

Parklands Primary School

Anti- Bullying Policy

Inspiring Success





Parklands Primary School

RATIONALE

Parklands Primary School is committed to a policy of inclusion, equality and justice. We provide a warm, caring and safe place for all our children so that they can learn and play in a relaxed and secure environment.

We believe that bullying of any kind is totally unacceptable and will not be tolerated in our school. We take all incidents of bullying seriously. No one deserves to be a victim of bullying. We believe that where bullying is challenged effectively pupils will feel safe and happy and we will demonstrate a school that cares. Everybody has the right to be treated with respect and pupils who are bullying others need to learn different ways of behaving.

At Parklands Primary School, we acknowledge that bullying can and does happen from time to time and that bullying can happen to adults in the workplace. When bullying does occur, everyone should feel able to tell and know that incidents will be dealt with promptly and effectively in accordance with our school anti-bullying policy.

All children and young people have the right to be protected from physical and emotional harm; a right enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Children also have the right to learn, live, travel and play in a safe environment where they can thrive and achieve their full potential.

Our Anti-Bullying Policy should be read in conjunction with our school's Positive Behaviour Policy.

WHAT IS BULLYING?

At Parklands Primary School, we define bullying as follows:

Bullying is when an individual or group deliberately hurts another or makes them feel unhappy. Bullying behaviour will be repeated over a period of time and is difficult for the victim to defend against. Bullying may be racist, sexist, or homophobic. People can be bullied for any reason; because of the way they look, because of their religion, their age, because of a learning or physical disability for example.

Bullying inhibits full participation in education and learning, cultural, social and leisure activities. Whatever the reason, bullying is never acceptable and will not be tolerated at Parklands Primary School.

Bullying can take many forms, but three main types are:

- *Physical* – hitting, kicking, spitting, demanding money or belongings.
- *Verbal* – name calling, insults making racist, sexist, homophobic or offensive remarks.

• *Indirect* – excluding or ‘blanking’, spreading gossip, damaging property, offensive or abusive emails, text messages or posts on websites – known as ‘*cyber bullying*’. We believe that bullying someone by email or text messages is still hurtful and will be dealt with in the same way.

BULLYING IS NOT

It is important to understand that bullying is not the odd occasion of falling out with friends, name calling, arguments or when the occasional trick or joke is played on someone. It is bullying if it is done several times on purpose.

Children sometimes fall out and say things because they are upset. When occasional problems of this kind arise, although unkind, it is not classed as bullying. It is an important part of children’s development to learn how to deal with friendship breakdowns or a childish prank. We all have to learn how to deal with these situations and develop skills to repair relationships.

POLICY AIMS

The aim of this policy is to try to prevent and deal with any behaviour deemed as bullying. We are committed to ensuring that the school community works together to create a happy, safe, caring and stimulating environment. We continually reinforce the importance of our school motto ‘Kind and Caring’. The implementation of this policy will create an ethos where bullying is regarded as unacceptable so that a safe and secure environment is created for everyone to learn and work in. All members of the school community have a responsibility to recognise bullying when it occurs and take appropriate action in accordance with school policy.

At Parklands Primary School, we want:

- All children to feel safe to learn, play and enjoy the company of others.
- All children and adults to be treated fairly, with respect and dignity.
- All adults to feel happy and safe in the workplace.
- Everyone to listen carefully to what children and adults have to say and treat all accounts with due seriousness.

The school will set about doing this the following ways:

- The school will meet the legal requirements for all schools to have an anti-bullying policy in place.
- The school will work closely with other professional agencies to ensure that children stay safe as stated in the Children’s Act 1989, the SEN and Disability Act 2001, the Government Green Paper ‘Every Child Matters’ 2003 (outcome 2) and The Children Act 2004. (See appendix 1 for more detailed legal framework).
- All governors, teaching and non teaching staff, pupils and parents/carers will have an understanding of what bullying is.
- All governors, teaching and non-teaching staff, pupils and parents/carers will know what the school policy is on bullying.
- Pupils and parents/carers will be assured that they will be supported when bullying is reported.
- Whole school initiatives (staff training, celebration assemblies etc) and proactive teaching strategies (PSHE lessons, circle time etc) will be used throughout the school to reduce opportunities for bullying to occur.

- A positive, caring ethos will be created within the school environment where everyone can work and express themselves free from fear of being bullied.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF BULLYING

A child may indicate, by different signs or behaviour, that he or she is being bullied. Adults should be aware of these signs and investigate further if a child:

- Is frightened of walking to or from school.
- Begins truanting.
- Becomes withdrawn, anxious or lacking in confidence.
- Feels ill in the morning.
- Begins to under perform in school work.
- Has possessions go 'missing'.
- Asks for money or starts stealing money (to pay the bully).
- Is frightened to say what's wrong.

NB this is not a definitive list but suggests some of the signs and symptoms.

These signs and behaviours could indicate other problems, but bullying should be considered a possibility and should be taken seriously and investigated as soon as possible.

WHAT CAN YOU DO IF YOU ARE BEING BULLIED?

We want everybody to feel confident to report bullying whenever and wherever it happens, and get the help they need to feel safe again. If someone is bullying you, it important to remember that is not your fault and there are people that can help you. Tell someone you trust, giving them as many facts as you can (Who? Where? What? Why? When? How?). All pupils know that if they are experiencing bullying they should tell their teacher or the Pastoral Manager in the first instance.

WHAT CAN YOU DO IF YOU SEE SOMEONE ELSE BEING BULLIED?

Ignoring bullying is unfair on the victim. Staying silent means that the bully has more power. There are ways you can help without putting yourself in danger, for example tell a member of staff as soon as possible or ask someone you trust about what to do.

STRATEGIES IN SCHOOL FOR THE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF BULLYING

Whole school initiatives and proactive teaching strategies will be used throughout the school to develop a positive learning environment with the aim of reducing opportunities for bullying to occur. These include:

- Each class agreeing their own Class Charter.
- Making national anti-bullying week a high profile event each year.
- Raising awareness through assemblies, work in PSHE lessons and circle time discussions.

- Using drama and role-play activities to help children be more assertive and teach them strategies to help them deal with bullying situations.
- Use of Ambassadors during playtime and lunchtime.
- Using praise and rewards to reinforce good behaviour.
- Involving parents and the wider community.
- Multi agency work – working with social services, police etc.

In addition, staff need to feel safe in order to help make the children feel safe. Staff are aware of procedures to follow in such an instance or they can contact their union for advice and support.

PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING AND DEALING WITH BULLYING INCIDENTS

At Parklands Primary School, all staff will respond calmly and consistently to all allegations and incidents of bullying. They will be taken seriously and dealt with impartially and promptly. All those involved will have the opportunity to be heard. Staff will protect and support all those involved whilst allegations and incidents are investigated and resolved.

The following step by step procedures will be followed in all cases:

- Initially, staff will listen and speak to all children involved about the incident separately. Appropriate action will be taken quickly to end the bullying behaviour.
- Appropriate advice will be given to help the victim.
- Staff will reinforce to the bully/ies that their behaviour is unacceptable and they will be given a warning. The bully/ies will be asked to apologise for what they have done.
- Work will be done with the bully/ies to help him/her/them understand and change his/her/their behaviour including investigating the underlying reasons as to why they are bullying.
- In serious cases e.g. when threatening behaviour is involved, parents will be informed and invited into the school to discuss the problem. This meeting will be with the Head Teacher and Deputy Head Teacher present.
- After the incident has been investigated and dealt with, each case will be monitored to ensure repeated bullying does not take place.
- Should the bullying continue the Head Teacher may make a decision to exclude the child. The parents then have the right to appeal to the Governing Body and the LA.
- Appropriate records will be kept of all incidents.

RACE EQUALITY/INCLUSION STATEMENT

The policies, system and practices at Parklands Primary School set out to promote community cohesion and to provide a high quality educational experience for all children.

At Parklands Primary School we do not tolerate any form of racism, bullying or harassment. Staff aim to maximise the potential of all our pupils through:

- Setting suitable learning challenges.
- Responding to children's diverse needs.
- Overcoming potential barriers to learning.

We recognise that it is the responsibility of the entire school community to seek to provide equality of opportunity for all our children regardless of culture, language, religion, ethnicity, ability, disability, gender, sexuality or social circumstance.

APPENDIX 1 – LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- Since September 1999, all schools have been required to have an anti-bullying policy in place.
- All agencies working with children and young people (including schools and colleges) must have regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, helping them to ‘stay safe’ from bullying and discrimination (**Children Act 2004**).
- **Human Rights Act 1998**
Amongst other articles, this act prohibits torture, inhuman and degrading treatment and states that all citizens must have access to their rights without discrimination.

- **Race Relations Act 2000**
Brought in a positive duty on all public bodies to eliminate racial discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity and good relations between persons of different racial groups.
- **Employment equality (Religion or Belief) Regulations 2003**
Outlaws discrimination in employment and vocational training on the grounds of religion or belief.
- **Employment equality (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2003**
Outlaws discrimination in employment and vocational training on the grounds of sexual orientation.
- **Disability Equality Duty 2006**
Brought in a positive duty on all public bodies to eliminate discrimination and promote equality of opportunity for disabled people.
- **Gender Equality Duty 2007**
Brought in a positive duty on all public bodies to eliminate sexual discrimination and promote equality of opportunity and good relations between men and women.
- **Equality Act (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2007**
Outlawed discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation in the provision of goods and services.
- There are some cases when bullying stops being bullying and becomes a crime. Serious physical assaults, sexual assault, racist or homophobic abuse for example can all be criminal activity, under the **Harassment Act 1997** or of the **Offences Against the Person Act 1861** for example.