

**King's Stanley C of E Primary School
Anti-Bullying Policy**

1 Introduction

- 1.1** It is a Government requirement that all schools have an anti-bullying policy. In 2003, Ofsted published *Bullying: effective action in secondary schools*. This was followed by DfES guidance for schools under two headings: *Don't Suffer in Silence* and *Bullying – A Charter for Action*. This policy reflects this guidance.
- 1.2** DfES guidance defines bullying as actions that are meant to be hurtful, and which happen persistently. Bullying can be direct (either physical or verbal) or indirect (for example, being ignored or not spoken to). Bullying also includes words or pictures that are sent to be hurtful by text messaging, mobile calls and through the misuse of associated technology including cameras, iPad and game consoles.

2 Aims and objectives

- 2.1** Bullying is wrong and damages individual children. We therefore do all we can to prevent it, by developing a school ethos in which bullying is regarded as unacceptable.
- 2.2** We aim, as a school, to produce a safe and secure environment where all can learn without anxiety, and measures are in place to reduce the likelihood of bullying.
- 2.3** This policy aims to produce a consistent school response to any bullying incidents that may occur.
- 2.4** We aim to make all those connected with the school aware of our opposition to bullying, and we make clear each person's responsibilities with regard to the eradication of bullying in our school.

3 The role of governors

- 3.1** The governing body supports the Headteacher in all attempts to eliminate bullying from our school. The governing body will not condone any bullying at all in our school, and any incidents of bullying that do occur will be taken very seriously, and dealt with appropriately.
- 3.2** The governing body monitors incidents of bullying that do occur, and reviews the effectiveness of this policy regularly. The governors require the Headteacher to keep accurate records of all incidents of bullying, and to report to the governors about the effectiveness of school anti-bullying strategies.
- 3.3** A parent who is dissatisfied with the way the school has dealt with a bullying incident can ask the chair of governors to look into the matter. The governing body responds within ten days to any request from a parent to investigate incidents of bullying. In all cases, the governing body notifies the Headteacher, and asks him/her to conduct an investigation into the case, and to report back to a representative of the governing body.

4 The role of the Headteacher

- 4.1** It is the responsibility of the Headteacher to implement the school anti-bullying strategy, and to ensure that all staff (both teaching and non-teaching) are aware of the school policy, and know how to identify and deal with incidents of bullying. The Headteacher reports to the governing body about the effectiveness of the anti-bullying policy.
- 4.2** The Headteacher ensures that all children know that bullying is wrong, and that it is unacceptable behaviour in this school. This message is re-enforced in Circle-time work, the SEAL initiative and assemblies on the Golden rules. These rules will be displayed in all the classrooms. The Headteacher draws the attention of children to this fact at suitable moments. For example, if an incident occurs, the Headteacher may decide to use an assembly as the forum in which to discuss with other children why this behaviour was wrong, and why a pupil is being punished.
- 4.3** The Headteacher ensures that all staff, including lunchtime staff, receive sufficient training to be equipped to identify and deal with all incidents of bullying, including cyber bullying.
- 4.4** The Headteacher sets the school climate of mutual support and praise for success, so making bullying less likely. When children feel they are important and belong to a friendly and welcoming school, bullying is far less likely to be part of their behaviour.

5 The role of the teacher and support staff

- 5.1** All the staff in our school take all forms of bullying seriously, and seek to prevent it from taking place.
- 5.2** Teachers keep their own records of all incidents that happen in their class, and that they are aware of in the school. If teachers witness an act of bullying, they will refer it, directly to the Headteacher. Teachers and support staff do all they can to support the child who is being bullied.
- 5.3** In the Head teacher's office there is a behaviour logbook in which staff record all incidents of bullying that occur both in and out of class. We also record incidents that occur near the school, or on the children's way between school and home. Any adult who witnesses an act of bullying should discuss it with the Headteacher.
- 5.4** When any bullying takes place between members of a class, the teacher will deal with the issue and inform the Headteacher immediately. This may involve counselling and support for the victim of the bullying, and punishment for the child who has carried out the bullying. Time is spent talking to the child who has bullied: explaining why his/her action was wrong and that child is encouraged to change his/her behaviour in future. If a child is repeatedly involved in bullying other children, we then invite the child's parents into the school to discuss the situation. In more extreme cases, for example where these initial discussions have proven ineffective, the Headteacher may contact external support agencies.

- 5.5** All members of staff attend in-service training, which equips them to identify bullying and to follow school policy and procedures with regard to behaviour management.
- 5.6** Teachers use a range of methods to help prevent bullying and to establish a climate of trust and respect for all. They use drama, role-play, stories etc., within the formal curriculum, to help pupils understand the feelings of bullied children, and to practise the restraint required to avoid lapsing into bullying behaviour. Circle time is used to praise, reward and celebrate the success of all children, and thus to help create a positive atmosphere.

6 The role of parents

- 6.1** Parents who are concerned that their child might be being bullied, or who suspect that their child may be the perpetrator of bullying, should contact their child's class teacher immediately. If they are not satisfied with the response, they should contact the Headteacher. If they remain dissatisfied, they should follow the school's complaints procedure, as detailed in the school Prospectus and website.
- 6.2** Parents have a responsibility to support the school's anti-bullying policy, actively encouraging their child to be a positive member of the school.

7 The role of pupils

- 7.1** Pupils are encouraged to tell anybody they trust if they are being bullied, and if the bullying continues, they must keep on letting people know.
- 7.2** Pupils are invited to tell us their views about a range of school issues, including bullying, in the annual pupil questionnaire.

8 Monitoring and review

- 8.1** This policy is monitored by the Headteacher, who reports to governors about the effectiveness of the policy.
- 8.2** This anti-bullying policy is the governors' responsibility, and they review its effectiveness in discussion with the Headteacher.
- 8.3** This policy will be reviewed in two years, or earlier if necessary.