

Anti-Bullying Policy

Published: October 2021

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**Anti-Bullying Policy**

Grantham Additional Needs Fellowship and the Local School Board (Governors) are committed to providing a safe environment for all pupils and consequently take bullying and its impact seriously.

Pupils and parents/carers should be assured that bullying is not tolerated and known incidents of bullying will be responded to promptly and appropriately.

This policy complements and supports the following policies;

- Behaviour Policy
- Child Protection/Safeguarding Policy

The Equality Act 2010 places a duty on all school staff in England, Wales and Scotland to prevent discrimination, harassment and victimisation within the school.

Under the Children Act 1989 a bullying incident should be addressed as a child protection concern when there is 'reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm'. Where this is the case, the Designated Safeguarding Lead and Senior Leadership Team will report their concerns to their local authority children's social care.

Aims:

The aim of this policy is to work together to ensure that our school is a safe place for all pupils, staff members and visitors.

- All governors, staff, pupils and parents/carers should have an understanding of what bullying is.
- All pupils and parents/carers should know what the school policy is on bullying, and what they should do if bullying arises.

What is bullying?

Bullying is unwanted, aggressive behaviour that involves an intentional imbalance of power between the bully and the victim which is repeated over time.

The main components that determine bullying behaviours are as follows:

- Repetition: Bullying behaviours happen more than once
- An imbalance of power: bullies use their power - physical strength, access to embarrassing information or popularity to control or harm others intentionally
- A behaviour or action is done with the intention to cause harm to another person or group
- Bullying may be related to race, gender, religion, culture, appearance or health condition, home circumstances, sexual orientation etc.

Signs of bullying may include;

- Unwillingness to come to school
- Withdrawn or change in behaviour

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- Complaining about missing possessions
- Refusal to talk about the problem
- Damage or refusal to complete work
- Complaining about physical pain
- Self-harm
- Feels ill in the morning before school
- Is bullying other children or siblings
- Stops eating
- Is nervous when a cyber-message is received

The above list is not exhaustive, if you are concerned about your child displaying any of the above signs or changes in behaviour **please contact the Designated Safeguarding Lead** immediately.

Designated Safeguarding Lead – Seriena Hodder - 07860 504032

Executive Headteacher – Stela Plamenova – 07702 821566

Head of School, Sandon School – Kate White – 07881 360984

Head of School, Ambergate Sports College – Ashley Caress – 07725 595377

Prevention:

The school will not only respond to instances or disclosures of bullying, we will implement a vigilant and preventative approach throughout the school. This consists of school staff proactively managing issues between peers that may provoke conflict. This may involve talking to pupils about issues of difference, the delivery of assemblies and workshops, addressing the issues as part of the curriculum and effective relationships between staff and pupils.

The school promotes a value of respect for staff and other pupils, and an understanding of how an individual's actions affect others.

Forms of Bullying:

- Verbal bullying is saying or writing mean things. This could include; teasing, name-calling, inappropriate comments, taunting, threatening to cause harm..
- Physical bullying involved hurting a person's body or possessions. Physical bullying includes; hitting, spitting, taking or breaking someone's things.
- Cyber-bullying is bullying that takes place over electronic devices and can include sending, posting or sharing negative, harmful, or false content about someone else. It can include sharing personal or private information about someone else causing embarrassment or humiliation. Some cyberbullying crosses the line into unlawful or criminal behaviour.

The most common places where cyberbullying occurs are;

- Social media such as Facebook, Instagram, snapchat.
- Text messages

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- Instant messages such as email, social media, or device apps
- Online gaming platforms such as Xbox, PlayStation..

Homophobic/biphobic and transphobic bullying is bullying directed at someone who is or is perceived to be lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or questioning their sexual and/or gender identity (LGBTQ+). Like other forms of bullying, homophobic bullying can be physical, verbal or indirect. Often it is the language that can distinguish it from other forms and the motivation of the bullies is specific.

Actions to take if you witness or suspect bullying or If you are being bullied:

- Tell an adult straight away. This can be any of the adults in school or an adult at home (they can always talk to school for you). There is always someone that can help you.
- If you do not want to talk to somebody you can write your worries down and pass this to any adult in school or an adult at home.

If you see someone being bullied:

- Tell an adult straight away
- Do not join in

Parents/Carers:

The support of parents/carers is vital in preventing bullying and children can often feel more comfortable in talking to the adults within their home.

We ask that you;

- Look out for any signs that your child may be a victim of bullying
- Monitor their use of technology appropriately, this may be close supervision when your child is using electronic devices or putting parental controls on your home's internet/children's individual devices.

You can learn the steps to take in how to keep children safe online via NSPCC: <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/keepingchildren-safe/online-safety/>

- Contact the school immediately and speak to your child's class teacher or the Designated Safeguarding Lead, all reports of bullying are shared with the Headteacher
- Work with us to establish the facts and support your child
- It is expected that parents/carers will model appropriate behaviour and conduct when addressing any conflict for their child, this includes when intervening online. Parents are not encouraged to message other children on behalf of their own online.

Staff:

- Contribute to creating and maintaining a welcoming and supportive environment for pupils and parents/carers
- Promote the wellbeing and ensure the safeguarding of all pupils
- Monitor and promote exceptional behaviour throughout the school day
- Take all reports of bullying seriously and immediately intervene

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- Report all behavioural/bullying concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Lead or Senior Leadership Team at Grantham Additional Needs Fellowship
- Log all reports of bullying on the school's electronic recording system (SchoolPod), to ensure patterns in behaviour can be monitored and reviewed
- Liaise with parents/carers regarding any concerns or incidents of bullying and agree an appropriate time to review the original concern.

If we become aware of any bullying taking place we will deal with the issue immediately.

We will spend time talking to the pupil who has experienced bullying and explain why the action was wrong and endeavour to support the child to change their behaviour in the future. The voice of any victims of bullying will be gained and the pupil will be reassured and supported. The context of the incident has an impact on the sanction that a pupil receives, and peer resolution will be promoted when appropriate. All reports of bullying will be recorded via the school's electronic recording system to ensure that incidents and appropriate actions can be monitored and reviewed.

Bullying outside the school premises:

The Department for Education state: 'School staff members have the power to discipline pupils for misbehaving outside the school premises. Sections 90 and 91 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 say that a school's disciplinary powers can be used to address pupils' conduct when they are not on school premises and are not under the lawful control or charge of a member of school staff, but only if it would be reasonable for the school to regulate pupils' behaviour in those circumstances.' (DfE Preventing and tackling bullying; 2017).

Where a pupil or parent/carer informs us of bullying off the school premises we will;

- Talk to pupils about how to avoid or manage bullying outside of school
- Talk to the Headteacher/Designated Safeguarding Lead of any other school whose pupils are bullying
- Talk to the police where this is deemed necessary

Creating an Anti-Bullying Culture in School:

The school's behaviour policy explains how we promote positive behaviour in school to create an environment where pupils display positive behaviour, abilities and attitudes whilst promoting self-esteem and encouraging mutual respect. This is implemented within the school day through the school rules, role modelling, and praising, rewarding and celebrating the success of pupils. We also utilise the school's curriculum and promote appropriate behaviour through direct teaching, and by creating an emotionally and socially safe environment where these skills are learned and practiced.

Our aim is to create a culture where bullying is not accepted by anyone within the school community. Our curriculum is used to;

- Raise awareness about bullying
- Increase understanding for victims of bullying and support in building an anti-bullying ethos

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- Teach pupils how to constructively manage their relationships with others
- Themed weeks, themed assemblies, role play, external workshops/visitors are used to show what pupils can do to prevent bullying, and to create an anti-bullying culture in school.

The school endeavours to ensure that all pupils know the difference between bullying and 'falling out'.

External support is available regarding anti-bullying and useful links are;

<https://www.anti-bullyingalliance.org.uk/>

<https://www.beyondbullying.com/>

<https://www.childline.org.uk/>

<https://www.kidscape.org.uk/>

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/>

<https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/parents/>

Childline: 0800 1111

Ambergate Sports College and Sandon School are proud to be UNICEF Rights Respecting Schools. This policy links to the following articles from the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child:

- Article 3 (Best interests of the child): All organisations concerned with children should work towards what is best for each child.
- Article 12 (Respect for the views of the child): Every child has the right to express their views, feelings and wishes in all matters affecting them, and to have their views considered and taken seriously.
- Article 13 (Freedom of expression): Children have the right to obtain and to share information, as long as the information is not damaging to them or others.
- Article 15 (Freedom of association): Children have the right to meet and to join groups and organisations, as long as it does not stop other people from enjoying their rights. In exercising their rights, children have the responsibility to respect the rights, freedoms and reputations of others.
- Article 19 (Protection from violence): Children have the right to be protected from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and bad treatment.
- Article 28: (Right to education): Every child has the right to an education. Primary education must be free and different forms of secondary education must be available to every child. Discipline in schools must respect children's dignity and their rights.
- Article 29 (Goals of education): Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's respect for human rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other cultures, and the environment.
- Article 39 (Recovery from trauma and reintegration): Children who have been neglected or abused should receive special help to restore their self-respect.



Communication in Print

Bullying makes us all feel bad

We have the right to be safe at

school.

Bullying is when someone hurts our body or

feelings more than once,

If we are being bullied we must tell

an adult at home or at school.

This will help us to feel safe.