

PRESCOT PRIMARY SCHOOL



**ANTI-BULLYING
POLICY**

Anti-Bullying Policy

Our school believes in the following set of agreed school values:

Positivity
Respect
Enjoyment
Support
Confidence
Opportunity
Teamwork

The Anti-Bullying Policy is based on this set of values.

Aim:

To work with staff, children and parents to continue to create a school community where bullying is not tolerated and any incidents will be dealt with effectively.

Objectives:

To will write, review and evaluate policies and procedures which will to ensure a safe, secure and welcoming environment.

We will:

- Discuss, monitor and review policy, procedure and practice on a regular basis
- Ensure that the school curriculum (e.g: PSHE/ Citizenship) supports anti bullying
- Support children to identify and tackle bullying appropriately
- Ensure pupils, staff and parents are aware that all bullying concerns will be dealt with sensitively and effectively
- Report back quickly to parents/ carers regarding their concerns
- Utilising the support of the LA and relevant organisations when appropriate.
- Inform Chair of Governors of any parental concerns involving bullying
- Ensure consistent recording and communication via CPOMS in order to monitor whole school issues.

Developing an effective anti bullying culture:

- Regular meetings by school Inclusion team/Senior Leadership Team to discuss issues surrounding behaviour and inclusion
- Curricular provision where children are encouraged to discuss issues openly
- Links to school values and inclusion and child protection
- Commitment to developing long term strategy to provide children with the skills to identify bullying(Persistent, intentional harming) and deal with situations appropriately (to tell an adult) which results in effective action (bullying stops)

Dealing with incidents:

- Parent or child reports to adult in school (Concern form)
- Adult informs Senior Leadership Team
- Record with parents on CPOMS
- Timescales agreed for feedback
- Daily monitoring of children
- Inclusion Team involved
- Support put in place
- Reviewed
- Further support put in place if necessary from outside agencies
- Review
- Support will continue until bullying has stopped

Prevention

We will use the following methods for helping children to prevent bullying.

As and when appropriate, these may include:

- writing & signing a classroom agreement every year
- 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
- having discussions about bullying and why it matters (through circle time)
 - Bully Busters training
 - Peer mentoring programme

Appendix 1

What is Bullying?

The NSPCC offer the following statement as a definition of bullying: *'the persistent, intentional harming of another person with an unequal power relationship'*

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 (eg hiding books, threatening gestures)
- Physical pushing, kicking, hitting, punching or any use of violence
- Racist racial taunts, graffiti, gestures
- Sexual unwanted physical contact or sexually abusive comments
- Homophobic because of, or focussing on the issue of sexuality
- Verbal name calling, sarcasm, spreading rumours, teasing
- Cyber-bullying: online/gaming

Signs and Symptoms

A child may indicate by signs or behaviour that he or she is being bullied. The adults associated with the school will be aware of these possible signs and they will be investigated 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 truanting
- 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 poorly in school work
- Comes home with clothes torn or books damaged
- Has possessions 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 is wrong
- Gives improbable excuses for any of the above

These signs and behaviours could indicate other problems but the school will consider bullying as a possibility and will investigate.

