



Anti-Bullying Policy



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Statement of intent

Dovecote School believes that all students 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 and developing our own morals and values, 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 desirable behaviour and prevent all forms of bullying amongst students. These measures are part of the school's Building Positive Relationships (Behaviour) Policy, which is communicated to all students, school staff and parents.

All staff, parents and students work together to prevent and reduce any instances of bullying at the school. There is a zero-tolerance policy for bullying at the school.



1. Legal framework

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation and statutory guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

- 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
- DfE (2017) 'Preventing and tackling bullying'
- DfE (2021) 'Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges'
- DfE (2018) 'Mental health and wellbeing provision in schools'
- DfE (2025) 'Keeping children safe in education 2025'
- DfE (2024) 'Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people'

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- Building Positive Relationships (Behaviour) Policy
- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Primary Relationships and Health Education Policy
- Secondary School RSE and Health Education Policy
- Exclusion Policy

2. Definitions

For 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 an extended period.
- **Intent:** The perpetrator 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 students are more likely to be the targets of bullying due to the under-developed attitudes and behaviours some young people have towards those who are different from themselves. Vulnerable students may include, but are not limited to:

- Students who are adopted.
- Students suffering from a health problem.
- Students with caring responsibilities.
- Students from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds.

Students with certain characteristics are also more likely to be targets of bullying, including, but not limited to:

- Students who are LGBTQ+ or perceived to be LGBTQ+.
- Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) students.
- Students with SEND.

3. Types of bullying

Many kinds of behaviour can be considered bullying, and bullying can be related to almost anything. Teasing another student because of their appearance, religion, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, home life, culture, or SEND are some of the types of bullying that can occur.

Bullying is acted out through the following mediums:

- Verbal
- Physical
- Emotional
- Online (cyberbullying)

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

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

Transphobic bullying: Bullying based on another person's gender identity or gender presentation, or for not conforming to dominant gender roles.

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



Ableist bullying: Bullying behaviour that focusses on another person's disability or support needs; this can include mocking the individual's disability or their needs, using derogatory words or slurs in relation to an individual's disability, or deliberately excluding an individual because of their disability.

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

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

Socioeconomic bullying: Bullying based on prejudices against the perceived social status of the victim, including, but not limited to, their economic status, their parents' occupations, their health or nutrition level, or the perceived "quality" of their clothing or belongings.

4. Roles and responsibilities

CEO is responsible for:

- Evaluating and reviewing this policy to ensure that it does not discriminate against any students based on their protected characteristics or backgrounds.
- The overall implementation and monitoring 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 considering these.
- CEO who will work with the DSL to ensure the policies and practices relating to safeguarding, including the prevention of cyberbullying, are being implemented effectively.

The headteacher is responsible for:

- 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 record of all incidents on COPMS including which type of bullying has occurred, to allow for proper analysis of the data collected.
- Analysing the data in the bullying record at termly intervals to identify trends, so that appropriate measures to tackle them can be implemented.
- Arranging appropriate training for staff members.

Deputy Head is responsible for:

- Corresponding and meeting with parents where necessary.



- Providing a point of contact for students and parents when more serious bullying incidents occur.

Teachers are responsible for:

- Being alert to social dynamics in their class.
- Being available for students who wish to report bullying.
- Providing follow-up support after bullying incidents.
- Being alert to possible bullying situations, particularly exclusion from friendship groups, and informing the student's heads of year of such observations.
- Refraining from stereotyping when dealing with bullying.
- Understanding the composition of student groups, showing sensitivity to those who have been the victims of bullying.
- Reporting any instances of bullying once they have been approached by a student for support.

Parents are responsible for:

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

Students 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 students in incidents.
- Keeping evidence of cyberbullying and informing a member of staff should they fall victim to cyberbullying.

5. 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 students to be breached by failing to take bullying DC20



seriously. The headteacher will ensure that this policy complies with the HRA; the headteacher 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.

6. Prevention

The school will clearly communicate a whole-school commitment to addressing bullying in the form of a written statement which will be regularly promoted across the whole school.

All members of the school will be made aware of this policy and their responsibilities in relation to it. All staff members will receive training on identifying and dealing with the different types of bullying.

All types of bullying will be discussed as part of the relationships and health education curriculum, in line with the Relationships and Health Education Policy.

Staff will encourage student cooperation and the development of interpersonal skills using group and pair work. Diversity, difference, and respect for others will be promoted and celebrated through all lessons. Opportunities to extend friendship groups and interactive skills will be provided through participation in special events, e.g., drama productions, sporting activities and cultural groups. Understanding a student's social, emotional, mental health and wellbeing will inform the ways in which staff work with the young person to develop understanding of difference and inclusion, including their Thrive reparative strand, speech and language needs and cognitive skill.

Seating plans will be organised and altered in a way that prevents instances of bullying. Potential victims of bullying will be placed in working groups with other students who do not abuse or take advantage of others.



A safe place, supervised by a teacher, will be available for students to go to during free time if they feel threatened or wish to be alone. The teacher supervising the area will speak to students to find out the cause of any problems and, ultimately, stop any form of bullying taking place.

Dovecote school is a community in which all students may be deemed vulnerable to bullying, due to the descriptors outlined in section 2. Staff will remain vigilant to the possibility of bullying and ensure they are able to check in with and have private conversation with a safe adult in school to ensure any problems can be addressed quickly and efficiently, in order to keep the student safe. All staff will also offer an 'open door' policy allowing students to discuss any bullying, whether they are victims or have witnessed an incident.

Where a new student is deemed vulnerable, before they join the school, particularly when this happens in-year, the student's form tutor and the DSL will implement a strategy to prevent bullying from happening; this strategy may involve further observation or intervention on the part of the DSL.

The school will be alert to, and address, any mental health and social emotional wellbeing issues amongst students, as these can be a cause, or a result, of bullying behaviour. Where necessary, the Family, Inclusion and Wellbeing practitioner will liaise with the family to support communication between home and school and address the attendance barriers created by bullying.

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

7. Signs of bullying

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

- Being frightened to travel to or from school.
- Unwillingness to attend school.
- Repeated or persistent absence from school
- Becoming anxious or lacking confidence
- Saying that they feel ill repeatedly.
- Decreased involvement in schoolwork.
- Leaving school with torn clothes or damaged possessions
- Missing possessions
- Missing dinner money
- Asking for extra money or stealing
- Cuts or bruises
- Lack of appetite
- Unwillingness to use the internet or mobile devices.



- 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 worthy of further investigation. Students who display a significant number of these signs will be approached by a member of staff to determine the underlying issues causing this behaviour. Where gaps in learning are identified, Thrive Approach interventions will work to fill these gaps and support understanding of diversity and inclusion. Further PSHE interventions can be used to repeat the work needed to bring about a change in behaviour.

Staff will be aware of the potential factors that may indicate a student is likely to exhibit bullying behaviours, including, but not limited to, the following:

- They have experienced mental health problems, which have led to them becoming more easily triggered
- They have been the victim of abuse or bullying.
- Their academic performance has started to fall, and they are showing signs of stress.

If staff become aware of any factors that could lead to bullying behaviours, they will notify the student's form tutor and DSL, who will investigate the matter and monitor the situation.

8. 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 will not ignore signs of suspected bullying. Staff will act immediately when they become aware of a bullying incident. Unpleasantness from one student towards another will always be challenged and will never be ignored.

Staff will always respect students' privacy, and information about specific instances of bullying is not discussed with others, unless the student has given consent, or there is a safeguarding concern. If a member of staff believes a student is in danger, e.g., of being hurt, they will inform the DSL immediately.

Follow-up support will be given to both the victim and perpetrator in the months following an incident to ensure all bullying has stopped.

9. Child on child abuse

The school has a zero-tolerance approach to all forms of child-on-child abuse, including sexual harassment and sexual violence.

To prevent child on child abuse and address the wider societal factors that can influence behaviour, the school will educate students about abuse, its forms, and the importance of DC20



discussing any concerns and respecting others through the curriculum, assemblies and PSHE lessons, in line with the [Prevention](#) section of this policy.

All staff will be aware that students of any age and gender can abuse their peers. Staff will take all instances of child-on-child abuse equally seriously regardless of the characteristics of the perpetrators or victims, will never tolerate abuse as “banter” or “part of growing up”, and will never justify sexual harassment, e.g., as “boys being boys”, as this can foster a culture of undesirable behaviours. Staff will also be aware that child-on-child abuse can be manifested in many ways, including sexting, sexual harassment and assault, and hazing- or initiation-type violence.

Students 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 student has been harmed, is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm, a referral may be made to children’s social care services (CSCS), where the DSL deems this appropriate in the circumstances.

10. Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying can take many forms and can go even further than face-to-face bullying by invading personal space and home life and can target more than one person. It can also take place across age groups and target students, staff, and others, and may take place inside school, within the wider community, at home or when travelling. It can sometimes draw bystanders into being accessories.

Cyberbullying can include the following:

- Threatening, intimidating, or upsetting text messages
- Threatening or embarrassing pictures and video clips
- Disclosure of private sexual photographs or videos with the intent to cause distress.
- Silent or abusive phone calls
- Using the victim’s phone to harass others, to make them think the victim is responsible.
- Threatening or bullying emails possibly sent using a pseudonym or someone else’s name.
- Menacing or upsetting responses to someone in a chatroom
- Unpleasant messages sent via instant messaging.
- Unpleasant or defamatory information posted to blogs, personal websites, and social networking sites, e.g., Facebook.

NB. The above list is not exhaustive, and cyberbullying may take other forms.

The school has a zero-tolerance approach to cyberbullying. The school views cyberbullying with the same severity as any other form of bullying and will follow the sanctions set out in [section 12](#) this policy if they become aware of any incidents.



All members of staff will receive training on an **annual** basis on the signs of cyberbullying, to identify students who may be experiencing issues and intervene effectively.

Many of the signs of cyberbullying will be like those found in the '[Signs of bullying](#)' section of this policy; however, staff will be alert to the following signs that may indicate a student is being cyberbullied:

- Avoiding use of the computer
- Being on their phone routinely
- Becoming agitated when receiving calls or text messages

Staff will also be alert to the following signs which may indicate that a student is cyberbullying others:

- Avoiding using the computer or turning off the screen when someone is near
- Acting in a secretive manner when using the computer or mobile phone
- Spending excessive amounts of time on the computer or mobile phone
- Becoming upset or angry when the computer or mobile phone is taken away.

Parents will also be invited to attend **annual** training sessions to educate them on the signs and symptoms of cyberbullying and will be advised to report to the headteacher if their child displays any of the signs outlined in this section.

Staff will be aware that a cyberbullying incident might include features different to other forms of bullying, prompting a particular response. Significant differences may include the following:

- **Possible extensive scale and scope** – students may be bullied on multiple platforms and using multiple different methods that are made possible by virtue of the bullying taking place online.
- **The anytime and anywhere nature of cyberbullying** – students may not have an escape from the torment when they are at home due to the bullying always continuing through technology.
- **The person being bullied might not know who the perpetrator is** – it is easy for individuals to remain anonymous online and on social media, and students may be bullied by someone who is concealing their own identity.
- **The perpetrator might not realise that their actions are bullying** – sometimes, the culture of social media, and the inability to see the impact that words are having on someone, may lead to students crossing boundaries without realising.
- **The victim of the bullying may have evidence of what has happened** – students may have taken screenshots of bullying, or there may be a digital footprint that can identify the perpetrator.

Staff and students will be instructed not to respond or retaliate to cyberbullying incidents. Evidence of the incident should be recorded, e.g. taking screenshots. Staff will report incidents



to their line manager or the headteacher for the incident to be investigated and support to be provided. Students will report incidents to a trusted member of staff.

Where offensive content is posted online targeting a staff member or student, the person targeted will be encouraged to use the reporting mechanism on the website or social media platform to request its removal. Where the person who has posted it is known to the school, the headteacher will request they remove it directly.

The school will support students who have been victims of cyberbullying by holding formal and informal discussions with the student 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 students' 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 young person's mobile phone. In these cases, the school's Searching, Screening and Confiscation Policy will be followed.

The school will support students who have been victims of cyberbullying by holding formal and informal discussions with the student about their feelings and whether the bullying has stopped, in accordance with [section 13](#) and [section 14](#) of this policy.

11. Procedures

Minor incidents will be reported to the victim's form tutor, who will investigate the incident, set appropriate sanctions for the perpetrator, and inform the Deputy Head in writing of the incident and outcome.

When investigating a bullying incident, the following procedures will be adopted:

- The victim, alleged perpetrator and witnesses are all interviewed separately.
- Members of staff ensure that there is no possibility of contact between the students being interviewed, including electronic communication.
- If a student is injured, members of staff take the student 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 perpetrator, 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.
- The headteacher will gather evidence of a cyberbullying incident; this may involve text messages, emails, photos, etc. provided by the victim.
- 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 assigning blame until the investigation is complete.
- All students involved are informed that they must not discuss the interview with other students.

Due to the potential for some specific forms of 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.

12. Actions/outcomes

If the headteacher is satisfied that bullying did take place, the perpetrator will be helped to understand the consequences of their actions and warned that there must be no further incidents. The headteacher will inform the perpetrator of the type of action to be used, should the bullying continue.

If possible, the headteacher will attempt reconciliation and will facilitate repair from the perpetrator. This can be facilitated through restorative justice and repair mediation, either in writing to the victim, and/or witnesses if appropriate, or face-to-face, but only with the victim's full consent. Discretion will be used here; victims will never feel pressured into a face-to-face meeting with the perpetrator.

Parents are informed of bullying incidents and what action is being taken.

All staff involved in managing instances of bullying will be aware that taking disciplinary action and providing support are not mutually exclusive actions and should be conducted simultaneously to encourage more desirable behaviour and relationships in future and encourage ongoing development of skills for positive relationships.

The school will avoid unnecessarily criminalising students for bullying or abusive behaviour where possible, as young people with criminal records face stigma and discrimination in future aspects of their lives. The school's focus when handling perpetrators will be supporting them to develop more desirable behaviours and relationships and to refrain from abusive and bullying behaviours in the future.

The Deputy Head and DSL informally monitor the students involved over the next **half-term**.

The school will remain cognisant of the fact that continued access to school can be important for rehabilitation of harmful behaviour and will not exclude students unless as a last resort – where there have been serious or consistent incidents of bullying, the school will act in line with the Exclusion Policy.

13. Support

In the event of bullying, victims will be offered the following support:



- Emotional support and reassurance from a relevant member of the team/safe adult.
- Reassurance that it was right to report the incident, and that appropriate action will be taken.
- Liaison with their parents to ensure a continuous dialogue of support.
- Advice not to retaliate or reply, but to keep the evidence and show or give it to their parent or a member of staff.
- Advice on aspects of online safety, in the event of cyberbullying, to prevent re-occurrence, including, where appropriate, discussion with their parents to evaluate their online habits and age-appropriate advice on how the perpetrator might be blocked online.
- Discussion with their parent on whether police action is required (except in serious cases of child exploitation or abuse where the police may be contacted without discussion with parents)

The headteacher will carefully consider in each instance of bullying that is handled whether it is appropriate to separate the victim(s) and perpetrator(s), e.g., preventing them sharing classes or spaces where possible, and will separate other harmful group dynamics to prevent further occurrences where necessary. Victims will be encouraged to broaden their friendship groups by joining lunchtime or after-school clubs or activities.

Staff, particularly the DSL, will work with the victim to build resilience, e.g., by offering engagement in developing emotional resilience.

The school will acknowledge that bullying may be an indication of underlying mental health issues. Perpetrators will be required to attend mandatory sessions 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.

14. Follow-up support

The progress of both the perpetrator and the victim will be monitored by their tutors and class staff. One-on-one sessions to discuss how the victim and perpetrator are progressing may be appropriate. If appropriate, follow-up correspondence will be arranged with parents **one month** after the incident.

Students who have been bullied will be offered continuous support. The DSL will hold a formal meeting, monthly, 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. The victim will be encouraged to tell a trusted/safe adult in school if bullying is repeated.

Students who have bullied others will be 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

Students 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.

In cases where the effects of bullying are so severe that the student cannot successfully reintegrate back into the school, the headteacher and DSL will look to transfer the student to another school with the consent and involvement of the student's parents.

Where a student who has been the victim of bullying has developed such complex needs that alternative provision is required, the student, their parents, the headteacher and DSL will meet to discuss the use of alternative provision.

15. Bullying outside of school

Staff will remain aware that bullying can happen both in and outside of school and will ensure that they understand how to respond to reports of bullying that occurred outside school in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy and the Child-on-child Abuse Policy.

The headteacher has a specific statutory power to discipline students for undesirable behaviour outside of the school premises. Section 89(5) of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 gives the headteacher the power to regulate students' conduct when they are not on school premises, and therefore, not under the lawful charge of a school staff member.

Teachers have the power to discipline students for undesirable behaviour outside of the school premises. This can relate to any bullying incidents occurring anywhere off the school premises, such as on school or public transport, outside the local shops, or in a town or village centre.

Where bullying outside school is reported to school staff, it will be investigated and acted upon. In all cases of undesirable behaviour or bullying, members of staff can only discipline the student on school premises, or elsewhere when the student is under the lawful control of the member of staff, e.g., on a school trip.

The headteacher is responsible for determining whether it is appropriate to notify the police of the action taken against a student. If the undesirable behaviour could be of a criminal nature or poses a serious threat to a member of the public, the police will be informed.

16. Record keeping

The DSL will ensure that robust records are kept about all reported or otherwise uncovered incidents of bullying – this includes recording where decisions have been made, e.g., sanctions, support, escalation of a situation and resolutions.



The headteacher and DSL will ensure that all decisions and actions recorded are reviewed on a regular basis for the purposes of:

- Identifying patterns of concerning, problematic or undesirable behaviour on the part of certain students that may need to be handled, e.g., with pastoral support.
- Reflecting on whether cases could have been handled better and using these reflections to inform future practice.
- Considering whether there are wider cultural issues at play within the school, e.g., whether school culture facilitates discriminatory bullying by not adequately addressing instances and planning to mitigate this.
- Considering whether prevention strategies could be strengthened based on any patterns in the cases that arise.

17. Monitoring and review

This policy is reviewed every **annually** by the headteacher and the DSL. Any changes to this policy will be communicated to all relevant stakeholders.

Written by Julie Jackson (DSL) and Neil Gage (DDSL) 25/08/2025