

# Policy and Guidance on Anti-bullying in Schools

January 2022



## Clyro C.I.W. Primary School

Many hands build a house, many hearts build a school.



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## Introduction and Context

### Why we have an Anti-bullying Policy

In November 2019, Welsh Government published the following guidance documents:

- [Challenging bullying. Rights, respect, equality: Guidance for parents and carers](#)
- [Challenging bullying. Rights, respect, equality: Guidance for schools](#)
- [Challenging bullying. Rights, respect, equality: Statutory guidance for local authorities](#)
- [Challenging bullying. Rights, respect, equality: A guide for children](#)
- [Challenging bullying. Rights, respect, equality: A guide for young people](#)

These guidance documents contain detailed information on anti-bullying, including online toolkits to support implementation of the guidance at an operational level. Staff and governors with responsibility for anti-bullying should make themselves familiar with these materials.

Ensuring the safety and wellbeing of all our children and young people is of paramount importance for the Council, our schools and all educational settings.

Bullying is an issue which is high on the agenda for us all. It is a requirement for all schools to have a policy which clearly sets out their strategies for preventing and responding to bullying behaviours, including those that are based on protected characteristics. This guidance provides advice to headteachers and educational staff on how to manage this process most effectively.

By taking a proactive approach and addressing bullying effectively we can reduce the instances and the long-term impact.

It is expected that all those who work in schools in Powys will adopt and implement this guidance.

PCC are committed to the principles and values of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in all aspects of our work. Everybody has the right to feel valued and entitled to the respect of others, both within and out of the formal learning environment.

PCC is committed to the principles of inclusion and equality and recognises that these are essential to the promotion of positive behaviour. This is underpinned by a commitment to fostering the wellbeing of all pupils and young people. The creation of nurturing, healthy and safe environments is crucial in enabling pupils and young people to thrive.

PCC recognises the need to create an ethos that is engaging, empowering and supportive in order for learning and positive behaviour to develop. The cornerstones of trust, respect, inclusion and high expectations of all are integral to creating a well-disciplined learning environment.

PCC has adopted the Powys Children's Pledge. The pledge forms a commitment to everyone under the age of 25. The pledge is based on what children and young people have said is important to them.

Promises within the pledge include providing access to information, listening to views, providing safe environments, and treating all children equally. The pledge is a commitment to help children and young people to 'Start Well' through equal access to services, support and life opportunities. The pledge reminds us all of our duty of care to children, in line with the Health and Care Strategy for Powys and the council's vision and values.

- [Powys Children's Pledge](#)

## Policy and Procedures

### Addressing Bullying in the Context of Estyn's Inspection Framework

Estyn's Inspection Framework includes clear links to preventing bullying in two of the inspection areas which are:

- well-being and attitudes to learning
- care, support and guidance

Estyn inspectors will consider:

*“how well the school responds to and manages any incidents relating to bullying, harassment and discrimination. They should consider how well the school's arrangements foster a positive approach to managing pupils' behaviour and an anti-bullying culture.”*

### Reporting of Bullying Incidents to the PCC

The Welsh Government expects schools to record all incidents of bullying, outlining the specific types of bullying, including bullying around the protected characteristics.

The Welsh Government expects all prejudice-related incidents to be accurately recorded to enable schools to monitor patterns and prevent discrimination. Local authorities frequently monitor prejudice-related incidents and require schools to report these. This is appropriate to enable schools and local authorities to monitor their compliance with the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED).

In Powys, schools will be expected to submit information on bullying to the local authority on a termly basis, using the bullying returns form found in appendix 5. The Schools Service will analyse the information gathered to identify any issues of particular concern. This will enable the local authority to be better informed in the development of appropriate strategies to tackle bullying and to safeguard children and young people. Without the collection and recording of information about bullying incidents, it is difficult to get an accurate picture of the extent of bullying or to measure how effective strategies are at combating bullying.

Where a school reports a high level of bullying, the local authority will liaise with the school, to discuss the strategies they are using to prevent bullying. It is important to note that, if a school sends in a zero return, this does not necessarily mean that bullying does not take place.

### How to develop and implement an anti-bullying policy in your school

Welsh Government guidance Rights, respect, equality: Statutory guidance for governing bodies of maintained schools states that:

*“Welsh Government expects schools to develop their anti-bullying policy as a separate policy document, but that it should link to the school behaviour policy.”*

The Welsh Government expects school anti-bullying policies to outline:

- the vision and values of their school
- their definition of what is meant by bullying
- why it is important to prevent and challenge bullying
- how awareness of bullying will be raised
- how anti-bullying work will be embedded in the curriculum rather than an isolated annual event (such as during anti-bullying week)
- involvement of staff, learners, parents/carers and school governors in development and implementation of the policy
- signs a child or young person might be experiencing bullying
- how bullying will be prevented including on journeys to and from school
- when the school will take action in relation to bullying outside the school
- how the school will respond to incidents
- how to report bullying
- what learners can expect
- what parents/carers can expect
- how incidents will be recorded and monitored
- how learners and/or parents/carers can appropriately escalate the matter if they do not feel that their concerns are being taken seriously
- how the school will evaluate and review their policy and strategy

## Clyro Church in Wales Primary School Anti-bullying Policy



# Clyro C.I.W. Primary School

Many hands build a house, many hearts build a school.



### The Vision and Values of the School

Our School Vision; **Nurture, Wonder, Thrive.**

Our vision at Clyro Church in Wales Primary School is to foster in each individual child a love of learning by nurturing and developing curiosity, awe and wonder. We aim to expand pupils' horizons by providing creative, inspiring and challenging experiences and opportunities which allow our children to thrive, leaving us as confident, capable and well-rounded citizens, equipped for the future.

As a Church School we follow these values:

Persistence  
Cooperation  
Peace  
Happiness  
Hope  
Love  
Appreciation  
Forgiveness  
Respect  
Honesty  
Responsibility

At Clyro Primary School, we believe that all pupils have the right to feel safe and happy when they come to school and that parents should feel confident that their child is cared for and protected from any form of bullying. We aim to develop an ethos where pupils feel valued, respected and safe. We ensure that teachers and other members of staff are viewed as people with whom concerns and worries can be shared.

## What is Meant by Bullying?

There is no legal definition of bullying in Wales or indeed in Great Britain. Therefore, the definition used in this guidance builds upon widely used principles established in the UK since 1993. Welsh Government guidance defines bullying as:

*Behaviour by an individual or group, usually repeated over time, that intentionally hurts others either physically or emotionally.*

There are a number of distinctive elements associated with bullying. These include but are not limited to the following.

**Intention to harm:** bullying is deliberate with the intention to cause harm. Those who bully others are often skilled at knowing exactly how to humiliate or hurt their target: picking on key aspects of their appearance, personality or identity that produces the effect wanted. They seek out the area in which they have power over their target.

**Harmful outcome:** someone or a group is hurt physically or emotionally. They can be isolated, humiliated or made fearful. Their sense of self-worth is reduced.

**Direct or indirect acts:** bullying can involve direct aggression, such as hitting, as well as indirect acts such as spreading rumours, revealing private information about someone or sharing intimate images with people for whom the information/ images were not intended. Repetition: bullying usually involves repeated acts of aggression. An isolated aggressive act, such as a fight, is not usually considered bullying. Yet any incident can be the start of a pattern of bullying behaviour which develops subsequently. That is why incident records are so valuable.

**Unequal power:** bullying involves the abuse of power by one person or a group who are (perceived as) more powerful, often due to their age, physical strength, popularity or psychological resilience.

Bullying can take many forms, including:

**Physical** – kicking, tripping someone up or shoving them, injuring someone, damaging their belongings or gestures of intimidation

**Verbal** – taunts and name-calling, insults, threats, humiliation or intimidation

**Emotional** – behaviour intended to isolate, hurt or humiliate someone

**Indirect** – sly or underhand actions carried out behind the target's back or rumour spreading

**Online** – using any form of technological means, mobile phones, social networks, gaming, chat rooms, forums or apps to bully via text, messaging, images or video (see appendix 2 for more information on online bullying)

**Relational aggression** – bullying that tries to harm the target’s relationships or social status: drawing their friends away, exploiting a person’s special educational needs (SEN) or long-term illness, targeting their family’s social status, isolating or humiliating someone or deliberately getting someone into trouble

**Sexual** – unwanted touching, threats, suggestions, comments and jokes or innuendo. This can also include sextortion, so called ‘revenge porn’ and any misuse of intimate, explicit images of the learner targeted.

**Prejudice-related** – bullying of a learner or a group of learners because of prejudice. This could be linked to stereotypes or presumptions about identity. Prejudice-related bullying includes the protected characteristics (including age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation), Prejudice can and does also extend beyond the protected characteristics and can lead to bullying for a variety of other reasons such as social status and background.

There are specific types of bullying relating to protected characteristics. These can broadly be categorised into the following groups:

- Bullying connected with age
- Bullying involving learners with disabilities, which can include SEN
- Homophobic, biphobic and/or transphobic bullying
- Bullying connected with race, religion and/or culture
- Sexist and/or sexual bullying

## **What is Not Bullying?**

Some behaviour, though unacceptable is not considered bullying. The Welsh Government expects these instances to be dealt with in accordance with the school’s behaviour policy to prevent an incident potentially escalating to become bullying. Some cases might be a safeguarding matter or require involvement of the police. A young person may be in need of multi-agency support or therapeutic intervention.

The following examples are cases which would not normally be considered bullying.

**Friendship fallouts** - a friendship feud may however deteriorate into bullying behaviour that is enabled by the fact that former friends have an intimate knowledge of the fears and insecurities of one another. Children and young people who are targeted by former friends feel the betrayal deeply and are frequently isolated from their former friendship group.

**A one-off fight** – the Welsh Government expects it to be addressed according to the school's behaviour policy unless it is part of a pattern of behaviour that indicates intentional targeting of another individual. An argument or disagreement between two children or young people is not generally regarded as bullying. Nevertheless, they may require assistance to learn to respect others' views.

**A one-off physical assault** – the Welsh Government expects it to be stopped and addressed immediately. Police involvement in cases where physical assault has happened may also be appropriate.

**Insults and banter** - children and young people will often protest that an incident was a joke or banter. If two friends of equal power are in the habit of bantering with one another it is not deemed to be bullying. If one learner uses banter to humiliate or threaten another who is powerless to stop it and made fearful by the act, the border between banter and bullying is likely to be crossed.

**A one-off instance of hate crime** – unless this behaviour is repeated it would not usually be regarded as bullying but it would be criminal behaviour, which the Welsh Government would expect to be dealt with in accordance with the school's behaviour policy and other relevant policies, such as the school's 'Prevent' policy. If considered necessary, the school would also need to involve the police.

### **Why it is Important to Prevent and Challenge Bullying**

Bullying, especially if left unaddressed, can have a devastating effect on individuals. It can be a barrier to their learning and have serious consequences for their mental health. Bullying which takes place at school does not only affect an individual during childhood but can have a lasting effect on their lives well into adulthood. By effectively preventing and tackling bullying, schools can help to create safe, disciplined environments where pupils are able to learn and fulfil their potential.

Appendix 3 has more information on legislation relating to bullying

### **How Awareness of Bullying will be Raised**

#### **At Clyro Primary School we will:**

- Implement a 'zero-tolerance' approach to bullying throughout the school;
- Ensure that staff receive regular training on the anti-bullying policy and procedures
- Ensure that, on induction, all new staff are made aware of the policy, the approach taken by the school and how the procedures are administered
- Ensure that playground, lunch time and school administrator are fully aware of the policy and the procedures they should follow

- Regularly canvas children and young people's views on the extent and nature of bullying.
- Ensure that pupils know how to express worries and anxieties about bullying.
- Ensure that all pupils are aware of the range of sanctions that may be applied against those engaging in bullying.
- Involve pupils in anti-bullying campaigns in schools.
- Publish the anti-bullying policy on the school website
- Publicise details of useful helplines and websites
- Offer support to pupils who have been bullied.
- Work with pupils who have been bullying in order to address the problems they have
- Treat all incidents of bullying seriously, in the knowledge that all children want justice and safety at school and that failing to respond to bullying is seen, by pupils, as tolerating it;
- Do all that we can to foster respect and tolerance for others, and self-respect, in order to eliminate bullying;
- Work closely with parents and support them in the event of bullying affecting their children (whether bullied or bullies).

### **How anti-bullying work will be embedded in the curriculum rather than an isolated annual event (such as during anti-bullying week)**

#### **At Clyro Primary School we will:**

Work each day to provide an environment for our learners, which encourages positive behaviour and deals with unacceptable behaviour to ensure that our learners are happy and safe.

The 4 purposes for the curriculum for Wales, include:

- ambitious, capable learners, ready to learn throughout their lives
- enterprising, creative contributors, ready to play a full part in life and work
- ethical, informed citizens of Wales and the world, ready to be citizens of Wales and the world
- healthy, confident individuals, ready to lead fulfilling lives as valued members of society

The Health and Well-being Area of Learning and Experience includes physical, psychological, emotional and social aspects of our lives.

This is embedded in our school curriculum and our JIGSAW unit of work also regularly addresses relationships, positive behaviour and resilience. Through PELICAN assemblies and weekly class circle times, children reflect on social skills and discuss how to manage their relationships with others and these conversations will support them with knowing how to respond to bullying in an appropriate way.

The school does also hold awareness days and workshops.

## **At Clyro Primary School we will ensure that parents/carers:**

- are aware of this policy and strategy
- know how the school would like them to report any concerns and how to escalate matters appropriately should they not be satisfied with the outcome of their initial concern
- know who to speak to when raising a concern about bullying and what evidence to provide
- have been engaged to support their children and support the vision and values of the school
- are aware that prejudice and discrimination are unacceptable within the school community
- are aware of the school's complaints procedure, in case they are not satisfied with the way the school has dealt with a case of bullying they reported
- are aware that bullying school staff via social media is not acceptable

It is important that children and young people are taught, both at home and in school, about building and maintaining respectful relationships. Parents/carers have an important role to play, as part of the school community, in taking responsibility for their child's behaviour inside and outside school.

## **Signs a child or young person might be experiencing bullying**

Indicators that a child is being bullied could include:

- Reluctance to go to school
- Appearing frightened of / during the journey to and from school
- Changing their usual route
- Being anxious, moody, withdrawn, quiet
- Complaining of illnesses such as stomach aches and headaches
- Bed-wetting in a previously dry child or young person
- Having nightmares or sleeping difficulties
- Coming home regularly with missing or damaged possessions
- Arriving home hungry
- Asking for extra money or stealing money
- Truancy
- Deterioration in their work / handwriting
- Not eating
- Unexplained cuts and bruises
- Being aggressive and bullying others
- Giving improbable excuses for any of the above

## **How bullying will be prevented, including on journeys to and from school**

### **Creating a whole-school ethos**

#### **At Clyro Primary School we will:**

- Involve staff, learners, parents/carers and school governors in the development and implementation of the policy
- adopt a whole-school approach for promoting positive, respectful behaviour between staff and learners as part of our whole school approach to well-being - this approach will be woven through all school activity
- create an environment which encourages positive behaviour and addresses the root causes of unacceptable behaviour – this will help create an inclusive and engaging environment where learners feel safe and are ready to learn
- teach children and train staff about respect, positive behaviour, stereotypes and addressing prejudice
- build confidence to enable unacceptable language to be challenged and addressed
- ensure effective supervision between lessons with safe places provided for vulnerable learners during these times
- communicate a clear message of positive behaviour, kindness, loyalty and team spirit

### **Tailoring intervention**

Young children who bully others using insults may not always understand the hurt they have caused and may be repeating what they have heard at home or in the community.

We will address this through:

- sensitive restorative work including circle time, PELICAN assemblies and Jigsaw activities.
- group activities exploring why some words are unacceptable
- meetings with parents/carers to remind them about the values of the school

### **When the school will take action in relation to bullying outside the school**

At Clyro Primary School we will:

- Discuss any issues with the child/ren
- meet with parents to discuss issues
- liaise with the taxi/mini-bus companies and Powys Transport

## **How the school will respond to incidents**

At Clyro Primary School:

- Headteachers should ensure that all members of staff and administrative staff, are aware of the procedures to follow if a learner reports being bullied.
- Staff should be mindful that a learner may approach any member of staff they trust.
- Staff training will help to notice and respond when issues of bullying present.
- Interventions are supported by a school ethos which promotes empathy
- The school values help to inhibit bullying
- Interventions may be at class level, year group level or only with the perpetrator/s.

### **Whole-school Response**

There are frequently learning opportunities for the whole class or year group which can be implemented without mentioning the name of the person who reported the incident.

### **How the school will respond to incidents**

- address the perpetrator/s according to the procedures and agreed sanctions in the school if they are found to have acted inappropriately
- give perpetrators the opportunity to tell their side, before any decisions on penalties are made
- determine the most appropriate sanction in line with our behaviour policy
- aim to address the root causes for the bullying happening in the first instance - this is likely to have the greatest impact in preventing the issue from ongoing.

Where isolation is used to tackle bullying, this will be used short-term and as part of a longer-term plan for addressing the root cause of the bullying.

Staff will explain to pupils the reason why they have been isolated and outline that the strategy is a short-term intervention as part of a longer-term plan to address the issue.

## **How to Report Bullying**

At Clyro Primary School, there are several ways in which pupils can report bullying. These include:

- a quiet and private space to talk
- staff available at key times
- school nurse
- 'I wish my teacher knew' cards

## **Supporting the pupil who has reported that they have been bullied**

### **Effective listening**

We will:

- acknowledge calmly the anger or distress of the targeted child or young person speaking
- try not to rush them if they need time to process their thoughts
- be mindful that it may have required considerable courage to come and report what is happening
- thank the learner for reporting the problem
- explain to them the next steps of how their concerns will be taken forward

### **Consider the Setting**

We will:

- sit at the same level as the learner reporting their experience of bullying
- place chairs at a slight angle rather than directly opposite each other to help reduce any conscious or unconscious sense of confrontation or opposition
- ensure privacy to avoid learners overhearing what is said or seeing a meeting taking place (note that for safeguarding best practice, it should be possible for other staff to observe the meeting)

### **Saving evidence**

Learners who are bullied should be encouraged, where possible, to keep evidence of the activity. Evidence may include:

- threats or images sent on or offline by messaging, conversations, notes or images, damaged clothing or other belongings, online conversations or notes
- witness statements or additional evidence from bystanders
- dates and times when things happened

- screenshots

Bullying ruptures healthy self-esteem, replacing positive beliefs about oneself with beliefs linked to shame, disgust, criticism, incapacity, powerlessness and helplessness. When deciding on next steps to increase the self-efficacy of the learner who reports being bullied, staff should where possible give pupils an element of choice. Choices offered to the targeted learner may include:

- how the incident will be handled
- whether changes to the learner's current journey to or from school should be considered in more detail
- whether the learner would like help from peer supporters or agrees to join a club or activity

## **What Learners Can Expect**

The Welsh Government has produced helpful guidance for children and young people:

- [Challenging bullying. Rights, respect, equality: A guide for children](#)
- [Challenging bullying. Rights, respect, equality: A guide for young people](#)

At Clyro Primary School we will:

- Regularly canvas children and young people's views on the extent and nature of bullying
- Ensure that pupils know how to express, and report worries and anxieties about bullying
- Ensure that all pupils are aware of the range of sanctions that may be applied against those engaging in bullying
- Involve pupils in anti-bullying campaigns in schools
- Publicise the details of helplines and websites
- Offer support to pupils who have been bullied
- Work with pupils who have been bullying in order to address the problems they have
- Encourage pupils to discuss anti-bullying, for example through the school council
- Put posters around the school, in language that can be clearly understood by all pupils

## **What Parents/Carers can Expect**

The Welsh Government has produced helpful guidance for parents and carers:

- [Challenging bullying. Rights, respect, equality: Guidance for parents and carers](#)

### **At Clyro Primary School we will:**

- Ensure that parents / carers know whom to contact if they are worried about bullying
- Ensure that parents know about our complaints procedure and how to use it effectively
- Ensure that parents / carers know where to access independent advice about bullying
- Work with parents and the local community to address issues beyond the school gates that give rise to bullying

Having reported an issue regarding bullying to the school, if a learner or their parent/carer does not feel that the school has taken it seriously or has not addressed their concern to a satisfactory standard, they can make a formal complaint.

The school complaints policy is available on the school website and made available on request from the school or school governing body.

### **How Incidents will be Recorded and Monitored**

At Clyro Primary School we will:

- implement an ongoing cycle of school-level data recording, monitoring and analysis of anti-bullying information
- use school level anti-bullying data to identify priority areas for implementing whole school improvement
- take action to make those improvements

### **How learners and/or parents/carers can appropriately escalate the matter if they do not feel that their concerns are being taken seriously**

Having reported an issue regarding bullying to the school, if a learner or their parent/carer does not feel that the school has taken it seriously or has not addressed their concern to a satisfactory standard, they can make a formal complaint.

Under section 29 of the Education Act 2002, school governors are required to have and publicise a complaints procedure ensuring anyone with an interest in the school can raise a complaint, confident it will be considered properly and without delay.

### **How the school will evaluate and review its policy and strategy**

This policy will be reviewed on an annual basis and updated where required.

In reviewing the policy, all members of the school community, including members of the governing body will be consulted.

## **At Clyro Primary School we will:**

- use surveys and group discussions to identify which aspects of the school's current policy and strategy work well and any areas for improvement
- regularly seek the views of learners, parents/carers and staff, through surveys and discussions, to measure the extent of bullying behaviour present
- monitor incidents of bullying and identify patterns of behaviour and the extent of bullying. This will enable us to modify our anti-bullying policy if required to respond to specific trends and issues

## **Appendices**

### **Appendix 1 – Specific Types of Bullying**

#### **Specific types of bullying linked to protected characteristics**

There are specific types of bullying related to protected characteristics. These can broadly be categorised into:

- bullying connected with age
- bullying involving learners with disabilities, which can include SEN
- homophobic, biphobic and/or transphobic bullying • bullying connected with race, religion and/or culture
- sexist and/or sexual bullying

#### **Bullying involving learners with disabilities and/or SEN – defining disability and SEN**

The definition of disability under the Equality Act 2010 is not the same as the definition of special educational needs (SEN) under the Education Act 1996 or the definition of additional learning needs (ALN) under the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018. There will be some children and young people who are covered by the Equality Act but not by the Education Act or Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act and vice versa, although a significant number of children and young people are likely to be covered by all these acts.

#### **Key issues for learners with disabilities and/or SEN experiencing bullying**

Reports from Mencap and the Anti-Bullying Alliance show that children and young people with disabilities and/or SEN are more likely to experience bullying than their peers. A study by the Institute of Education in 2014 found that even after controlling other factors that might influence the likelihood of a child being bullied, at age seven a child with SEN is twice as likely to be

bullied as a child with no SEN. The Welsh Government expects schools to be proactive in countering this trend.

Learners with a disability and/or SEN learners may be more vulnerable to bullying because:

- of negative attitudes towards disability or perceived disability
- of a lack of understanding of different disabilities and conditions
- they may not recognise they are being bullied
- they may be doing different work or have additional support at school
- they may be more isolated than others due to their disability or condition
- they may find it harder to make friends as a result of their disability or condition
- they may exhibit perceived bullying behaviour due to their disability or condition, e.g. autistic learners may not be aware of other people's personal space, or learners with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) may interrupt conversations or talk over other learners
- they may experience lots of change, e.g. moving from a mainstream to a special school or pupil referral unit, or spending periods of time in hospital.

Disabled and/or SEN learners may also find it more difficult to resist perpetrators because they have fewer friends to defend them and have difficulties telling someone if it occurs. They can be extremely adversely affected by bullying. In addition to being distressing, it can isolate them further and set back their social and educational development.

Bullying of learners with disability and/or SEN can take the form of any of the traditional forms of bullying. However, there are additional forms of bullying that SEN/disabled learners may experience.

### **Conditional friendship**

In these cases, a group will allow a target to believe they are accepted into the friendship group. The group may however be using the target or place conditions on them in order to be part of the group. They might make the target the subject of their jokes, use them to run errands or even engage in criminal activity for them.

### **Exploitative**

In these cases, the bullying takes the form of deliberately subjecting a target to something they cannot tolerate. For example, if a target is especially sensitive to sounds or smell, exploitative bullying might be where the perpetrator repeatedly spreads food over their work or makes loud noises to startle them. The eventual aim is to get the target child or young person into trouble because they will gradually become more stressed until they have an outburst of anger and/or retaliate.

## **Manipulative**

In these cases, the perpetrator manipulates the target, who at first may not realise what is happening. They might believe the other child/young person or group of children/young people like them and they are friends. However, the perpetrator might manipulate the target into high-risk relationships where the bullying becomes very controlling.

## **Positive Action**

While research suggests children and young people with disabilities and/or SEN are more likely to experience bullying than their peers, it is important to remember that not all disabled and/or SEN children and young people are bullied.

The Welsh Government expects schools to address bullying holistically while also taking into account the individual needs and circumstances of learners with disabilities and/or SEN; under the PSED, schools are also under an obligation to ensure appropriate and effective action is taken to remove or minimise disadvantages encountered by learners due to their disabilities or SEN.

## **Social model**

In 2002 the Welsh Assembly Government adopted the social model of disability as the foundation of its work on disability in Wales.

The social model of disability offers a different perspective on disability, whereby disability is caused by the way society is organised, rather than by a person's impairment or difference. The social model of disability looks at ways of removing barriers that restrict life choices for people with impairments or differences. When barriers are removed, disabled people can be independent and equal in society, with choice and control over their own lives.

The social model of disability makes the important difference between impairment and disability. It recognises that people with impairments are disabled by barriers that commonly exist in society.

It is not the inability to walk that prevents a person entering a building unaided, but the existence of stairs that are inaccessible to a wheelchair user. Disability is socially constructed, and the social model of disability requires society to remove the barriers so all people have equality. In schools this ethos is a key element of developing a truly inclusive environment and an effective disability equality scheme and anti-bullying policy.

## **Homophobic, Bi-phobic and Transphobic Bullying**

Homophobic, bi-phobic and transphobic bullying are specific forms of bullying motivated by prejudice against lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (LGBT) people (including those

questioning their sexuality), someone with a LGBT relative or simply because a learner is different in some way. It is not characterised by specific acts but by the negative attitudes and beliefs towards LGBT people that underlie these.

When a perpetrator identifies someone as 'different' this can be because the target does not conform to the 'expected' or 'gender appropriate' behaviour expected of someone. It is the learner's identity which is attacked. Homophobic, bi-phobic and/or transphobic bullying can therefore be experienced by a child or young person regardless of gender or sexual orientation.

### **Key Issues for LGBT Learners Experiencing Bullying**

A 2017 Stonewall report found that nearly three in five LGBT learners in Welsh schools who took part in a survey reported that their schools say homophobic and bi-phobic bullying is wrong, while just one in three report that their schools say transphobic bullying is wrong. The report also found that more than four in five LGBT learners report that they have never learned about or discussed bisexuality at school, making bisexual children and young people feel even more isolated, especially where sexual orientation can sometimes wrongly be conceived as a binary of being straight or gay/lesbian, and bisexual people's identity and experiences sometimes dismissed.

The Welsh Government expects schools to incorporate anti-bullying work in the wider context of an equalities and social justice approach to respectful and healthy relationships and violence prevention. This should be done as part of a whole-school approach to celebrating difference, including embedding LGBT issues across the curriculum.

Homophobic, bi-phobic and transphobic insults used in place of other insults or indirectly

In schools where learners believe they will not be challenged when using homophobic insults and/or actions, they may use such language or actions towards others they are targeting for other reasons, such as SEN or race, religion or culture. The homophobic insults are being used as a proxy for the language and/or actions they know they are likely to be challenged for using, such as racist insults. This behaviour can be observed through incident records or learner surveys, e.g. if learners with SEN report higher than average incidents of homophobic bullying.

In schools, homophobic, bi-phobic and transphobic language and actions can be wide-ranging and used directly or indirectly to:

- deride or disparage someone considered inferior or risible
- insult a learner with a lesbian, gay or bisexual parent/carer or relative
- use sexual orientation to denigrate the actions of another
- imply something is unacceptable
- intimidate someone or make them feel uncomfortable through insinuation

- undermine and bully a learner by suggesting that they are lesbian, gay or bisexual, including by spreading rumours and malicious gossip
- bully a male or female learner considered effeminate or masculine respectively
- put down a learner with a gender non-conforming friend or family member
- imply gender variance is unacceptable
- verbally bully a target considered gender-fluid

## **Positive Action**

Homophobic, bi-phobic and transphobic bullying cases require very sensitive responses. The family of the target may respond in ways that distress the child or young person further due to community pressure, homophobic, bi-phobic and/or transphobic views, or possibly through being unaware of their child's sexual orientation.

The Welsh Government expects schools to work with families to ensure the right support, at the right time, is provided for the learner to ensure the best outcomes for that child or young person. Under the PSED schools are also under an obligation to ensure appropriate and effective action is taken to remove or minimise disadvantages encountered by learners due to their having protected characteristics.

## **Sexist and Sexual Bullying**

In 2015 Girlguiding UK found that 75 per cent of girls and young women said anxiety about potentially experiencing sexual harassment affects their lives in some way. The same survey found that 90 per cent of young women aged 13–21 agreed that the UK Government should make sure all schools are addressing sexual harassment and bullying in schools.

Sexist bullying is based on sexist attitudes repeatedly expressed in ways that demean, intimidate and/or harm another person because of their sex or gender. It may sometimes be characterised by repeated inappropriate sexual behaviours including harassment, groping, 'up skirting', 'down shirting' and use of humiliating sexist language. In rare cases violence may be used.

Sexual bullying may be physical, verbal or psychological. Behaviours may involve suggestive sexual comments or innuendo including offensive comments about sexual reputation or using sexual language that is designed to subordinate, humiliate or intimidate. It may involve sharing of explicit images online, sometimes by multiple people, coercion or unwanted sexual touching.

It is also commonly underpinned by sexist attitudes or gender stereotypes. Sexual bullying and sexual harassment are terms which are often used interchangeably in schools, with sexual bullying often regarded as a type of sexual harassment. Whether the incident is considered sexual bullying or sexual harassment, the Welsh Government expects schools to address the

issue through their anti-bullying, behaviour or safeguarding policy (whichever is deemed most appropriate). Sexual bullying can affect boys and girls.

## **Positive Action**

Girls and young women are most frequently harmed by sexist and sexual bullying; however, boys and young men can also suffer sexist and sexual bullying and humiliation, e.g. by a group of girls/young women or a former girlfriend. Where this happens, the Welsh Government expects that schools will not treat these cases any differently or less seriously than those involving girls and young women.

The Welsh Government expects schools to consider all learners as potentially at risk of sexist or sexual bullying, particularly where they are perceived by others to not conform to dominant or stereotypical gender roles. Under the PSED, schools are also under an obligation to ensure appropriate and effective action is taken to remove or minimise disadvantages encountered by learners owing to their having protected characteristics.

## **Bullying Linked to Race, Religion and Culture**

This form of bullying describes a range of hurtful behaviour, both physical and psychological, that makes a person feel unwelcome, marginalised, excluded or powerless because of their colour, ethnicity, culture, faith (including lack of faith), national origin or national status.

Most public bodies in the UK, including schools, use the working definitions of racism and a racist incident that were proposed in the report of the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry in 1999

The report defined racism as:

- Conduct or words or practices which disadvantage or advantage people because of their colour, culture or ethnic origin

And a racist incident as:

- Any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person

## **Forms of Racism**

Historically, the term 'racism' has been used in situations where colour and physical appearance are considered to be significant markers of difference. However, there has almost always been a cultural element as well.

Racism around skin colour continues to be prevalent, and schools must continue to be alert to it and to challenge it. But also, there are forms of racism which are primarily to do with culture, customs, religion and heritage. These too must be addressed and countered by schools.

The Welsh Government expects schools to consider, for example, the following:

- **Anti-Gypsyism** – Gypsies and Travellers are the target of a number of misleading and harmful stereotypes, many of which are deep-rooted in the public consciousness in the UK. Negative representations in the media further exacerbate the prejudice experienced by these individuals. It has even been suggested that discrimination towards Gypsies and Travellers remains ‘permissible’ in the UK. A consequence of this environment is that the task of winning the trust of children and young people of Gypsy and Traveller backgrounds is rendered even more difficult and sensitive.
- **Anti-refugee prejudice** – The political discourse and media reporting around immigration has heightened tensions between communities and created a challenging climate for refugees and asylum seekers in the UK. There is a trend of using dehumanising language when discussing immigration, e.g. words such as ‘swarming’ and ‘invasive’. Refugees and asylum seekers are often represented as a threat or a drain to public funds, and their motives for settling in the UK are regularly questioned. Schools must be alert to these influences and ready to counter negative narratives around refugees and asylum seekers. Schools should also be aware that some refugee and asylum-seeking children and young people may have endured traumatic experiences in their country of origin or during their journey to the UK, and of the further harm that could be caused by incidents of bullying.
- **Anti-Semitism** – Hostility, dislike or fear of Jews and Jewish things, manifested in discriminatory attitudes and actions. As is also the case with Islamophobia, it is frequently exacerbated in Britain by events and underlying conflicts elsewhere in the world, particularly the Middle East.
- **Islamophobia** – Hostility towards Islam which results in discrimination against Muslim individuals and communities and excludes Muslims from mainstream political and social affairs. The term itself is not ideal, but undoubtedly the Welsh Government expects schools to play a part in countering anti-Muslim prejudice and hostility within their own spheres of influence. Islamophobia is not necessarily to do with hostility to Islamic religious beliefs, but with denying equal rights and respect to people of Islamic heritage.

The Welsh Government expects schools to consider, when recording incidents of racist bullying, that there should be distinct and separate categories for noting the basis of the racist bullying, e.g. on the basis of religious heritage or on the basis that they are Gypsies and Travellers or refugees.

We know bullying is very often motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person’s actual or perceived race, religion or culture. At the root of such bullying is a view that some people are different or ‘other’. By ‘othering’ them through remarks and insults it becomes easier to see any group as set apart and to dehumanise them. This can remove all compassion. The role of schools in helping every learner feel they belong is of immense value in building a cohesive

society. Very young children do not see difference until they learn or adopt attitudes and prejudices which may be present around them.

### **Positive Action**

The Welsh Government expects schools to work with learners, their families and communities to ensure the right support, at the right time, is provided to learners to ensure the best outcomes for that child or young person. Under the PSED, schools are also under an obligation to ensure appropriate and effective action is taken to remove or minimise disadvantages encountered by learners owing to their having protected characteristics.

## Appendix 2 – Online Bullying and Aggression

Understanding children and young people's lives in a digital age is a complex task and considering the implications for education is often a fine balance. On one hand there are calls to recognise the sophistication of children and young people's everyday uses of digital media, and for much greater integration of technology in education to equip learners effectively for their current and future lives. On the other hand, there are anxieties about the implications of extensive screen time and online harms that are hard to regulate and difficult to confine. Moreover, while many children and young people gain understanding and experience of digital environments from birth, their access to devices and experience of using technologies varies considerably. This disparity is not just linked to economic circumstances but to the different ways in which digital toys and resources are taken up within different families.

Often digital technologies simply provide new ways of doing the same kinds of things people were doing already, e.g. socialising online rather than through face-to-face engagement.

Where a technological future is inevitable, schools need to consider the digital impacts from which children and young people need to be protected while gaining digital competence, preparing them for the world ahead.

While technology facilitates traditional bullying behaviours such as insults or rumour-spreading it also provides additional ways to bully and humiliate others such as through the misuse of images or videos, live-streaming, using anonymous messaging apps or harassing someone online. Online bullying often occurs at the same time or follows on from traditional bullying but can occur in isolation.

The perception of being able to act anonymously online often leads to disinhibited and cruel behaviour that would be less likely face-to-face. Technology may help those who lack power or popularity offline to have power over others or bully online. In this way, learners who find themselves targeted offline may retaliate anonymously online.

Online bullying behaviour can take different forms including:

- **profile** – people do not have to be physically stronger, older, or more popular than the person they are bullying online
- **location** – online bullying is not confined to a physical location and it can take place at any time. Incidents can take place in a learner's own home, intruding into spaces previously regarded as safe and private
- **audience** – online content can be hard to remove and can be recirculated and reposted. The potential numbers of people who can see content posted online is very large. Single incidents of online abuse can quickly escalate into bullying, e.g. by reposting, sharing and through comments
- **anonymity** – the person being targeted by bullying may not necessarily know the identity of the perpetrator(s) of the bullying behaviour. The target also will not know who has

seen the abusive content. If the perpetrator actively hides their identity from the target this may be considered a form of passive aggression and, if repeated, this could constitute bullying

- **motivation** – online bullying is typically carried out on purpose. However, initial incidents may have unintended consequences, and can escalate through the involvement of others. An individual may not feel that by endorsing or reposting someone else's post that they are actively participating in bullying. The instigator may not have intended an offensive or hurtful comment to be repeated. A single incident – one upsetting post or message – may escalate into bullying involving a number of people over time.

## Why Online Bullying is Uniquely Distressing

Although offline bullying remains more common than online bullying learners report that the features of online bullying, stated below, make the experience uniquely distressing.

- The audience can be unlimited
- It can occur anywhere and at any time, there is no respite from it
- It can involve unknown people, although most cases involve known peers
- Technology facilitates the storage of images and messages for repeat viewing

## What is the Role of Schools?

Digital competence will be a cross-curricular responsibility, together with literacy and numeracy, within Curriculum for Wales 2022. The Digital Competence Framework (DCF) is the first element of Curriculum for Wales 2022 and was made available in September 2016. The DCF has four strands of equal importance ('Citizenship', 'Interacting and collaborating', 'Producing', and 'Data and computational thinking').

The focus of the 'Citizenship' strand is on learners developing the skills and behaviours to contribute positively to the digital world around them, which includes protecting themselves online. The strand includes the elements of 'Identity, image and reputation', 'Health and well-being', 'Digital rights, licensing and ownership', and 'Online behaviour and cyberbullying' (online bullying). These skills will help learners to critically evaluate their place within the digital world, so that they are prepared to encounter the positive and negative aspects of being a digital citizen.

The 'Interacting and collaborating' strand also allows learners to explore both formal and informal methods of communication, including social media and instant messaging. Learners will not only look at how to store data, they will also consider the implications of data laws and how to share information appropriately.

The fast-changing digital environment offers boundless positive opportunities for children and young people. At the same time there are added risks and new forms of bullying and

aggression. To stay up to date, schools should regularly check the Online Safety Zone ([hwb.gov.wales/zones/online-safety](http://hwb.gov.wales/zones/online-safety)) within the Hwb digital learning platform.

Schools have powers to discipline learners for incidents taking place off the premises and powers to search or confiscate mobiles as a disciplinary penalty where learners have contravened the school behavioural policy and/or anti-bullying policy.

### **Positive Action**

The Welsh Government expects schools to address online bullying where it has an impact on the well-being of learners at the school. Where necessary, the Welsh Government expects schools to refer a case to the appropriate agency or service. Schools must act in cases that involve a safeguarding concern. All staff should receive regular training in safeguarding and online safety.

Online and mobile communications leave a digital trail. Keeping evidence is essential. Schools should be mindful that evidence can be taken down or disappear from viewer online platforms at any time, whether removed by individuals or at the request of corporate administrators of social media platforms. Screen-grabbing is a useful route to preserve evidence. The Welsh Government expects schools to log and record incidents as part of their wider safeguarding monitoring practice and impact evidence. In some cases, further evidence may come to light at a later point and it may become necessary to review the entire history of the case again.

### **Appendix 3 – The Law Relating to Bullying**

There is no legal definition of bullying, but broader legislation can be applied to address certain acts of bullying.

Legislation applies in Wales, the UK and internationally that aims to protect the rights of children and young people to a life free from abuse and harm including bullying. Existing legislation and international conventions with relevance to bullying in Wales, set out in chronological order, include the following:

- Protection of Children Act 1978 (as amended)
- Malicious Communications Act 1988
- Criminal Justice Act 1988
- Children Act 1989
- Education Act 1996
- Protection from Harassment Act 1997
- Human Rights Act 1998
- Education Act 2002
- Sexual Offences Act 2003 (as amended)
- Children Act 2004
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of Disabled Persons (UNCRPD)
- Education and Inspections Act 2006
- Learner Travel (Wales) Measure 2008
- Equalities Act 2010
- Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011
- Social Service and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014
- Serious Crime Act 2015
- Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015.

Further information on this legislation can be found in section 5 of [Rights, respect, equality: guidance for schools.](#)

## Managed Moves

### Appendix 4 – Bullying Incident Recording Form (This is for internal use and should not be sent to PCC) See Appendix 5 for bullying incident returns to PCC

In certain circumstances, a Managed Move may be the best option for a pupil in mainstream who is receiving regular fixed-term exclusions or at risk of permanent exclusion. PCC Hard to Place Protocol gives further information.

#### Bullying Incident Recording Form

Name of person reporting incident (please note anonymous if this is an anonymous report)			
Name of person recording incident			
Date of report			
<b>Type of bullying incident (please tick all that apply):</b>			
Physical	<input type="checkbox"/>	Relational	<input type="checkbox"/>
Verbal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prejudice-related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indirect	<input type="checkbox"/>	Exclusion and isolation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Online or via mobile	<input type="checkbox"/>	Face to face	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please state):			
<b>For prejudice-related incidents please select the category which best describes the prejudice involved:</b>			
Racist (focused on race, religion or culture)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Related to gender identity	<input type="checkbox"/>
Homophobic (LGBT+)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Related to SEN or disability	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sexual	<input type="checkbox"/>	Related to family status or child looked after (CLA) status	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transphobic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Related to disadvantage	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sexist	<input type="checkbox"/>	Focused on appearance	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please state):			
<b>Safeguarding Considerations</b>			
<p>If there is or might be a significant risk of harm, talk to your school's designated safeguarding lead (DSL).</p> <p>Under Section 89, (5) of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 the school has powers to discipline for incidents that occur off the premises.</p> <p>The Education Act 2011 gives schools powers to search and confiscate a device but please have regard for protocols on the safe handling of evidence or mobiles/devices. Do not view, store or share material that contains intimate images of a learner without consulting the DSL.</p>			
Brief summary of incident:			

Name of alleged target:			
Class/form/age		Year group/ house:	
Name of alleged perpetrator(s) (if known):			
Class/form/age		Year group/ house:	
Date(s) of incident(s)		DD/MM/YYYY	
Approximate time(s)			
Is this incident linked to previous incidents of victimisation of the target?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
If yes, how long has victimisation of this person being going on? Please provide details			
What occurred?			
Who was involved?			
Has any intervention been tried?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does this case require the serious incident protocol to be activated?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Do the police need to be informed?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does a device or evidence need to be confiscated/isolated as evidence?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does online material need to be taken down?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Have parents/carers been informed?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Who has taken responsibility for these steps?			
Action taken:			
Follow-up required?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	

Case resolved? If so, please note date:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Outcome summary:		
Learning opportunities:		
Would you recommend any changes to approaches, policies or procedures as a result of this incident?		

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix 5 – Bullying Returns Form

### School Incident Reporting Form

## Appendix 6 – Where to find Further Help and Advice

### Helplines and support services

Bullying Bullies Out – Anti-bullying charity based in Wales that works with individuals, schools, colleges, youth and community settings.

E-mentors offer online support

- e-mail: [mentorsonline@bulliesout.com](mailto:mentorsonline@bulliesout.com)
- [www.bulliesout.com](http://www.bulliesout.com)
- e-mail: [mail@bulliesout.com](mailto:mail@bulliesout.com)

Anti-Bullying Alliance – Information for schools, parents/carers and children and young people on all aspects of bullying.

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

Kidscape – Anti-bullying charity that runs workshops for children and young people who have been bullied.

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

The Diana Award – Trains young anti-bullying ambassadors to help others.

- [www.antibullyingpro.com](http://www.antibullyingpro.com)

Samaritans – Charity dedicated to reducing feelings of isolation and disconnection that can lead to suicide. E-mail, live chat and other services available.

- [www.samaritans.org](http://www.samaritans.org)
- Tel: 116 123 (English-language line – free to call)
- Tel: 0808 164 0123 (Welsh-language line – free to call)

Rethink Mental Illness – Advice and information for people with mental health issues.

- [www.rethink.org](http://www.rethink.org)
- Tel: 0300 500 0927

Mencap Cymru – Advice and information about learning disabilities.

- <https://wales.mencap.org.uk>
- Tel: 0808 8000 300

Meic – Information advice and advocacy for young people.

- [www.meiccymru.org](http://www.meiccymru.org)

Childline – Provide counselling for anyone aged under 19 in the UK.

- [www.childline.org.uk](http://www.childline.org.uk)
- Tel: 0800 1111



# Clyro C.I.W. Primary School

Many hands build a house, many hearts build a school.



## Clyro Primary School Anti-BULLYING POLICY

All children and young people have rights.

The United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) says:

- you have a right to be protected from harm (article 19)
- you have the right to an education (article 28).

### At Clyro Primary School

- We will always treat each other with kindness and respect and follow our school Vision; NURTURE, WONDER, THRIVE
- Our Whole School 'School Family Promise' reminds us that we must never bully
- Adults will always do their best to stop bullying from happening and are always available for us to talk to if we need them
- We will learn about the dangers of bullying in lessons, 'circle time' and assemblies, including PELICAN assemblies and Jigsaw sessions
- We will work together to stop bullying from happening
- We will use online safety lessons to help stop cyberbullying

### If we think we are being bullied we will-

- Talk to a trusted adult and tell them
- Show the bully that we are not afraid
- Remember 'Nurture, Wonder, Thrive' and our 'School Family Promise'

### If we think someone is being bullied we will-

- Speak out and tell a trusted adult
- Be kind to the child who is being bullied
- Show the bullies that their behaviour is wrong and try to help them to change the way that they behave

# Clyro School Promise

1. Kind hands



2. Kind feet



3. Kind words



4. Kind  
heart

