
Anti-Bullying Policy

Category of Policy: Central Education Policy Adapted by School

Quayside School

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Statement of Intent

Quayside 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 Promoting Positive Behaviour Policy, which is communicated to all pupils, school staff, and parents/carers.

All staff, parents/carers 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.

Legal framework

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation, including, but not limited to:

- 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
- Online Safety Act 2023

This policy has been written in accordance with statutory and non-statutory guidance, including, but not limited to:

- DfE (2017) *Preventing and tackling bullying*
- DfE (2018) *Sexual violence and sexual harassment between pupils in schools and colleges*
- DfE (2018) *Mental health and wellbeing provision in schools*
- DfE (2025) *Keeping children safe in education*
- DfE (2023) *Working Together to Safeguard Children*

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- Promoting Positive Behaviour Policy
- Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy
- Social, Emotional and Mental Health Policy
- Child-on-Child Abuse Policy
- Exclusion Policy
- Online Safety Policy

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 a period of time.
- **Intent:** The perpetrator(s) 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 with SEND.
- Pupils who are adopted.
- Pupils suffering from a health problem.
- Pupils with caring responsibilities.

Types of Bullying

Many kinds of behaviour can be considered bullying and can be related to almost anything.

Teasing another pupil because of their appearance, religion, ethnicity, gender, sexual-orientation, home life, culture, disability, or need are some of the types of bullying that can occur.

Bullying is acted out through the following mediums:

- Verbally

- Physically
- Emotionally
- Online (Cyber)

Racist bullying: Bullying another person based on their ethnic background, religion or skin colour. Racist bullying is a criminal offence under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and Public Order Act 1986.

Homophobic bullying: Bullying another person because of their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

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/dynamic that subordinates, humiliates or intimidates another person. This is commonly underpinned by sexist attitudes or gender stereotypes.

Prejudicial bullying: Bullying based on prejudices directed towards specific characteristics, e.g. SEND or mental health issues.

Relational bullying: Bullying that primarily constitutes of excluding, isolating and ostracising someone – usually through verbal and emotional bullying.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Head Teacher is responsible for:

- Evaluating and reviewing this policy to ensure that it is not discriminatory.
- The overall implementation 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.
- 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 log of all reported incidents, including which type of bullying has occurred, to allow for proper analysis of the data collected.
- Analysing any data in the bullying log at termly intervals to identify trends, so that appropriate measures to tackle them can be implemented.
- Arranging appropriate training for staff members.

Teachers are responsible for:

- Corresponding and meeting with parents/carers where necessary.
- Providing a point of contact for pupils and parents/carers, when more serious bullying incidents occur.
- 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,
- Refraining from gender stereotyping when dealing with bullying.
- Understanding the composition of pupil groups, showing sensitivity to those who have been the victims of bullying.
- Reporting any instances of bullying once they have been approached by a pupil for support.
- Offering emotional support to victims of bullying.

Parents/carers are responsible for:

- Informing their pupil's teacher if they have any concerns that their pupil is the victim of bullying or involving in bullying in anyway.
- Being watchful of their pupil's behaviour, attitude and characteristics and informing the relevant staff members of any changes.

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 cyber bullying and informing a member of staff should they fall victim to cyber bullying.

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 at the school to be breached by failing to take bullying seriously.

The Head Teacher will ensure that this policy complies with the HRA; the Head Teacher understands that they cannot do this 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.

Prevention

The school clearly communicates a whole-school commitment to addressing bullying through PSHE.

All reported or investigated instances of bullying will be investigated by a member of staff.

Staff will encourage pupil cooperation and the development of interpersonal skills using group and pair work.

All types of bullying will be discussed as part of the curriculum.

Diversity, difference and respect for others is promoted and celebrated through various lessons.

Seating plans will be organised and altered in a way that prevents instances of bullying.

Potential victims of bullying are placed in working groups with other pupils who do not abuse or take advantage of others.

Opportunities to extend friendship groups and interactive skills are encouraged and provided through participation in special events, for example, inter-class shared learning opportunities, sporting activities and various other groups.

All members of the school are made aware of this policy and their responsibilities in relation to it.

All staff members receive training on identifying and dealing with the different types of bullying as part of the safeguarding induction training.

A safe place, supervised by a teacher or learning mentor, is available for pupils to go to during free time if they feel threatened or wish to be alone.

The member of staff supervising will speak to pupils to find out the cause of any problems and, ultimately, stop any form of bullying taking place.

All teachers will also offer an 'open door' policy allowing pupils to discuss any bullying, whether they are victims or have witnessed an incident.

Before a vulnerable pupil joins the school, the pupil's teacher and the DSL will develop a strategy to prevent bullying from happening – this may include giving the pupil a buddy to help integrate them into the school.

Due to the extensive assessment period before a pupil starts at their education, the school will be alert to and addresses any mental health and wellbeing issues amongst pupils, as these can be a cause of bullying behaviour.

The school will ensure potential perpetrators are given support as required, so their educational, emotional and social development isn't negatively influenced by outside factors, e.g. mental health issues.

Signs of Bullying

Staff will be alert to the following signs that may indicate a pupil is a victim of bullying:

- Being frightened to travel to or from school
- Asking to be driven to school
- Unwillingness to attend school
- Becoming anxious or lacking confidence
- Saying that they feel ill in the morning
- Decreased involvement in school work
- Returning home with torn clothes or damaged possessions
- Missing possessions
- Asking for extra money or stealing
- Cuts or bruises
- Lack of appetite
- Unwillingness to use the internet or mobile devices

- Becoming agitated when receiving calls or text messages
- 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 are approached by a member of staff, to determine the underlying issues, whether they are due to bullying or other issues.

In addition, staff will be aware of the potential factors that may indicate a person is likely to have bullying behaviours, including, but not limited to, the following:

- They have experienced mental health problems, which have led to the pupil becoming aggravated
- They have been the victim of domestic abuse
- They are stressed due to home life situations

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.

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 they will not ignore signs of suspected bullying.

Unpleasantness from one pupil towards another is always challenged and never ignored.

Staff act immediately when they become aware of a bullying incident; this applies to all staff, not solely teaching staff.

Staff always respect pupils' privacy, and information about specific instances of bullying are not discussed with others, unless it is in a setting that the victim has given consent to, 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 Head Teacher immediately.

Follow-up support is given to both the victim and bully in the months following any incidents, to ensure all bullying has stopped.

Preventing Child-on-Child Abuse

To prevent child-on-child abuse and address the wider societal factors that can influence behaviour, the school will educate pupils about abuse, its forms and the importance of discussing any concerns and respecting others through the curriculum, assemblies and PSHE lessons.

The school will also ensure that pupils are taught about safeguarding, including online safety, as part of a broad and balanced curriculum in PSHE lessons, RSE and group sessions. Such content will be age and stage of development specific, and tackle issues such as the following:

- Healthy relationships
- Respectful behaviour
- Gender roles, stereotyping and equality
- Body confidence and self-esteem
- Prejudiced behaviour
- That sexual violence and sexual harassment is always wrong
- Addressing cultures of sexual harassment

All staff will be aware that pupils of any age and sex are capable of abusing their peers and will never tolerate abuse as “banter” or “part of growing up”.

All staff will be aware that child-on-child abuse can be manifested in many ways, including sexting and common gender issues, such as girls being sexually touched or assaulted, and boys being subjected to hazing/initiation type of violence which aims to cause physical, emotional or psychological harm.

Where a pupil is found to have been involved in harmful sexual behaviour, the school will help the pupil to move forward from the incident reporting by supporting them in adopting more positive behaviour patterns and attitudes.

All staff are aware of the heightened vulnerability of the pupils with SEND, who are three times more likely to be abused than their peers.

Staff will not assume that possible indicators of abuse relate to the pupil’s SEND and will always explore indicators further.

Lesbian, gay and bisexual pupils can be targeted by their peers. In some cases, pupils who are perceived to be lesbian, gay or bisexual, whether they are or not, can be just as vulnerable to abuse as lesbian, gay and bisexual pupils.

The school’s response to boy-on-boy and girl-on-girl sexual violence and sexual harassment will be equally as robust as it is for incidents between pupils of the opposite sex.

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 will be made to children’s social care services (CSCS).

Managing Disclosures

Victims will always be taken seriously, reassured, supported and kept safe.

Victims will never be made to feel like they are causing a problem or made to feel ashamed.

If a friend of a victim makes a report or a member of staff overhears a conversation, staff will act – they will never assume that someone else will deal with it. The basic principles remain the same as when a victim reports an incident; however, staff will consider why the victim has not chosen to make a report themselves and the discussion will be handled sensitively and with the help of CSCS where necessary. If staff are in any doubt, they will speak to the DSL.

The DSL will be informed of any allegations of abuse against pupils.

Confidentiality

The school will only engage with staff and agencies required to support the victim and/or be involved in any investigation.

If a victim asks the school not to tell anyone about the disclosure, the school will not make this promise.

Even without the victim’s consent, the information may still be lawfully shared if it is in the public interest and protects pupils from harm.

The DSL will consider the following when making confidentiality decisions:

- Parents/carers will be informed unless it will place the victim at greater risk.
- If a pupil is at risk of harm, is in immediate danger or has been harmed, a referral will be made to CSCS.
- Rape, assault by penetration and sexual assaults are crimes – reports containing any such crimes will be passed to the police.

More information regarding the school’s stance on preventing child-on-child sexual abuse is available in our Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

Cyber Bullying

The school has a zero-tolerance approach to cyber bullying.

The school views cyber bullying in the same light as any other form of bullying and will follow the sanctions set out in this policy if they become aware of any incidents.

The school will support pupils who have been victims of cyber bullying by holding formal and informal discussions with the pupil about their feelings and whether the bullying has stopped, in accordance with 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. mobiles 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 pupil's mobile phone.

If an electronic device is seized by a member of staff, and there is reasonable ground to suspect that it contains evidence in relation to an offence, the device must be given to the police as soon as it is reasonably practicable.

If a staff member finds material that they do not suspect contains evidence in relation to an offence, the Head Teacher will decide whether it is appropriate to delete or retain the material as evidence of a breach of the relevant policies.

Procedures and Sanctions

Minor incidents are reported to the victim's teacher, who investigates the incident, sets appropriate sanctions for the perpetrator and informs the Head Teacher of the incident and outcome.

When investigating a bullying incident, the following procedures are adopted:

- The victim, alleged bully and witnesses are all interviewed separately
- Members of staff ensure that 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 the school nurse for a medical 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 bully, 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. Pupils that communicate differently are provided with the opportunity to communicate the information in the way that is preferred by them. This could include AAC devices, visuals, signs and symbols.
- 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 attaching blame until the investigation is complete
- All concerned pupils are informed that they must not discuss the interview with other pupils

- Due to the potential for sexist, transphobic, sexual, etc 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.
- If the Head Teacher is satisfied that bullying did take place, the pupil will be helped to understand the consequences of their actions and warned that there must be no further incidents.
- If possible, the Head Teacher will attempt reconciliation and will obtain a genuine apology from the bully. 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 is used here; victims will never feel pressured into a face-to-face meeting with the bully.
- The perpetrator is made to realise, by speaking once per week with their teacher, that some pupils do not appreciate the distress they are causing, and that they should change their behaviour.
- Parents/carers are informed of bullying incidents and what action is being taken.

The teacher informally monitors the pupils involved over the next half-term.

For a month after the initial complaint of bullying, the teacher holds an informal discussion, on a weekly basis, to check whether the bullying has stopped.

The Head Teacher holds a formal meeting, on a monthly basis, to check whether the bullying has stopped – these formal meetings will continue to take place once a month until the head of year and victim are confident the bullying has stopped.

If necessary, group dynamics are broken up by members of staff by assigning places in classes.

The victim is encouraged to tell a trusted adult in school if bullying is repeated.

The victim is encouraged to broaden their friendship groups.

The school, particularly the teacher, will work with the victim to build resilience, e.g. by offering emotional therapy.

The school realises that bullying may be an indication of underlying mental health issues. Perpetrators will be required to attend a mandatory counselling session, to assist with any underlying mental health or emotional wellbeing issues.

The school will work with the perpetrator regarding any underlying mental health or emotional wellbeing problems.

Follow up Support

The progress of both the bully and the victim are monitored by their teachers.

One-on-one sessions to discuss how the victim and bully are progressing may be appropriate.

If appropriate, follow-up correspondence is arranged with parents/carers one month after the incident.

Pupils who have been bullied are supported in the following ways:

- Being listened to
- Having an immediate opportunity to meet with their teacher or a member of staff of their choice
- Being reassured
- Being offered continued support
- Being offered counselling, where appropriate

Pupils who have bullied others are 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/carers

Pupils who have been bullied will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and the DSL will, if necessary, refer the victim of bullying to CAMHS.

Bullying Outside of School

Under Section 89(5) of the Education and Inspections Act 2006, the Head Teacher has the statutory authority to regulate pupils' behaviour outside of the school premises, where it is reasonable to do so. This includes, for example:

- Travelling to and from school.
- When wearing school uniform or otherwise identifiable as a pupil of the school.
- Behaviour that could have repercussions for the orderly running of the school.
- Behaviour that poses a threat to another pupil, member of staff, or member of the public.
- Behaviour that could adversely affect the reputation of the school.

Sanctions can only be applied when the pupil is on school premises or under the lawful control of a member of staff (e.g. during a school trip or fixture).

The Head Teacher will decide whether it is appropriate to involve the police or other agencies in response to serious incidents outside school. Where the behaviour is considered potentially criminal or poses a serious threat to a member of the public,

the school will normally inform the police and consider any safeguarding implications.

Policy Revision Log

This central policy was adapted and adopted by Quayside School in January 2026. All revisions reflect changes made since that date.

Revision Number	Date of Revision	Nature of Revision
1	27/04/2026	Change of terminology from 'student' to 'pupil', 'parent' to 'parent/carer', 'Teaching Assistant' to 'Learning Mentor'
2		
3		
4		
5		