

Llangewydd Junior School

ANTI-BULLYING POLICY

Anti-Bullying Policy

Date	Review Date	Coordinator
Sept 2024	Sept 2027	Mrs K Green

Statement of Intent

We are committed to providing a caring, friendly and safe environment for all of our pupils so they can learn in a relaxed and secure atmosphere. Bullying of any kind is unacceptable at our school. If bullying does occur, all pupils should be able to tell and know that incidents will be dealt with promptly and effectively. We are a TELLING school. This means that anyone who knows that bullying is happening is expected to tell the staff.



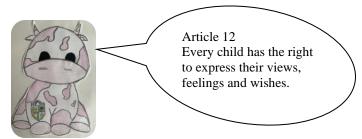
The best interests of the child must be a top priority.

Llangewydd Junior School acknowledges the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 that clearly states that all maintained schools must have in place an Anti-Bullying Policy that outlines procedures in order to prevent bullying among pupils.

We have a duty of care to protect pupils from bullying as part of our responsibility to provide a safe, secure, caring and friendly school environment for all the children in order to protect them from those who wish to deliberately hurt them either physically or emotionally. We believe all our safeguarding procedures are in line with Sections 3(5) and 87(1) of the Children Act 1989 and Section 157 of the Education Act 2002 and that we promote the welfare of all children in our care.

Under no circumstances will we tolerate any form of bullying and all incidents of bullying will be dealt with promptly and effectively.

We wish to work closely with the Pupil Voice Committee to hear their views and opinions as we acknowledge and support Article 12 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child that children should be encouraged to form and to express their views.



What Is Bullying?

Bullying is the use of aggression with the intention of hurting another person. Bullying results in pain and distress to the victim.

Bullying can be:

Emotional being unfriendly, excluding, tormenting (e.g. hiding books,

threatening gestures)

pushing, kicking, hitting, punching or any use of violence Physical

Racist racial taunts, graffiti, gestures

unwanted physical contact or sexually abusive comments Sexual

Homophobic because of, or focussing on the issue of sexuality name-calling, sarcasm, spreading rumours, teasing Verbal

All areas of internet ,such as email & internet chat room misuse Cyber

Mobile threats by messaging, calls or online gaming

Misuse of associated technology, i.e. camera &video facilities

Article 14

Every child has the right to think and believe what they choose and practise their religion.

Bullying can be defined as overt or subtle intimidation of an individual, or group, with the wilful or subconscious intention to hurt, threaten or frighten.

Bullying affects everyone: not just the bullies and the victims. It also affects those other children who may witness violence and aggression and the distress of the victim. It may damage the atmosphere of a class and even the climate of the school. What is more, less aggressive pupils can be drawn into the taunting and tormenting of victims by group pressure and psychological factors.

Schools have a responsibility to create a secure and safe environment for pupils who are in their care so that parents may send their children to school in the confident knowledge that they will be protected from bullies.

The single most important thing our school can do to prevent bullying is to have a clear policy which staff, pupils, and parents are committed. School can only address bullying issues if we know about it.

Why is it Important to Respond to Bullying?

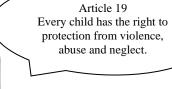
Bullying hurts. No one deserves to be a victim of bullying. Everybody has the right to be treated with respect. Pupils who are bullying need to learn different ways of behaving.

We have a responsibility to respond promptly and effectively to issues of bullying.

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.
- As a school we take bullying seriously.
- Bullying will not be tolerated.





Signs and Symptoms

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
- doesn't want to go on the school / public bus
- 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
- change in mood/crying more over things that wouldn't normally affect them
- feels ill in the morning
- begins to do poorly in school work
- comes home with clothes torn or books damaged
- has possessions which are damaged or "go missing"
- asks for money or starts stealing money (to pay bully)
- has dinner or other monies continually "lost"
- has unexplained cuts or bruises
- comes home starving (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 & jumpy when a cyber message is received
- wanting to change appearance
- running away from home or school

These signs and behaviours **could** indicate other problems, but bullying should be considered a possibility and should be investigated.

Procedures

1. Report bullying incidents to the classroom teacher

- 2. In cases of serious bullying, the incidents will be recorded by staff and parents asked to come to school to discuss issues and solve problems
- 3. In serious cases parents should be informed and will be asked to come in to a meeting to discuss the problem
- 4. If necessary and appropriate, police will be consulted
- 5. The bullying behaviour or threats of bullying must be investigated and the bullying stopped quickly
- 6. An attempt will be made to help the bully (bullies) change their behaviour

Outcomes

- 1) The bully (bullies) may be asked to genuinely apologise. Other consequences may take place but will only be discussed with the relevant people concerned
- 2) In very serious cases, suspension or even exclusion will be considered
- 3) If possible, the pupils will be reconciled
- 4) After the incident / incidents have been investigated and dealt with, each case will be monitored to ensure repeated bullying does not take place.

Prevention

We will use a range of methods for helping children to prevent bullying. As and when appropriate, these may include:

- writing a set of school rules
- having a 'Rights' based class charter in each class
- signing a behaviour contract
- writing stories or poems or drawing pictures about bullying
- reading stories about bullying or having them read to a class or assembly

0808 800 5793

0845 345 4345

0845 1 205 204

0808 800 2222

020 8772 9900

www.bullying.co.uk

- making up role-plays
- having discussions about bullying and why it matters
- creating friendship groups
- involvement from outside agencies

HELP ORGANISATIONS:

Advisory Centre for Education (ACE)
Children's Legal Centre
KIDSCAPE Parents Helpline (Mon-Fri, 10-4)
Parentline Plus
Youth Access
Bullying Online

Article 28
Every child has the right to an education.

Visit the Kidscape website <u>www.kidscape.org.uk</u> for further support, links and advice. Signed by the Chair of Governors on behalf of the Governing Body:

Date approved: (by full Governing Body)

Signed by Headteacher: %. Green

Date of next review: Sept 2024