



Firle CE
Primary
School

Anti-Bullying Policy

March 2018

Introduction

**'Bullying is a wilful conscious desire to hurt, threatened or frighten someone'
(Tattum and Herbert 1990)**

Definition of bullying

Bullying is mean behaviour that happens over and over again.

Bullying is done on purpose.

A person who bullies wants to hurt the other person.

The person who bullies has more power.

He or she might be older, bigger, more popular, or stronger than the person who gets bullied. Sometimes a group of children will get together to bully another child.

Bullying can take many forms but three main types are:

- physical: hitting, kicking, taking belongings
- verbal: name-calling, insulting, racist remarks, internet/social media/phone bullying
- indirect: spreading unpleasant stories or excluding someone from social groups.

Aims and objectives

- Bullying is wrong and damages individual children. We therefore do all we can to prevent it, by developing a school ethos in which bullying is regarded as unacceptable.
- We aim, as a school, to produce a safe and secure environment where all can learn without anxiety.
- This policy aims to produce a consistent school response to any bullying incidents that may occur.
- We aim to make all those connected with the school aware of our opposition to bullying, and we make clear each person's responsibilities with regard to the eradication of bullying in our school.

The role of governors

- The governing body supports the headteacher in all attempts to eliminate bullying from our school. This policy statement makes it very clear that the governing body does not allow bullying to take place in our school, and that any incidents of bullying that do occur are taken very seriously and dealt with appropriately.
- The governing body monitors the incidents of bullying that occur, and reviews the effectiveness of the school policy regularly. The governors require the headteacher to keep accurate records of all incidents of bullying and to report to the governors on request about the effectiveness of school anti-bullying strategies.

- The governing body responds within ten days to any request from a parent to investigate incidents of bullying. In all cases, the governing body notifies the headteacher and asks him/her to conduct an investigation into the case and to report back to a representative of the governing body.

The role of the headteacher and Senior Teacher

- It is the responsibility of the headteacher to implement the school anti-bullying strategy and to ensure that all staff (both teaching and non-teaching) are aware of the school policy and know how to deal with incidents of bullying. The headteacher reports to the governing body about the effectiveness of the anti-bullying policy on request.
- The headteacher ensures that all children know that bullying is wrong, and that it is unacceptable behaviour in this school. The headteacher draws the attention of children to this fact at suitable moments. For example, if an incident occurs, the headteacher may decide to use assembly as a forum in which to discuss with other children why this behaviour was wrong, and why a pupil is being punished.
- The headteacher ensures that all staff receive sufficient training to be equipped to deal with all incidents of bullying.
- The headteacher sets the school climate of mutual support and praise for success, so making bullying less likely. When children feel they are important and belong to a friendly and welcoming school, bullying is far less likely to be part of their behaviour.
- The headteacher ensures that appropriate action is taken, including liaising with other staff and parents, and discussing behaviour with the pupils themselves.

The role of the teacher

- Teachers in our school take all forms of bullying seriously, and intervene to prevent incidents from taking place. They keep their own records of all incidents that happen in their class and that they are aware of in the school.
- If teachers witness an act of bullying, they do all they can to support the child who is being bullied. If a child is being bullied over a period of time, then, after consultation with the headteacher, the teacher informs the child's parents.
- All incidents of bullying that occur outside lesson time are recorded in Behaviour Books and on the bullying form. If any adult witnesses an act of bullying, they should record the event on the bullying form.
- If, as teachers, we become aware of any bullying taking place between members of a class, we deal with the issue immediately. This may involve counselling and support for the victim of the bullying, and punishment for the child who has carried out the bullying. We spend time talking to the child who has bullied: we explain why the

action of the child was wrong, and we endeavour to help the child change their behaviour in future. If a child is repeatedly involved in bullying other children, we inform the headteacher and the special needs co-ordinator. We then invite the child's parents into the school to discuss the situation. In more extreme cases, for example where these initial discussions have proven ineffective, the headteacher may contact external support agencies such as the social services.

- Teachers regularly use SEAL, "Circle Time" and other teaching opportunities to work on social skills, self-esteem, citizenship and emotional intelligence, in a way that is designed to give those being bullied more confidence in seeking help and resolutions, and those who are bullying a greater awareness of their actions.
- Annually we take part in 'Anti Bullying week' and regularly go through what bullying is and the various forms it comes in e.g Cyber bullying. Assemblies and visiting drama groups over the year reinforce the message that Bullying is unacceptable.
- Teachers attempt to support all children in their class and to establish a climate of trust and respect for all. By praising, rewarding and celebrating the success of all children, we aim to prevent incidents of bullying.

The role of parents

- Parent/carers who are concerned that their child might be being bullied, or who suspect that their child may be the perpetrator of bullying, should contact their child's class teacher immediately.
- Parent/carers have a responsibility to support the school's anti-bullying policy and to actively encourage their child to be a positive member of the school.
- Parent/carers have a responsibility to model respectful behaviour to each other.
- No incidents of adult/carer bullying will be tolerated and it must be reported to the headteacher as soon as possible.

The role of the children

- If children see anyone being bullied they will tell an adult - don't keep it inside
- If children see any bullying they will try to help the child who's been bullied by being kind to them - say something positive about what they have done well in class, or take them to an adult
- Act confidently - this can discourage bullies
- If you are being bullied walk away and do not respond - don't fight, argue or text etc.
- If you are a bully and see someone else being bullied, then try to think about how that would feel and stop being a bully

- All children can help other children to understand what bullying is - especially the School Council

(Written by the School Council March 2018)

Monitoring and review

- This policy is monitored on a day-to-day basis by the headteacher, who reports to governors about the effectiveness of the policy on request.
- This anti-bullying policy is the governors' responsibility and they review its effectiveness annually. They do this by examining the school's behaviour data, and by discussion with the headteacher. Governors analyse information with regard to gender, age and ethnic background of all children involved in bullying incidents.

Date adopted by Governors: October 2015