



Anti Bullying Policy



Founded in 1861

Anti-Bullying Policy - 2022/2023- Updated March 2023

1. Introduction

High Wych CE Primary School is committed to providing a safe, positive, valuing and inclusive environment for pupils, staff and parents/carers. The anti-bullying policy and practice plays an important role in this.

The following principles inform our anti-bullying approach:

- Bullying behaviour is in all circumstances unacceptable.
- All adults in the school community (staff, governors and parents/carers) will present positive role models to children.
- Bullying is a shared problem and staff and parents will need to work together in partnership to resolve incidents.
- The safety and welfare of the children concerned will at all times be central to decisions about actions taken in response to bullying.
- Anti-bullying approaches will be consistent with the values of a Church of England community and preparing children for life in an inclusive society. These include incorporating an acceptance and valuing of difference, the need to cope with difficult individuals and the role of forgiveness.
- When incidents have been dealt with, all parties should be supported and enabled to move on positively. It is our aim that in the resolution of incidents pupils should wherever possible be reconciled.

2. Definition

The following 3 dimensions collectively help us to define bullying behaviour*

- Bullying is intentionally hurtful.

It is the deliberate, unjustifiable and unprovoked use of aggressive behaviour. It includes actions that cause physical, emotional or mental hurt to the victim and actions that violate another person's freedom and rights.

- Bullying is a repeated experience.

Being bullied is the experience of persistent or repeated anti-social behaviour. However, occasionally there can be single incidents which constitute bullying because of the fear and intimidation that projects beyond that initial incident.

- Bullying also involves an inequality of power.

The person/s being bullied find it difficult to reject or deal with the offending behaviour, or those involved in the bullying behaviour have power over the victim. Some power imbalances can be subtle or build up over time, but more common examples include that they are bigger/stronger/older, have more friends, are more established in the school or care less about the consequences of their actions. Bullying behaviour can involve individuals or groups.

*Please note: The school is required by the Local Authority to provide statistics of bullying incidents on an termly basis using the DfES definition (2000) which states that bullying incidents are: "deliberately hurtful (including aggression), repeated over a period of time, where it is difficult for victims to defend themselves".

3. Examples of bullying include:

Emotional	Emotional being unfriendly, excluding, tormenting (e.g. hiding books, threatening gestures)
Physical	Such as intimidation, threats and looks to make another child feel uncomfortable or fearful.
Racial	racial taunts, graffiti, gestures
Sexual (including Sexting)	unwanted physical contact or sexually abusive comments, either face to face, or via social media, sending unwanted sexual comments/contents/images via text messages or other forms of media
Homophobic	Homophobic because of, or focussing on the issue of sexuality
Direct or indirect	Verbal name-calling, sarcasm, spreading rumours, teasing
Cyber bullying	Sending unwanted comments/content/media to deliberately hurt another using all/any areas of the internet, such as email and internet chat, Twitter, Snapchat, Messenger, Facebook misuse

All bullying behaviour is taken seriously, including subtle actions which can build up for individuals over time, eroding self-esteem and building unhappiness or a climate of fear.

The school avoids at all times labelling pupils as either victims or bullies. It is important that pupils who have been the targets of bullying behaviours are able to see that this experience will end and that it is not the result of something about themselves that has attracted or deserved such treatment by others. Similarly children who have engaged in bullying behaviour will be expected to resolve the matter and change their behaviour. It should be remembered that there is no typical "bully". Many children may use bullying behaviours from time to time.

Not all hurtful behaviour is bullying, but all hurtful behaviour is unacceptable in school. The following are examples of hurtful behaviour which may not be bullying:

- Children may fall out with their friends and engage in hurtful behaviour. Such experiences can be extremely distressing to the individuals involved.
- Children may retaliate against the hurtful behaviour of others.

Although not all hurtful behaviour is intentional, all hurtful behaviours are a matter of concern and will be dealt with by the school. Where pupils cause harm or distress without intent, the impact of their behaviour will be pointed out and any continuance will be regarded as intentional. Similarly, all unsafe behaviours and unsafe environment issues will be dealt with.

4. Strategies for Preventing Bullying

All incidents considered to be bullying (as defined above) are recorded and monitored. The process for recording incidents is used to inform preventative strategies. Pupils will understand the school's procedures for responding to bullying and know that they are safe.

At all times children's concerns are our concerns. Pupils are encouraged to express their concerns about themselves and others and to seek help and support whenever they need it. However, we recognise that children can sometimes be reluctant to seek help, so KS1 and KS2 pupils can report their concerns anonymously by using a worry box in class. The school's Behaviour Policy details the behaviour standards set within the school.

It is important for children to know that procedures are being followed. In order to encourage pupils to continue to express their concerns, where appropriate, information is shared across the school about bullying incidents having been dealt with and resolved.

Assemblies are used regularly to reinforce positive anti-bullying messages and to raise issues concerning bullying within the context of a Christian message. Activities across the curriculum (largely in Personal, Health and Social Education, R.E. and English) develop pupils' understanding of bullying and this includes key Christian messages, such as respect and forgiveness. Children are taught that each person is special and unique and that differences should be celebrated and should not be the focus of negative behaviour. In order to build children's resilience and reduce their vulnerability, pupils are coached and guided in developing coping strategies and in how to respond positively to hurtful behaviour. Pupils are encouraged to look out for each other and to show good witness behaviour by reporting their concerns for others.

Guidance is given to pupils who display behaviour which raises concern.

5. Procedures for Dealing with Incidents of Bullying and Unkind Behaviour (including staff responsibilities)

All incidents of bullying must be reported to the head and all such reports will be taken seriously. The perspective of the person who feels bullied will contribute to understanding and establishing the seriousness of the incident. When bullying has occurred special actions will follow.

The school recognises that speed of response is important and wherever possible incidents will be resolved quickly. However, significant incidents will involve investigation and this can cause delay to the resolution. The school will need to take the time necessary to respond to and resolve incidents appropriately, while ensuring the safety of the child who feels bullied.

The role of all staff in responding to hurtful behaviour is made clear to them as part of their induction, including midday supervisors and Teaching Assistants. Teaching Assistants will usually be involved as

playground supervisors to give continuity of care. Incidents of bullying (see definition above) observed or reported at play and lunch times will be referred.

Single incidents of bullying behaviour must be reported to and will be dealt with by the class teacher or when absent/lunch by supervising staff member (The Headteacher will be kept informed of any incidents dealt with by the class teacher so that she holds the overview across the school.) Follow up and ongoing monitoring will be conducted by the class teacher whilst keeping the Headteacher informed at all times, even if it is felt that the matter has been resolved. If the behaviour dealt with by class teacher continues it will be referred to KS leaders the Deputy Head and then Headteacher.

All repeated bullying behaviour should be reported directly to the Headteacher and Deputy Head. Significant incidents will be entered in the serious incidents book and all parents whose children are directly involved will be notified of significant incidents.

Responses to all bullying behaviour will be educative and seek to ensure that this behaviour will not be repeated. A child who has been involved in bullying behaviour will be expected to take responsibility for the impact of their behaviour on others, the reasons for their behaviour will be explored and they will be expected to improve and change. The aim will be to resolve incidents, rebuild relationships and restore a safe environment for all. Incidents will be resolved in age-appropriate ways. Those who have been bullied have a right to know that action has been taken.

Persistent bullying - after support & counselling - could result in fixed term or permanent exclusion as a last resort. (See Behaviour Policy)

The Monday morning staff briefings can be used to share any concerns about pupils so that all staff can be alert to any concerning behaviour and the vulnerability of individuals.

6. The Role/Involvement of Parents

Parents have an important role in actively encouraging their child/ren to be a positive member of the school. Dealing with behaviour problems effectively requires the school and parents to work in partnership. To this end it is included in the Home School Agreement.

As part of the school community, children have a responsibility to help combat bullying by following these **DO's** and **DON'Ts**:

DO	DON'T
DO be assertive and say "No!" to bullying.	DON'T turn a blind eye to bullying.
DO tell someone if you think you are being bullied, or threatened.	DON'T join in with making fun of the child being bullied, even if you don't feel able to challenge the bullying behaviour yourself.
DO be observant for signs that another child is unhappy.	DON'T gang up against another child in a vulnerable position.
DO tell a member of staff when you think someone is being bullied or threatened.	DON'T be a bystander. If you do nothing to help, you <u>are</u> involved in the bullying. There is no such thing as an innocent bystander.
DO tell when you think someone is bullying others or is threatening them.	
DO support other children when they are vulnerable.	

If parents have concerns about bullying or hurtful behaviour they should take up those concerns with the class teacher or the Headteacher as soon as possible.

Parents should raise any concerns about bullying or other hurtful behaviour directly with the school and not with the parents of other parties, involved or otherwise. While we recognise that parents who are friends may wish to resolve matters informally they are advised that the school should always be made aware of tensions and difficulties between children so that they can be supported appropriately. The best place to resolve conflicts between children is in school where all sides and aspects of incidents can be explored.

Parents are expected to exercise reasonable confidentiality around incidents in which they are involved. In particular, parents are requested not to spread stories about incidents. Partial information can be inaccurate and may affect the reputation of the school and of individual children and damage the atmosphere in the school community.

Parents will be informed of any significant incidents involving their children in order to enable them to support their child and the school in seeking resolution and restoring a safe environment for all children. A leaflet is provided to assist parents in supporting their children and working with the school to resolve incidents.

7. The Role/Involvement of Governors

The Governing Body supports the Headteacher in all strategies to eliminate bullying from our school, while still recognising that it is likely to occur in school from time to time. It is the responsibility of the Governing Body to monitor and review the anti-bullying policy and its effectiveness. They require the Headteacher to keep records of all bullying incidents and to report on the effectiveness of the school anti-bullying strategies.

8. Child on child Abuse

Peer-on Peer abuse can take various forms including, but not limited to:

- Bullying (including cyberbullying)
- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse and harassment
- Up skirting
- Sexting
- Initiation/hazing type violence and rituals

These types of abuse rarely take place in isolation and often indicate wider safeguarding concerns.

These signs and behaviours could indicate other problems, but bullying should be considered a possibility.

Linked Policies:

- ✓ Behaviour Policy
- ✓ PSHE/RSE Policy
- ✓ Safeguarding Policy
- ✓ Child on child Abuse Policy

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