



Anti-Bullying Policy

Reviewed: September 2023

Next review: September 2024

Introduction

Our school ethos outlines how we want each of our pupils to view their time at Willow Brook Primary School:

'I am at the heart of a happy community where a love of learning and a wealth of challenges and opportunities inspire my confidence, creativity and talents.

I am at the heart of a caring community where I learn to respect and value my environment and the people who share it with me.

I am committed to becoming the best I can be – a lifelong learner where those around me celebrate and encourage the start of my unique learning journey.

I am at the heart of my school and am proud to be so.'

In the light of our ethos, we aim to provide a safe, caring and friendly environment for learning for all our pupils to allow them to improve their life chances and help them maximise their potential. This includes encouraging open discussion around differences between people and celebrating diversity.

We recognise that a school has a responsibility to have an understanding of the community they serve and to respond to identified concerns including proactively teaching children about potential threats to their health and safety. We will therefore adopt a contextual approach to bullying and peer on peer abuse, working with families and outside agencies where appropriate.

We expect pupils to act safely and feel safe in school, including that they understand the issues relating to all forms of bullying and that they feel confident to seek support from school should they feel they or others are unsafe. We would also want parents/carers to feel confident that their children are safe and cared for in school and that incidents, if/when they do arise, are dealt with promptly and effectively.

The school is aware of its legal obligations including the Equality Act 2010. This means as well as taking into account the context of any concerns which need addressing, we will consider where a pupil may have a protected characteristic. This will include ensuring any action taken by the school has taken into account their needs and that any actions taken by the school do not put the pupil at greater harm.

Policy Development

This policy was formulated in consultation with:

- Members of staff (staff meetings/briefings, annual consultation and practice review)
- Governors – (Link governor process)
- Parents/carers
- Children and young people – (school council/class council discussions. The school council will develop a student friendly version to be displayed in all classes and around school)

This policy is available

- Online at: <http://www.willowbrook.notts.sch.uk>
- Child friendly versions are on display in classes and around school, in welcome packs for new pupils

Roles and responsibilities

The Head teacher – Has overall responsibility for the policy and its implementation and liaising with the governing body, parents/carers, LA and outside agencies

Safeguarding is the responsibility of all staff; however all staff, parents and pupils need to be aware of who to report to and how to report any safeguarding concerns.

The Anti-bullying Co-ordinator in our school is: Louise Ballard

The responsibilities are:

- Policy development and review involving pupils, staff, governors, parents/carers and relevant local agencies
- Implementing the policy and monitoring and assessing its effectiveness in practice
- Ensuring evaluation takes place and that this informs policy review
- Managing bullying incidents
- Managing the reporting and recording of bullying incidents
- Assessing and coordinating training and support for staff and parents/carers where appropriate
- Coordinating strategies for preventing bullying behaviour

The nominated Governor with the responsibility for Anti- bullying Behaviour is

Gemma Spackman

Definition of Bullying

The repetitive, intentional hurting of one person or group by another person or group, where the relationship involves an imbalance of power. Bullying can be physical, verbal or psychological. It can happen face-to-face or through cyberspace.

www.anti-bullyingalliance.org.uk/tools-information/all-about-bullying/what-bullying/aba-definition-bullying

Behaviour often associated with bullying

Baiting

Baiting can be used in bullying both on and offline. It can be used to bully someone to get 'a rise' out of them and it can be used to antagonize those who might be bullying others to get them to bully. Sometimes baiting is used secretly to try and get a person to explode in a rage or react negatively/loudly so that they get into trouble.

Banter

The dictionary describes banter as: 'the playful and friendly exchange of teasing remarks'.

Bullying is often justified as being just banter. It may start as banter, but some types of banter are bullying and need to be addressed as bullying.

Types of Banter

- Friendly Banter- There's no intention to hurt and everyone knows its limits
- Ignorant Banter- crosses the line with no intention to hurt, will often say sorry.
- Malicious Banter- Done to humiliate a person-often in public

Peer on Peer Abuse

This can include but is not limited to:

- Bullying including cyberbullying
- Sexual violence and sexual harassment
- Physical abuse
- Sexting
- Initiation/hazing, violence and rituals

(See Peer on Peer Abuse Policy for full details)

Sexist and sexual bullying

Sexual Harassment –unwanted contact of a sexual nature which can occur on and offline This behaviour is considered to violate a child's dignity and /or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and /or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment.

Again this needs to be considered by cross referencing with the Peer on Peer policy but the initial response from staff will be the same as any reported bullying incident and dealt with in a contextual way.

Occasionally an incident may be deemed to be bullying even if the behaviour has not been repeated or persistent – if it fulfils all other descriptions of bullying. This possibility should be considered, particularly in cases of hate crime related bullying and cyberbullying and peer on peer abuse. If the target or alleged perpetrator might be in danger then intervention is urgently required including a safeguarding referral.

What does bullying look like?

Bullying behaviour can be:

- Physical – pushing, poking, kicking, hitting, biting, pinching etc.
- Verbal - name calling, sarcasm, spreading rumours, threats, teasing, belittling.

- Emotional – isolating others, tormenting, hiding books, threatening gestures, ridicule, humiliation, intimidating, excluding, manipulation and coercion.
- Sexual – unwanted physical contact, inappropriate touching, abusive comments, homophobic abuse, exposure to inappropriate films etc.
- Online /cyber – posting on social media, sharing photos, sending nasty text messages, social exclusion
- Indirect - Can include the exploitation of individuals such as false friendships, criminal exploitation, sexual exploitation and radicalization.

Although bullying can occur between individuals it can often take place in the presence (virtually or physically) of others who become the 'bystanders' or 'accessories'.

Bullying can take place between:

- young people
- young people and staff
- between staff
- individuals or groups

Why are children and young people bullied?

Specific types of bullying include:

Prejudice Related Bullying

Under the Equalities Act 2010 it is against the law to discriminate against anyone because of:

- age
- being or becoming a trans person
- being married or in a civil partnership
- being pregnant or having a child
- disability
- race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin, including Gypsy, Roma, Traveller heritage
- religion, belief or lack of religion/belief
- sex /gender
- sexual orientation

These are called 'protected characteristics'.

As part of the requirement on schools to promote fundamental British values, schools must proactively challenge derogatory and discriminatory language and behaviour including that which is racist, homophobic, biphobic, transphobic and disabilist in nature. We will record these types of bullying, even that which represents a one-off incident.

Other vulnerable groups include

- bullying related to appearance or health
- bullying of young carers or looked after children or otherwise related to home circumstances

Although the above do not currently receive protection under the Equality Act 2010, bullying for these reasons is just as serious. There is no hierarchy of bullying – all forms should be taken equally seriously and dealt with appropriately.

Prejudice Related Language

Racist, homophobic, biphobic, transphobic and disabilist language includes terms of abuse used towards people because of their race/ethnicity/nationality; because they are lesbian, gay, bisexual, or trans, or are perceived to be, or have a parent/carer, sibling, or friend who is; because they have a learning or physical disability. Such language is generally used to refer to something or someone as inferior. This may also be used to taunt young people who are perceived to be different in some way or their friends, family members or their parents/carers are perceived to be different.

In the case of homophobic, biphobic and transphobic language particularly, dismissing it as banter is not helpful as even if these terms are not referring to a person's sexual orientation or gender identity they are using the terms to mean inferior, bad, broken or wrong. We will challenge the use of prejudice related language in our school even if it appears to be being used without any intent. Persistent use of prejudice related language and/or bullying will be dealt with as with any other form of bullying.

Where does bullying take place?

Bullying is not confined to the school premises. It also persists outside school, on the journey to and from school and in the local community and may continue into Further Education.

The school acknowledges its responsibilities to support families if bullying occurs off the premises.

Cyberbullying

The increasing use of digital technology and the internet has also provided new and particularly intrusive ways for bullies to reach their victims.

Cyberbullying can take many forms and bullying online can often start in school and then be progressed online or start online and influence behaviour in school.

Whilst most incidents of Cyberbullying occur outside school we will offer support and guidance to parents/carers and their children who experience online bullying and will treat Cyberbullying with the same severity as any other form of bullying.

Cyberbullying can include:

- hacking into someone's accounts/sites
- Posting prejudice /hate messages
- Impersonating someone on line
- Public posting of images
- Exclusion
- Threats and manipulation
- Stalking

We will ensure that our children are taught safe ways to use the internet (see our online safety policy) and encourage good online behaviour.

How does bullying differ from teasing/falling out between friends or other types of aggressive behaviour?

- There is a deliberate intention to hurt or humiliate.
- There is a power imbalance that makes it hard for the victim to defend themselves.
- It is usually persistent.

Occasionally an incident may be deemed to be bullying even if the behaviour has not been repeated or persistent – if it fulfils all other descriptions of bullying. This possibility should be considered, particularly in cases of hate crime related bullying and cyberbullying. If the victim might be in danger then intervention is urgently required.

Reporting and responding to bullying

Our school has clear systems to report bullying for the whole school community - this includes those who are the victims of bullying or have witnessed bullying behaviour (bystanders).

- Children are informed about bullying and encouraged to report bullying incidents via regular assemblies, PSHE lessons, the child-friendly version of the anti-bullying policy and posters displayed around school and in classes. Children know they can report an incident to a trusted adult - who could be a member of staff or a parent/relative. Children are also informed that if a bullying incident is reported to them by a friend, then they should report this to an adult.
- Parents can contact teachers or the Head teacher in person, by telephone or via email to outline their concerns or report an incident.
- After an initial investigation, staff will complete a 'School Bullying Incident Report Form' or a 'Prejudice Based Bullying Incident Report Form' which are kept in the Head teacher's office. The form will be completed by the member of staff dealing with the incident. The form will then be shared with the Head teacher so that action taken can be discussed and follow-up actions agreed. In the case of a Prejudice Based incident, the completed form should also be sent to ecas@nottsc.gov.uk within 14 days.

Procedures

All reported incidents will be taken seriously and investigated involving all parties. The staff are aware of and follow the same procedures.

Explain how the school will take the following steps:

- Interviewing all parties individually
- Informing parents/carers
- Implementing appropriate disciplinary sanctions in accordance with the school's Behaviour Policy. These should be graded according to the seriousness of the incident but should send out a message that bullying is unacceptable
- Being clear that responses may also vary according to the type of bullying and may involve other agencies where appropriate

- Following up, in particular keeping in touch with the person who reported the situation, parents/carers.
- Having a clear complaints' procedure for parents/carers who are not satisfied with the school's actions
- Having a range of follow up responses and support appropriate to the situation for all involved such as - solution focused, restorative approach, circle of friends, individual work with victim, perpetrator and bystanders, referral to outside agencies if appropriate
- Liaising with the wider community if the bullying is taking place off the school premises i.e. in the case of cyberbullying or hate crime
- Liaise with the DSL if there are any safeguarding issues to consider- who may refer on to the MASH
- Refer to the Nottinghamshire County Council Pathways to Provision and complete an EHAF if appropriate

Prejudice related bullying/incidents should no longer be reported to the local authority. However, it is important that schools still record these for their own information and to inform planning of interventions.

Information stored in school will be used to ensure individual incidents are followed up. It will also be used to identify trends and inform preventative work in school and development of the policy. This information will be discussed by staff in regular staff meetings/briefings. This information will be stored in accordance with GDPR.

Recording bullying and evaluating the policy

Bullying incidents will be recorded by the member of staff who deals with the incident and this will be stored by the Anti-bullying coordinator.

The policy will be reviewed and updated every two years.

Strategies for preventing bullying

As part of our ongoing commitment to the safety and welfare of our pupils, we at Willow Brook Primary School have developed the following strategies to promote positive behaviour and discourage bullying behaviour.

- Anti-Bullying assemblies (annual focus)
- PSHE/Citizenship lessons (including DAART programme for Year 6)
- Specific curriculum input on areas of concern such as cyber bullying and internet safety (Computing Curriculum)
- School council/Class council
- Peer mentoring schemes and/or student led initiatives (eg: Circle of Friends)
- Reactive programmes for vulnerable groups or groups involved in bullying (eg: small group work & 1:1 intervention work)
- Specific initiatives for identified groups such as young people whose first language is not English, SEND/disabled students, children who have been bullied or are displaying bullying behaviour (eg: nurture group)
- Support for parents/carers (eg: EHAF, signposting to other agencies)
- Support for all school staff (eg: Rushcliffe Primary Behaviour Partnership)
- Staff training and development for all staff including those involved in lunchtime supervision
- Staff modelling expected behaviour

Links with other policies and why

Policy	Why
Behaviour Policy	Rewards and sanctions, Codes of conduct
Safeguarding Policy	Child protection
E-safety and Acceptable use policy	Cyber bullying and e-safety
Equalities policy	Prejudice related crime(homophobia, race, religion and culture and SEN/disability
Confidentiality Policy	Reporting and recording
Complaints' Policy	Guidelines to make a complaint if families are not happy with the school's response

Useful organisations

Anti-bullying Alliance (ABA) - www.anti-bullying.org

Brings together more than 65 organisations with the aim of reducing bullying and creating safer environments in which children and young people can live, grow, play and learn.

Mencap – www.mencap.org

Mencap is a learning disability charity that provides information and support to children and adults with a learning disability, and to their families and carers.

Stonewall – www.stonewall.org.uk

[The lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender charity](http://www.stonewall.org.uk)

Educational Action Challenging Homophobia (EACH) – www.eachaction.org.uk

Educational Action Challenging Homophobia (EACH) is a charity and training agency helping people and organisations affected by homophobia. The website gives guidance, contact details and a freephone helpline.

School's Out – www.schools-out.org.uk

Childnet International – www.childnet-int.org

Childnet International - The UK's safer internet centre

NSPCC/ChildLine- www.nspcc.org.uk, www.childline.org.uk

ChildLine is a private and confidential service for children and young people up to the age of 19. NSPCC run several campaigns to support young people around bullying and internet safety

Show Racism the Red Card – www.theredcard.org.uk

SCHOOL BULLYING INCIDENT FORM

Date of Incident

Time of Incident

Nature/Type of Incident (Please Tick)

Extortion

Personal possessions taken/damaged

Isolation/Being Ignored or Left Out

Forced into something against will

Physical

Written

Verbal (Name-Calling, Taunting, Mocking)

Spreading Rumours

Cyber (Email, Internet, Text)

Other (please specify)

Details of Young People involved

	Names	Year Group	Gender	Ethnic Origin Code	Role*
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

*Role: **V** Victim

R Ring Leader

A Associate

B Bystander

Location of Incident (Please Tick)

Classroom

School Bus

Playground/Yard

Outside/Around School Gates

Corridor

To/From School

Toilet

If you feel the incident was motivated by any of the following please tick

Appearance

*Race/Ethnic Origin **

Disability/SEN

Sexual Orientation

Gender/Sexism

Home Circumstances including Looked After Children/Young People

Religion

* *Reminder: These incidents should be recorded separately.*

Brief summary of Incident

Action Taken include any exclusions, parental involvement, or involvement with external agencies.
Generally
If appropriate was a CAF used? YES/NO
With Individuals (as noted on page 1)
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Form completed by:	Date:
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Follow-up	Date

Name of school

Anti-bullying Review Sheet

Autumn/Spring/Summer Term

Type of Incident

Extortion	
Isolation	
Physical	
Verbal	
Cyberbullying	
Damage of property	
Forced to do something	
Spreading rumours	
Other (specify)	

Profile of Young People

Year	Ex	G	E	Isol	Phys	Verbal	Cyber	Prop	Force	Rumour	Other

G=gender(M/F) E=Ethnicity code

Location

Classroom	
Playground/school grounds	
Corridor/toilets	
School bus	
Outside school - cyberbullying	
- other	

Motivation

Appearance	
Gender/Sexism	
Religion/Culture/ Race	
Homophobia	
Disability/SEN	
Home/Family circumstances	
Other	