



Anti-Bullying Policy

We regard bullying as particularly serious and always take firm action against it. We encourage children to work against it and to report any incidents of bullying.

What is bullying?

Bullying can be physical, verbal or emotional by a single person or a gang.

Incidents of bullying can include:

- Name calling
- Malicious gossip
- Damaging or stealing property
- Coercion into acts they do not wish to do
- Violence and assault
- Punching/kicking
- Jostling
- Teasing
- Intimidation
- Extortion
- Ostracising
- Damaging school work and equipment

The term 'bullying' has changed over time. The Department for Children, Schools and Families defines bullying as:

- Repetitive, wilful or persistent behaviour intended to cause harm, although one-off incidents can in some cases also be defined as bullying
- Intentionally harmful behaviour, carried out by an individual or a group
- An imbalance of power leaving the person bullied feeling defenceless.

The Anti-Bullying Alliance defines bullying as:

- Intentional, repetitive or persistent
- Hurting of one person by another, where the relationship involves an imbalance of power

Forms of Bullying

Bullying can take many forms and can be short-term or continuing over a longer period of time. It can take the form of physical, verbal or psychological harm which is more subtle.

Research has suggested that a gender difference is present in the way in which boys and girls bully their peers. This trend develops the older pupils become. Boys are twice as likely as girls to use physical violence, whereas girls are three times more likely to use gossip and name-calling.

Reasons for being a victim of bullying may include:

- Any difference including those on the grounds of Race, Religion or Belief, Gender or Gender Identity, Disability, Sexual Orientation or class.
- Family composition / living arrangements
- New child in school

- Child with family crisis
- They are likely to be children who are not assertive (timid), unlikely to fight back, loners with few friends, anxious or fearful children, younger children and those outside a group.

Reasons for being a bully may include:

- Victim of violence
- Enjoyment of power / creating fear
- Copying behaviour seen at home or on TV
- It occurs in children from all backgrounds, cultures, races, sexes, from Nursery through to 6th Form / adult.

Early Signs of Distress

- Withdrawn
- Deterioration of work
- Spurious illness
- Isolation
- Desire to remain with adults
- Erratic attendance
- General unhappiness/anxiety/fear
- Late arrivals
- Bed wetting and other signs noted in our Special Educational Needs Policy

Strategies for Reducing and Eliminating Bullying

We firmly believe that prevention is better than cure, so we:

- Encourage the caring and nurturing side of children through positive behaviour management strategies
- Work for a caring, co-operative ethos (such as through paired and group work, assemblies, Personal Social, Health & Citizenship Education curriculum)
- Discuss friendships and positive relationships on a regular basis
- Actively celebrate difference of all kinds regardless of Race, Religion or Belief, Gender or Gender Identity, Disability, Sexual Orientation or class.
- Ensure adequate supervision in playground and training of all school staff on behaviour management (including the prevention of bullying)
- Positively encourage caring and actively discourage bullying
- Buy in specialist support in the form of social skills groups, anger management and individual therapy for pupils via Kids Company
- Regular class circle time which is used to address bullying and explore issues of feelings / friendship / asking for help when needed
- Each class has a 'Problems & Praise Box' through which children are provided with a further opportunity to report bullying and anxieties.
- All staff are ready to deal with bullying incidents in a sensitive and responsive manner.
- Pupils are regularly reminded of our referral systems for bullying: self referral (this is when a child is directly involved in an incident); peer referral (when a child has witnessed an incident but is not directly involved); parent

/ carer referral (when a parent raises a concern about bullying). We have clear referral routes for all pupils if they feel victimised.

- We actively follow-up incidents as this is crucial to pupils feeling confident that the school has taken the incident seriously and that action will be taken.

How to Recognise the Difference Between Bullying & Bossy / Boisterous Behaviour

BULLYING

Focussed on younger, smaller and timid children increasingly relying on threat and force.

Wilful, conscious desire to hurt, threaten and frighten.

Play spoiling other children's activities, showing violence and hostility.

Rough intimidating behaviour

BOSSINESS / BOISTEROUS

Bossing whoever is around at the time.

Usually grows out of it as they mature and learn social skills.

More natural and uncontrolled (not vindictive), high spirits, not unfriendly

Advice for Parents / Carers:

Don't give permission for bullying by saying:

- You must have done something to deserve it
- Go and hit him / her back
- Don't be a wimp
- Boys will be boys
- It will sort itself out
- It is part of growing up
- Got to take it like a man
- Must learn to look after themselves
- Don't tell tales

Procedure for Dealing with Bullying

- All complaints to go to the Class Teacher before reporting it to the Deputy/Assistant Headteachers and Headteacher. Class teachers are best placed to have a deeper understanding of the situation and to investigate.
- Record all incidents and discussions with all children involved.
- Involve parents and explain action taken, why and what they can do to reinforce and support. Communicate report to parents.
- Stress that watching and doing nothing is supporting (some children prefer this as an option).
- Be aware and directly tackle any language that is racist, sexist, anti religious, homophobic or offensive on the grounds of disability.
- Give support to both the victim and the bully. Victim needs self-esteem and self-value. Bully needs to work with others (co-operation rather

than competition). Do not bully the bully and instead find out why they are bullying.

- Reward non-aggressive behaviour.
- Follow up, to support victim and prevent reoccurrence (monitor closely).
- Make clear to parent unacceptability of bullying, eg. no 'hit him back' attitude.
- Use peer group pressure and approbation and disapproval.
- Help children to see other points of view: "How would you feel if ...?"