



**Westbourne**  
Primary School

# **Anti-bullying Policy**

## Westbourne Primary School Anti-bullying Policy

As a school we take peer-on-peer abuse and bullying seriously. Pupils and parents should be assured that known incidents of bullying will be responded to. Incidents of peer-on-peer abuse will be dealt with in accordance with the school's Safeguarding Policy. Bullying will not be tolerated. The school will seek ways to counter the effects of bullying that may occur within school or in the local community. The ethos of our school fosters high expectations of outstanding behaviour and we will consistently challenge any behaviour that falls below this.

### Objectives of this Policy:

- All governors, teaching and non-teaching staff, pupils and parents should have an understanding of what bullying is.
- All governors and teaching and non-teaching staff should know what the school policy is on bullying, and follow it when bullying is reported.
- All pupils and parents should know what the school policy is on bullying, and what they should do if bullying arises.

All of us have encountered bullying at some point in our lives, but we all deal with it differently. The aim of this policy is to work together to ensure that our school is a safe place for children and adults to be; whether the school community is directly or indirectly affected by bullying or not.

### What Is Bullying?

Peer-on-peer abuse is different to bullying. It is unpleasant and unacceptable for those experiencing it but School deals with it using the guidelines set out in the School's Safeguarding Policy.

Bullying is unacceptable behaviour used deliberately by an individual or group, usually repeated over time, which intentionally hurts another individual or group either physically or emotionally.

- Bullying happens when a person is subjected to repeated aggressive acts over a period of time by another person or persons.
- Bullying is the conscious desire to hurt, threaten or frighten someone else.
- Bullying in the form of emotional or psychological aggression is less apparent but extremely painful and damaging to victims.

Bullying can be short term or continuous over long periods of time.

Bullying can be:

Emotional	being unfriendly, excluding, tormenting (e.g. hiding books, threatening gestures)
Physical	pushing, kicking, biting, hitting, punching or any use of violence
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	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
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Bullying can also take place through:

- Mobile threats by text messaging and calls;
- Misuse of associated technology, i.e. camera and video facilities, iPad, games consoles used in a way to deliberately hurt or upset another person.

Bullying may be related to:

- Race
- Gender
- Religion
- Culture
- SEN or disability
- Appearance or health condition
- Home circumstances, including young carers and poverty
- Sexual orientation, sexism, or sexual bullying, homophobia

Bullying can take place in the classroom, playground, toilets, on the journey to and from school, on residential trips and cyberspace. It can take place in group activities and between families in the local community. It can be face to face, done through another person, or done 'anonymously'. It includes the use of technology and social media.

### **Perpetrators and Victims**

Bullying takes place where there is an imbalance of power of one person or persons over another. This can be achieved by:

- The size of the individual,
- The strength of the individual
- The numbers or group size involved
- Anonymity – through the use of cyber bullying or using email, social networking sites, texts etc

Staff must remain vigilant about bullying behaviours and approach this in the same way as any other category of Child Abuse; that is, do not wait to be told before you raise concerns or deal directly with the matter. Children may not be aware that they are being bullied; because they may be too young or have a level of Special Educational Needs which means that they may be unable to realise what others may be doing to them.

Staff must also be aware of those children who may be vulnerable pupils; those coming from troubled families, or those responding to emotional problems or mental health issues which may bring about a propensity to be unkind to others, or may make them more likely to fall victim to the behaviour of others.

### **Why is it Important to Respond to Bullying?**

Bullying hurts. No one deserves to be a victim of bullying. Bullying has the potential to damage the mental health of a victim. Everybody has the right to be treated with respect. Pupils who are bullying need to learn different ways of behaving.

### **Signs and Symptoms for Parents and Staff**

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

- is frightened of walking to or from school
- begs to be driven to school
- changes their usual routine

- is unwilling to go to school (school phobic)
- begins to truant
- becomes withdrawn anxious, or lacking in confidence
- starts stammering
- attempts or threatens suicide or runs away
- cries themselves to sleep at night or has nightmares
- feels ill in the morning
- begins to do make less effort with school work than previously
- comes home with clothes torn or books damaged
- has possessions which are damaged or "go missing"
- asks for money or starts stealing money
- has dinner or other monies continually "lost"
- has unexplained cuts or bruises
- comes home hungry (money / lunch has been stolen)
- becomes aggressive, disruptive or unreasonable
- is bullying other children or siblings
- stops eating
- is frightened to say what's wrong
- gives improbable excuses for any of the above
- is afraid to use the internet or mobile phone
- is nervous and jumpy when a text message or cyber message is received
- lack of eye contact
- becoming short tempered
- change in attitude to people at home.

These signs and behaviours could indicate other social, emotional and/or mental health problems, but bullying should be considered a possibility and should be investigated.

### **Outcomes**

All known/reported incidences of bullying will be investigated by the class teacher or by a senior member of staff.

Parents of the perpetrator may also be questioned about the incident or about any concerns that they may be having.

The child displaying unacceptable behaviour, may be asked to genuinely apologise (as appropriate to the child's age and level of understanding). Other consequences may take place. Eg a parent being informed about their child's behaviour and a request that the parents support the school with any sanctions that it takes (See Behaviour Policy). Wherever possible, the pupils will be reconciled.

In some cases, outside agencies may be requested to support the school or family in dealing with a child continually demonstrating unacceptable behaviour towards others. eg police, counsellor...

In serious cases (this is defined as children displaying an on-going lack of response to sanctions, that is, no change in behaviour of the perpetrator and an unwillingness to alter their behaviour choices), support from behaviour support, counselling, reduced timetables, or even fixed or permanent exclusion, internal and external, will be considered.

During and after the incident(s) have been investigated and dealt with, each case will be recorded on CPOMS and monitored to ensure repeated bullying does not take place.

The Safeguarding Governor will be informed, as appropriate, of any incidents recorded on CPOMs along with incidents, sanctions and reconciliation.

## **Prevention**

At Westbourne Primary we use a variety of methods to support children in preventing and understanding the consequences of bullying through class assemblies, PSHE and Citizenship lessons, SMSC Curriculum, the school Vision and Assembly Themes and Anti-Bullying Champions. Children in KS2 also receive workshops from the local PCSO on bullying and staying safe online.

The ethos and working philosophy of Westbourne Primary means that all staff actively encourage children to have respect for each other and for other people's property. Good and kind/polite behaviour is regularly acknowledged and rewarded.

Staff will regularly discuss bullying, this will inform children that we are serious about dealing with bullying and leads to open conversations and increased confidence in children to want to discuss bullying and report any incidents and concerns about other children's behaviour.

Staff will reinforce expectations of behaviour as a regular theme. Staff follow the equality policy; supporting every child in our school.

Staff must be careful not to highlight differences of children or an individual child, even if this is done in jest. This gives other children advocacy to use this difference to begin calling names or teasing. Staff must be vigilant regarding groups of friends together. Friendship groups may bring about the imbalance of power and must be led towards welcoming others to join them and not excluding others from their group. Staff must reinforce a general message that children do not have to be friends with everyone else, but they must be respectful of everyone else's feelings and be kind to each other.

Children are involved in the prevention of bullying as and when appropriate, these may include:

- writing a set of school or class rules
- writing a personal pledge or promise against bullying
- writing stories or poems or drawing pictures about bullying
- reading stories about bullying or having them read to a class or assembly
- making up role-plays about what to do through scenarios of bullying
- having discussions about bullying and why it matters that children who use unacceptable behaviour towards others are dealt with quickly
- working with the class Anti-Bullying Champions.

If a child feels that they are being bullied then there are several procedures that they are encouraged to follow: (not hierarchical)

- Tell a friend
- Tell your class Anti-Bullying Champions
- Worry monsters
- Tell a teacher or adult whom you feel you can trust
- Tell a parent or adult at home whom you feel you can trust
- Discuss it as part of your PSHE time
- Ring Childline **0800 1111** and follow the advice given.
- For children in Y6 Kooth is available.

## **Recording of Bullying Incidents**

When an incident of bullying has taken place, staff must be prepared to record and report each incident and inform the Senior Management Team. In the case of racist

bullying, this must be reported to the Headteacher, who will inform the Trust Board. All records are stored on CPOMS.

All incidents of bullying will be discussed with all relevant staff and parents of the children involved, in order that everyone can be vigilant and that further incidents by the same child(ren) may be prevented from happening in the future. Incidents of bullying will be discussed with the Local Governing Board (Safeguarding Gobs) as appropriate.

**To be reviewed:** November 2020