

# *Stradbroke Primary Anti-Bullying Policy*

*Supporting the achievement of all children*



<u>Written By</u>	<u>Written Date</u>	<u>Review Date</u>	<u>Approved by</u>
Paul Grainger	Sep 2022	Sep 2023	

## Scope of Policy

At Stradbroke, we believe that all pupils have a right to learn in a supportive, caring and safe environment without the fear of being bullied. We promote good behaviour. It is made clear that bullying is a form of anti-social behaviour. It is wrong and will not be tolerated. This policy is designed to accompany our existing Behaviour Policy and Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education Policy.

### Plus documents prepared by the Sheffield Safeguarding Board:

- **Bullying, Sept 22**  
[https://www.safeguardingsheffieldchildren.org/assets/1/under\\_5s\\_in\\_schools\\_sept\\_22.pdf](https://www.safeguardingsheffieldchildren.org/assets/1/under_5s_in_schools_sept_22.pdf)
- **Child on child abuse and Risk Assessment , Sept 22**  
[https://www.safeguardingsheffieldchildren.org/assets/1/child-on-child\\_abuse\\_risk\\_assessment\\_sept\\_22.pdf](https://www.safeguardingsheffieldchildren.org/assets/1/child-on-child_abuse_risk_assessment_sept_22.pdf)

## Definition

Bullying can be described as being the repetition of deliberate acts, done to cause distress solely in order to give a feeling of power, status or other gratification to the bully.

Bullying can occur through several types of anti-social behaviour. It can be:

- **Physical:**  
A child can be physically punched, kicked, hit, spat at, etc.
- **Verbal:**  
This can take the form of name calling. It may be directed towards gender, appearance, ethnic origin, physical/social disability, personality, etc.
- **Exclusion:**  
A child can be bullied simply by being excluded from discussions/activities.
- **Damage to Property or Theft:**  
Pupils may have their property damaged or stolen. Physical threats may be used by the bully in order that the pupil hand over property to them.
- **Cyber bullying** – see the school's E-Safeguarding Policy.  
Cyber-bullying can leave children and young people feeling scared, upset and very vulnerable, particularly as they can be victimised in their own home.

There are a number of different methods of cyber-bullying, but the main ones are:

- Sending emails, private messages, or leaving messages on social networking sites. These can be to individuals or groups that are threatening, upsetting or offensive and may include racist, sexist, or homophobic content.

- Sending emails and other messages to friends of the victim to try to make them become part of the bullying.
- Profiles can be set up on social networking sites to make fun of a child or young person, and if others contribute to the profiles they may become part of the bullying.
- Mobile phones can be used for sending humiliating and abusive phone calls, texts, photos or video messages, e.g. some children or young people have shared inappropriate images of themselves and others, as well as videos of physical attacks on others.
- Children and young people involved in interactive gaming can chat online with other players, and cyber-bullies can abuse other players, use threats, lock victims out of games or spread false rumours.
- Some young people are able to send viruses or hacking programs that can destroy the victim's computer or delete personal information from their hard drive.
- Some victims of cyber-bullying have seen their personal information such as photos, emails or blogs posted where others could see them without their permission.

At Stradbroke, we asked our pupils to define bullying; this is what they came up with:

Doing it just for the sake of it

Constantly hitting people

Doing it all the time

Day after day

When someone is nasty over and over again not just once

Repeated

Continuous

Goes on for a long time

To help us remember that bullying is a repeated action we have devised this acronym:

**STOP**

**S**everal **T**imes **O**n **P**urpose

Don't Be A Bully - Be A Buddy!

## Anti-bullying strategies

It is mandatory for all primary schools to deliver Relationships Education in accordance with The Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education (England) Regulations 2019. Through the teaching of Relationships Education, children will learn about how to manage relationships effectively, including those online, as outlined in the school's

Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education Policy. As well as this, class teachers will discuss and address bullying as and when incidents occur and reinforce the following strategies:

- Be proud of who you are. You do not deserve to be bullied. It is good to be individual.
- Your silence is the bully's greatest weapon. Remember, fighting back may make things worse. It is best to tell an adult you trust straight away.
- Be assertive and walk away confidently. It is hard, but a bully thrives on someone's fear.
- Surround yourself with friends and people you trust. There is safety in numbers.
- Teachers will take you seriously and will deal with the bullies in a way which will end the bullying and will not make things worse for you.

### **What do you do if you know someone is being bullied?**

- Take action! Tell an adult immediately. Teachers will deal with the bully without getting you into trouble.
- Don't just stand by. Watching and doing nothing looks as if you are on the side of the bully. It makes the person feel more unhappy and on their own.
- Do not support or be friends with a bully. Laughing along makes you at fault to.

### **Role of parents**

Parents have an important part to play in our anti-bullying policy. We ask parents to:

- Look out for unusual behaviour in your children – for example, they may suddenly not wish to attend school, feel ill regularly, or not complete work to their usual standard.
- Always take an active role in your child's education. Enquire how their day has gone, who they have spent their time with, etc.
- **If you feel your child may suffer from bullying, inform school immediately. Your complaint will be taken seriously and appropriate action will follow.**
- If your son or daughter has been bullied, please do not approach the other child on the playground or involve an older child or another adult to deal with the bully. Please inform school immediately.
- Reassure your child that they are not at fault and that they do not deserve to be bullied.
- Reinforce the school's policy concerning bullying and make sure your child is not afraid to ask for help.
- If you know your child is involved in bullying, please discuss the issues with them and inform school. The matter will be dealt with appropriately.

### **How the school responds to specific allegations of bullying**

1. Children will know who to talk to in the first instance. This will usually be their class teacher, but it could also be another trusted adult in school- for example, a lunchtime supervisor.

The children must be given every opportunity to report the bullying in the first instance, but it will be the class teacher who will follow up allegations. Therefore, any other adult in a position of responsibility

should feed back to the class teacher as soon as possible. The class teacher will record the complaint in the pupil profile.

2. The class teacher takes steps to discuss the problem with the bullies to establish the situation and talk through any issues. An early resolution is sought using these tactics.
3. Both parties are informed that the situation is being monitored by the class teacher/s concerned.
4. If there is no improvement, or further bullying occurs, the parents of the bullying child must be contacted in order to come into school to discuss the problem.
5. As a result of the discussion clear expectations are laid down as to:
  - Expected behaviour and attitudes;
  - Where the bullying child should be at specific times of the day;
  - Who they should report to, and when;
  - Who they should keep away from;
  - What the arrangements are for beginning/ending lessons, lunchtimes, starting and ending day. Individual circumstance will determine the precise arrangements to be made.
6. Support is given to the bullying child to raise their self-esteem and develop appropriate social skills through work in class, with TAs/teachers or with the learning mentor. This may involve work with external agencies (in consultation with parents) such as MAST or TAMHS (Targeted Adolescent Mental Health Services).
7. Cyber bullying will be discussed in school through ICT, Philosophy for Children, an annual e-safeguarding week, information sharing and newsletters. Regular e-safety information will be displayed within classrooms, shared and shared with parents as laid out in the schools e-Safeguarding Policy.