



STOW-on-the-WOLD  
PRIMARY SCHOOL

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# Anti-Bullying Policy



Approved By:	Full Governing Board	Date: 13 <sup>th</sup> October 2025
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Signature: <i>T.A. Bartlett</i>	Signature: <i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	
Chair of Governors	Headteacher	



## Values

This policy will help staff to achieve the vision of the school to ensure that it is a place where everyone can learn in a safe happy environment. This will ensure that the school provides an environment where every child can feel:

- safe
- healthy
- able to enjoy and achieve
- able to contribute to future economic well-being
- able to make a positive contribution.

To protect the rights of all children to have a safe and secure learning environment, Stow on the Wold Primary School will continuously work towards preventing acts of bullying, harassment, and other forms of aggression and violence as these behaviours are unacceptable and interfere with both our school's ability to educate children and a child's ability to learn. If such a case arises, the staff will follow the anti-bullying guidelines laid out in this policy. This will enable staff to:

- identify children displaying unacceptable behaviour and know how to support them in order that they develop the necessary skills to participate in the school community effectively and positively
- keep all other children safe, happy and confident
- identify signs that indicate that a pupil may be experiencing bullying but are not reporting it.

## 2. Clarification of terms

### Definition of bullying

The repetitive, intentional hurting of one person or group by another person or group, where the relationship involves an imbalance of power. Bullying can be physical, verbal or psychological. It can happen face-to-face or online'. Anti-Bullying Alliance

### Forms of bullying

- **Physical:** Deliberately hurting particular children on a regular basis
- **Verbal:** Deliberately hurting feelings through name-calling etc.
- **Ostracising:** Making someone feel left out and different by deliberately setting out to exclude them

There are many different kinds of bullying including:

- bullying related to race, religion or culture
- bullying related to special educational needs
- bullying related to appearance or health
- bullying related to sexual orientation
- bullying of young carers or looked after children, or related to home problems
- sexist or sexual bullying
- cyber bullying



### Hate incidents and hate crime

- A hate incident is any incident which the victim, or anyone else, thinks is based on someone's prejudice towards them because of their race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or because they are transgender.
- A hate crime is defined as 'Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's race or perceived race; religion or perceived religion; sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation; disability or perceived disability and any crime motivated by hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender.'
- Not all hate incidents will amount to criminal offences, but it is equally important that these are reported and recorded by the police. The school would record appropriately and take steps to report any hate incidents through the correct channels and include the use of the schools beat officer and community officers
- Evidence of the hate element is not a requirement. You do not need to personally perceive the incident to be hate related. It would be enough if another person, a witness or even a police officer thought that the incident was hate related.

### Definition of cyber-bullying

Cyber-bullying is the use of technology such as mobile phones, email, chat rooms or social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter to harass, threaten, embarrass, intimidate or target a child. Unlike physical bullying, cyber-bullying can often be difficult to track as the cyber-bully (the person responsible for the acts of cyber-bullying) can remain anonymous when threatening others online, encouraging them to behave more aggressively than they might face-to-face.

### Types of cyber-bullying

- **Flaming:** Online fights usually through emails, instant messaging or chat rooms where angry and rude comments are exchanged.
- **Denigration:** Putting mean online messages through email, instant messaging, chat rooms, or websites set up to make fun of someone.
- **Exclusion:** Intentionally leaving someone out of a group such as instant messaging, friend sites, or other online group activities.
- **Outing:** Sharing secrets about someone online including private information, pictures, and videos.
- **Trickery:** Tricking someone into revealing personal information then sharing it with others.
- **Impersonation:** Pretending to be someone else when sending or posting mean or false messages online.
- **Harassment:** Repeatedly sending malicious messages to someone online.



- **Cyber-stalking:** Continuously harassing and denigration including threats of physical harm.

### **Use of Generative artificial intelligence (AI)**

Artificial intelligence (AI) tools are now widespread and easy to access. Staff, pupils and parents/carers may be familiar with generative chatbots such as ChatGPT and Google Bard.

Our school recognises that AI has many uses to help pupils learn, but may also have the potential to be used to bully others. For example, in the form of 'deepfakes', where AI is used to create images, audio or video hoaxes that look real.

Our school will treat any use of AI to bully pupils in line with our policy.

### **Actions NOT considered to be bullying**

All children have upsets and squabbles; these are not classed as bullying and are dealt with through the Behaviour Policy. Actions not considered to be bullying are:

- not liking someone
- being excluded (unintentionally)
- accidentally bumping into someone
- making other kids play things a certain way
- a single act of telling a joke about someone
- arguments
- expression of unpleasant thoughts or feelings regarding others
- isolated acts of harassment, aggressive behaviour, intimidation, or meanness.

### **Reasons for bullying**

Some reasons why children might bully someone include:

- they think it's fun, or that it makes them popular or cool
- they feel more powerful or important, or they want to get their own way all the time
- they feel insecure or lack confidence or are trying to fit in with a group
- they are fearful of other children's differences
- they are jealous of another child
- they are unhappy
- they are copying what they have seen others do before, or what has been done to them.

### **The effects of bullying**

All forms of bullying cause psychological, emotional and physical stress. Each child's response to being bullied is unique, however some signs that may point to a bullying problem are:

- depression and anxiety
- increased feelings of sadness, helplessness, decreased self-esteem and loneliness
- loss of interest in activities they used to enjoy
- unexplainable injuries



- lost or destroyed clothing, books, electronics, or personal items
- frequent headaches or stomach aches, feeling sick or faking illness
- changes in eating habits, like suddenly skipping meals or binge eating. Children may come home from school hungry because they did not eat lunch
- difficulty sleeping or frequent nightmares
- declining grades, loss of interest in schoolwork, or not wanting to go to school
- sudden loss of friends or avoidance of social situations
- self-destructive behaviours such as running away from home, harming themselves, or talking about suicide.

### **3. Roles and responsibilities**

The Education Act 2002, Education and Inspections Act 2006 and Equalities Act 2006 all make reference to a school's legal responsibility to prevent and tackle bullying. By law, all state schools must have a behaviour policy in place and displayed on their website and must also follow anti-discrimination law. This means staff must act to prevent discrimination, harassment and victimisation within the school.

Stow on the Wold have also developed this anti-bullying policy, a copy of which is available from the school office and on the school website for parents, staff and pupils to access when and as they wish.

Schools have the legal power to make sure pupils behave and do not bully outside of school premises, for example on public transport or in nearby public communal areas. If seen as appropriate the headteacher or staff can choose to report bullying to the police or local council. During school hours, including while pupils are taking part in school visits, after school clubs and cyber bullying the school has direct responsibility to ensure children feel safe and secure.

#### **The role of Governors**

The governing body supports the headteacher in all attempts to eliminate bullying from the school. The governing body will not condone any bullying at all, and any incidents of bullying that do occur will be taken very seriously and dealt with appropriately.

The governing body monitors incidents of bullying that do occur and reviews the effectiveness of this policy regularly. The governors require the headteacher to keep accurate records of all incidents of bullying and to report to the governors on request about the effectiveness of the school's anti-bullying strategies.

A parent/carer who is dissatisfied with the way the school has dealt with a bullying incident can make a complaint to the chair of governors. The complaint will be dealt with in accordance with the complaints policy which can be accessed from the school's website.

#### **The role of the headteacher**

It is the responsibility of the headteacher to implement the school's anti-bullying strategy, to ensure that all stakeholders are aware of the school policy, and that they know how to identify and deal with incidents of bullying. The headteacher will report to the governing body about the effectiveness of the anti-bullying policy on request. Although the headteacher has overall responsibility, they may have nominated a staff members to implement the anti-bullying policy.





It is the headteacher along with staff members who must ensure that all children know that bullying is wrong, and that it is unacceptable behaviour in school. The headteacher will draw the attention of children to this fact at suitable moments. For example, the headteacher may decide to use an assembly as the forum in which to discuss with the children why bullying is wrong.

The headteacher will ensure that all members of staff receive sufficient training to be equipped to identify and deal with all incidents of bullying.

The headteacher will set the school climate of mutual support and praise for success, so making bullying less likely. When children feel they are important and belong to a friendly and welcoming school, bullying is far less likely to be part of their behaviour.

### **The role of the staff**

Members of staff will do all that they can to eradicate bullying; they will ensure that they follow the school's anti-bullying policy.

All members of staff will routinely attend updates and training that equips them to identify bullying and to follow school policy and procedures with regard to behaviour management.

Staff will use a range of methods to help prevent bullying and to establish a climate of trust and respect for all. They will use drama, role-play, stories etc. within the curriculum, to help pupils understand the feelings of bullied children and to practise the restraint required to avoid lapsing into bullying behaviour. Ring fenced time will also be used to praise, reward and celebrate the successes of all children (such as celebration assemblies) and thus to help create a positive atmosphere.

Members of staff will keep a vigilant watch on suspected 'bullies'; any incidents will be handled carefully. It is important that the child responsible for initiating the bullying is dealt with appropriately. The person dealing with the incident will need to collect all the relevant information on My Concern and then provide the headteacher with a copy in order that he/she can decide on an action. All cases are individual and various strategies will be employed by the headteacher to address the issue.

Teachers and support staff will do all they can to support a child who is being bullied.

### **Bullying in the workplace**

Incidents, where it has been deemed that a member of staff has been bullying a child, will be taken very seriously. The headteacher, with the support of the governing body, will deal with this; formal action will be taken where necessary. Such action will also be taken if it is deemed that a member of staff is bullying other members of staff.

In the event of the headteacher being involved in such incidents, reports will be given immediately to the chair of governors who will also take formal action where necessary.

If you are a member of staff who is experiencing bullying (by other adults or students), you should inform your line manager, a member of the senior leadership team or your union representative as soon as possible. You can contact the governors if you feel the situation is unresolved. For visitors to the school, any concerns should be directed to the headteacher (or other appropriate member of staff).



### **The role of parents/carers**

Parents/carers, who are concerned that their child might be being bullied or who suspect that their child may be the perpetrator of bullying, should contact their child's class teacher in a calm manner. If they are not satisfied with the action taken they should contact the headteacher. If they remain dissatisfied, they should follow the procedure detailed above. Parents/carers have a responsibility to support the school's anti-bullying policy by actively encouraging their child to be a positive member of the school and this expectation of support is outlined in our three school rules.

### **The role of pupils**

Pupils are encouraged to tell somebody they trust such as a teacher or teaching partner or dinner lady if they are being bullied, and if the bullying continues they must keep on letting people know; the children are taught several strategies to help them with this in assemblies and in class.

Pupils are also encouraged to participate fully in activities that raise their awareness about bullying in order that they clearly understand what to do if they, or another child, are being bullied. The school follows Anti bullying week and teaches specific lessons for reception upwards regarding healthy relationships. The schools beat officers teach the older children about cyber bullying and keeping safe in online relationships.

#### **4. Other Media related incidents**

Our school has a separate policy related to e-safety addressing the use of mobile technology, social media, appropriate online activity, security, access and monitoring procedures in place. The ICT acceptable usage agreements are signed each year by pupils and staff and are explained and discussed with pupils in assemblies, PSHE classes and IT classes.

#### **5. Reporting, sanctions and monitoring**

All members of Stow on the Wold Primary School are encouraged to challenge all forms of bullying including prejudice-based bullying and hate crime/ harassment if they come across it.

### **How to report bullying**

1. An incident can be reported on My Concern
2. All the relevant information must be completed on My Concern which will be passed to the headteacher
3. The class teachers and teaching partners have overall day-to-day responsibility for dealing with reported incidents and will forward details to the headteacher to investigate.
4. Alternatively, any member of staff can be approached to report incidents of bullying, and they in turn will report to the headteacher

### **Procedures**

The following steps must be taken when dealing with incidents of bullying:

1. If bullying is suspected or reported, the incident will be dealt with immediately by the member of staff who has been approached, or who suspects/observed the bullying.
2. The headteacher must be informed immediately
3. A clear account of the incident will be recorded in writing either by the victim or the member of staff recording the victim's verbal statement
4. The headteacher will interview all concerned and will record the incident on the school's MyConcern system



5. Parents will be kept informed by the headteacher
6. Class teachers will be kept informed and asked to monitor the situation
7. A range of sanctions will be used as appropriate and in consultation with all parties concerned. These sanctions could include: verbal or written warnings, restrictions of break and lunchtime activities, fixed term and in the event of persistent bullying, permanent exclusion. Where appropriate the headteacher may inform the police. Such incidents include:
  - violence or assault,
  - theft
  - repeated harassment or intimidation, for example name calling, threats and abusive phone calls, emails or text messages
  - hate crimes.
8. There will be a biannual audit and analysis of incident logs on My Concern and interventions to continually improve practice.

This school has set procedures to follow in implementing sanctions where a bullying incident has occurred, as described above sanctions are applied in appropriate proportion to the event. In the event of all other avenues being exhausted, or in particularly serious cases that lead to exclusion, governors will examine the evidence that a wide range of strategies had been tried and failed to affect a positive change in the bullying behaviour.

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

1. Governors, the headteacher and relevant staff will review this policy and assess its implementation and effectiveness. The policy will be promoted and implemented throughout the school.
2. The school council will review the effectiveness of the policy and their views given to the headteacher.
3. A pupil questionnaire will be given to a representative cross section of the children periodically and in the Pupil Survey for Y4,5 and 6. The resulting data will be considered in the policy review and reported to Standards governors
4. A record of all such incidents will be kept on students' My Concern files
5. The numbers of incidents will be reported to governors at each meeting or provided to them at any time on request
6. Bullying data will be analysed to reflect and re-design further strategies to improve procedures

#### **6. Strategies to reduce bullying**

Stow on the Wold Primary School has adopted a range of strategies to prevent and reduce bullying, to raise awareness of bullying and support victims and those displaying bullying behaviour, including:

- the consistent promotion of the school's three rules and values which requires all children to be safe and be supportive
- the reinforcement of the clear message that violence has no place at school
- consultation with the school council on appropriate action
- take part in initiatives such as Anti-Bullying Week and Dare to be Different days
- training for all members of staff on anti-bullying policy and strategy
- the supervision by school staff of all play areas at lunch times and breaks
- providing information to all parents on the symptoms of bullying and the steps to take if the suspect their child is being bullied





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- a clear policy of mobile phones not permitted to be in use during school hours
- the celebration of all student's backgrounds and cultures through assemblies
- during assemblies and RSE and PHSE learning sessions discuss and explore bullying issues with the children
- raising awareness of cyber bullying, online relationships and teaching children to safely use technology (including mobile phones, email, internet)
- all websites accessed in school are screened. This software screens the language used in all documents, emails and websites. Rude or offensive emails, websites, documents are sent to the headteacher. Action will be taken and recorded on My Concern
- effective recording systems
- work with multi-agency teams including police and children's services as appropriate
- contact the parents of both the child being bullied and the bully
- challenge sexual content within verbal abuse especially challenging the word 'gay' and other homophobic language.

## 7.. Useful websites

[www.bullying.co.uk](http://www.bullying.co.uk)

[www.anti-bullyingalliance.org.uk](http://www.anti-bullyingalliance.org.uk)

[www.childline.org.uk](http://www.childline.org.uk)

[www.kidscape.org.uk](http://www.kidscape.org.uk)

[www.each.education](http://www.each.education)

[www.youngminds.org.uk](http://www.youngminds.org.uk)

[www.youngstonewall.org.uk](http://www.youngstonewall.org.uk)

[www.nspcc.org.uk](http://www.nspcc.org.uk)

[www.stoptextbully.com](http://www.stoptextbully.com)

[www.beyondbullying.com](http://www.beyondbullying.com)

[www.childnet-int.org](http://www.childnet-int.org)

[www.cyberbullying.org](http://www.cyberbullying.org)

[www.chatdanger.com](http://www.chatdanger.com)

[www.thinkuknow.co.uk](http://www.thinkuknow.co.uk)