links with our theologically rooted Christian vision, Encourage one another and build one another up ... (1 Thel 5:11) this embodies our commitment to ensure everybody feels valued and has the values and tools to enable them to thrive and flourish, embracing both success and challenge, prepared for "life in all its fullness." (John 10:10) which is the vision of the Diocese of Coventry Multi Academy trust.

CHRISTIAN VALUES

At Dunchurch Boughton c of e Junior Academy, Christian values are at the heart of everything we do. We focus on Peace, Forgiveness, Honesty, Kindness, Patience Generosity, Thankfulness.

We believe these values are principles that guide our lives.

Anti-Bullying Strategy

At Dunchurch Boughton C of E Junior Academy, we are aware that pupils may be bullied in any school or setting, and recognise that preventing, raising awareness and consistently responding to any cases of bullying should be a priority to ensure the safety and well-being of our pupils. In line with the Equality Act 2010, it is essential that our school:

- Eliminates unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the Act;
- Advances equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it; and
- Fosters good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

At Dunchurch Boughton C of E Junior Academy, we are committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of pupils and young people and expect all staff and volunteers to share this commitment. Under the Children Act 1989, a bullying incident should be addressed as a child protection concern when there is 'reasonable cause to suspect that a pupil is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm'. Where this is the case, academy staff should report their concerns to their Local Authority's safeguarding team if it is appropriate to do so.

Bullying Definition

At Dunchurch, we discuss what bullying is, as well as incidents we would not describe as bullying, with all pupils through collective worship and PSHE lessons.

We agree that:

- Bullying is a conscious act.
- Bullying can be physical hurting, name calling, damage to someone's property, giving unkind looks or leaving people out of activities/games.
- Bullying can include teasing, using put downs and spreading rumours or untruths about someone.
- Any of the above behaviours conducted online or on mobile devices is classed as cyber bullying.
- Bullying can happen when the relationship is imbalanced.
- Bullying is usually on-going and is more than one act of unkind behaviour.
- We discuss the acronym STOP – Several Times On Purpose.

The above behaviours will often leave the victim feeling stressed, lonely, anxious, lacking in confidence and suffering from poor self-esteem.

At Dunchurch, we believe that every child and adult in school should be able to attend an environment free from bullying. Bullying is not tolerated in any form. Everyone should feel confident when coming to school that they can spend the day in a safe place where all respect one another.

Types Of Bullying

Types of bullying may include, but are not limited to:

- Physical bullying

Physical bullying includes hitting, kicking, tripping, pinching and pushing or damaging property. Physical bullying causes both short term and long-term damage.

- Verbal bullying

Verbal bullying includes name calling, insults, teasing, intimidation, homophobic or racist remarks, or verbal abuse. Whilst sometimes verbal bullying starts off as unintended harm, it can escalate to levels which start affecting the individual target.

- Social bullying

Social bullying, sometimes referred to as covert bullying, is often harder to recognise and can be carried out behind the bullied person's back. It is designed to harm someone's social reputation and / or cause humiliation.

Social bullying can include:

- lying and spreading rumours
- negative facial or physical gestures, menacing or contemptuous looks
- playing nasty jokes to embarrass and humiliate
- mimicking unkindly
- encouraging others to social exclude someone
- damaging someone's social reputation or social acceptance.

- Cyber bullying

The Cyber Bullying Research Centre defines cyber bullying as: Intentional and repeated harm inflicted through the use of computers, phones, and other electronic devices.

Cyber bullying can be overt or covert bullying behaviours using digital technologies including hardware such as computers and smartphones, and software such as social media, instant messaging, texts, websites and other online platforms.

Cyber bullying can happen at any time. It can be in public or in private and sometimes only known to the target and the person bullying.

Cyber bullying can include:

- abusive or hurtful texts, emails or posts, images or videos
- deliberately excluding others online
- gossip or rumours
- imitating others online or using their log-in.

- Racist Bullying

This refers to a range of hurtful behaviour, both physical and psychological, that make the person feel unwelcome marginalised and excluded, powerless or worthless because of the colour of their skin, ethnicity culture, faith community, national origin or national status.

- Homophobic Bullying

This occurs when bullying is motivated by a prejudice against lesbian, gay, bisexual or transsexual people.

Vulnerable Groups

We recognise that some groups of pupils may be more vulnerable to bullying, including:

- Looked After Children
- Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children
- Children with Special Educational Needs or Disabilities (SEND)
- Children from ethnic minorities
- Children entitled to Free School Meals
- Children for whom English is an Additional Language
- Children who identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender

Bullying Prevention

The Academy takes a proactive approach to bullying and aims to prevent this taking place. Preventing and raising awareness of bullying is essential in keeping incidents in our school to a minimum. Through Collective Worship, as well as Jigsaw PSHE lessons, pupils are given regular opportunities to discuss what bullying is, as well as incidents we would not describe as bullying. An annual 'Anti-bullying Week' is held to further raise awareness, along with 'Children's Mental Health Week' and 'World Mental Health Day'. E-safety is an important part of the curriculum, including highlighting the issue of cyberbullying, and information for parents is included in newsletters and on the school website. Pupils are taught to tell an adult in school if they are concerned that someone is being bullied.

Allegations of bullying / When bullying takes place

When bullying does happen, staff, parents and pupils should feel confident to report the behaviour to an adult in school. Where bullying is identified, or an allegation of bullying is made, the Headteacher and Deputy Headteacher must always become involved who will take this seriously.

Appropriate investigations will be carried out including meeting with all children and adults concerned to establish the facts and build up an accurate picture of events over time. This will involve speaking to the alleged perpetrator(s), victim(s) and adult and child witnesses.

If the allegation of bullying is upheld, the Headteacher and/ or Deputy Headteacher will seek to use a restorative approach with the perpetrator(s) and victim(s) together. The perpetrator(s) should fully understand the consequences of their actions on the victim(s) and apologise without reservation. Both parties should be clear that a repeat of these behaviours will not be acceptable. Actions will be put in place to prevent further occurrences, including appropriate emotional support for both the victim and the perpetrator. Where bullying has been identified, the Headteacher and/or the Deputy Headteacher will ensure that parents of all parties are aware of the behaviour and the actions that will take place.

As the behaviour lead, the Deputy Headteacher will ensure that all school staff are aware of any incidents of bullying and details of intervention taking place, so that all staff can support the children involved.

Where incidents of bullying behaviour involve children from another school, such as on the school bus, the Headteacher or Deputy Headteacher will communicate with members of staff from the other school to carry out a joint approach.

If the situation does not improve, the Headteacher and/or the Deputy Headteacher should meet with the parent(s) of the bullying child(ren) and agree clear expectations and boundaries which would be shared with the pupils involved. Any further incidents should lead to intervention, further monitoring, support, involvement of external agencies where appropriate and sanctions as deemed necessary. Any necessary action should be taken until the bullying has stopped.

Signs of Bullying

Staff should be vigilant in looking out for signs of bullying or other child protection signs including:

Physical: unexplained bruises, scratches, cuts, missing belongings, damaged clothes, or schoolwork, loss of appetite, stomach aches, headaches and bedwetting.

Emotional: losing interest in school, being withdrawn or secretive, unusual temper, refusal to say why they are unhappy, high levels of anxiety, mood swings, tearfulness for no reason, lack of confidence, headaches and stomach aches and signs of depression.

Behavioural: anxiety in coming to school, school refusal, asking for more money, sudden changes in behaviour and mood, concentration difficulties and changes in personality.

Recording incidents of bullying

All allegations or incidents of bullying should be recorded. Records will be held that detail the type of bullying and actions that have taken place. These should be recorded onto CPOMS.

All staff must ensure that any behaviour incidents are recorded on CPOMS, so that possible patterns of behaviour, may be identified.

When a child deliberately physically hurts another child, or bullies them, these will be considered a form of child-on-child abuse. All instances must be recorded on CPOMS.

Staff bullying

All staff in school have the right to work in a place that is free of bullying. Should a member of staff feel that they are being bullied by a member of staff they should follow the Academies' whistleblowing policy. Should a member of staff feel that they are being bullied by a parent, contractor or visitor, they should inform the Headteacher.