



ANTI-BULLYING POLICY

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 (CRC **Article 19** – children have the right to be protected from being hurt or mistreated, physically or mentally). 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. We are a Rights Respecting School and all our pupils have a right to be listened to (**CRC Article 12**). This means that *anyone* who knows that bullying is happening is expected to tell the staff.

What Is Bullying?

Bullying is defined as any deliberately hurtful behaviour by an individual or group, usually but not exclusively repeated over a period of time, which intentionally hurts another individual or group either physically or emotionally.

Bullying can take many forms (for instance, cyber-bullying via text messages or the internet) Bullying results in pain and distress to the victim.

Bullying can be:

- Emotional being unfriendly, excluding, tormenting (e.g. 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 All areas of internet, such as email & internet chat room misuse
Mobile threats by text messaging & calls
Misuse of associated technology, i.e. camera & video facilities
(please see Appendix I for further information on the School's stance regarding this type of bullying)
- Indirect emotional tormenting by excluding from social groups or spreading malicious rumours

At KPINS we have adopted the following definition adapted from NSPCC definition:

At KPINS we define bullying as hurting someone else on purpose. It includes hitting, name calling, pushing, spreading rumours, threatening or undermining someone. It can happen anywhere-at school, at home, or online it happens more than once and is usually repeated over a long periods of time and can hurt a child both physically or emotionally!

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 and to feel safe (CRC **Article 19**). Pupils who are bullying need to learn different ways of behaving.

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

Objectives of this Policy

Article 19:

You have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, in body or mind

- 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. Pupils and parents should be assured that they will be supported when bullying is reported.
- 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
- 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

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 staff
2. In cases of serious bullying, the incidents will be recorded by staff
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

Introduction

Bullying is action taken by one or more children with the deliberate and planned intention of hurting another child, either physically or emotionally. (see school definition above)

Aims and Objectives

Bullying is wrong and can have a significant impact on mental health for those children. We therefore, do all we can to prevent it, by developing a school ethos in which bullying is regarded as unacceptable.

As a school it our duty to protect children from maltreatment thus preventing impairment of children's health or development; which is the effect bullying could have on a pupil (KSIE 2022)

We aim, as a school, to produce a safe and secure environment where all can learn without anxiety. This is in line with the intent of Keeping children safe in education (2016): **promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility. What is in the best interests of the child, is to be considered at all times.**

Article 2:

As a rights respecting School we believe that: All children have these rights, no matter who they are, where they live, what their parents do, what language they speak, what their religion is, whether they are a boy or girl, what their culture is, whether they have a disability, whether they are rich or poor. No child should be treated unfairly on any basis.

This policy aims to produce a consistent school response to any bullying incidents that may occur.

Bullying is an anti-social behaviour which affects everyone, it is unacceptable and it will not be tolerated. We aim to make all those connected with the school, aware of our opposition to bullying, and we make clear everyone has a responsibility to report any incident of bullying that comes to their attention and these reports will always be taken seriously as we uphold all children's right to be safe.

Dealing with bullying incidents

In dealing with bullying incidents, we will observe five key points.

- We will not ignore bullying.
- Staff should not make premature assumptions.
- All accounts of the incidents should be listened to fairly.
- We will make every effort to adopt a problem-solving approach which encourages pupils to find solutions rather than simply justify themselves.
- We will follow up to check bullying has not resumed.

Outcomes

Article 3:

As a Rights respecting School: When adults make decisions, they should think about how their decisions will affect children.

- 1) The bully (bullies) may be asked to genuinely apologise. Other consequences may take place.
- 2) In 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.

Records

The school will keep records of all incidents and the school's response.

The Role of the Governors

The Governing Body has the responsibility of establishing general guidelines on standards of discipline and behaviour and of reviewing their effectiveness. The Governors support the Headteacher in implementing these guidelines.

The Headteacher has the day-to-day authority to implement the school behaviour and discipline policy, but Governors may give advice to the Headteacher about particular disciplinary issues. The Headteacher must take this into account when making decisions about matters of behaviour.

The Governing Body supports the Headteacher in all attempts to eliminate bullying from our school. This policy statement makes it very clear that the Governing Body does not allow bullying to take place in our school, and that any incidents of bullying that do occur are taken very seriously and dealt with appropriately.

The Governing Body monitors the incidents of bullying that occur and reviews the effectiveness of the school policy regularly. The Governors require the Headteacher to keep accurate records of all incidents of bullying and to report to the Governors on request about the effectiveness of school anti-bullying strategies.

The Governing Body responds within ten days to any request from a parent/carer 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.



The Role of the Headteacher

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 and Rights Respecting school, bullying is far less likely to be part of their behaviour.

It is the responsibility of the Headteacher to implement the school's anti-bullying strategy and to ensure that all staff (both teaching and non-teaching) are aware of the school policy and know how to deal with incidents of bullying. The Headteacher reports to the Governing Body about the effectiveness of the anti-bullying policy on request.

The Headteacher ensures that all children know that bullying is wrong and that it is unacceptable behaviour in this school. The Headteacher draw the attention of children to this fact at suitable moments. For example, National Anti-Bullying weeks (November every year), termly assembly themes or if an incident occurs, the Headteacher may decide to use assembly as a forum in which to discuss with other children why this behaviour was wrong and why a pupil is being punished.

The Headteacher keeps a record of all incidents of bullying, a copy of which is sent to the parents of the child/children involved.

The Headteacher ensures that all staff receive sufficient training to be equipped to deal with all incidents of bullying. If the school has to use reasonable sanctions to punish a child, parents should support the actions of the school. If parents/carers have any concern about the way that their child has been treated, they should initially contact the class teacher. If the concern remains, they should contact the Headteacher and/or the Governing Body. If discussions with the school Governors cannot resolve the problem, a formal grievance or appeal process can be implemented.

Fix Term & Permanent Exclusions

Only the Headteacher (or the Acting Headteacher) has the power to exclude a pupil from school. The Headteacher may exclude a pupil for one or more fixed periods, for up to 45 days in any one school year. The Headteacher may also exclude a pupil permanently. It is also possible for the Headteacher to convert a fixed-term exclusion into a permanent exclusion, if the circumstances warrant this.

If the Headteacher excludes a pupil, he/she informs the parents/carers immediately, giving reasons for the exclusion. At the same time, the Headteacher makes it clear to the parents/carers that they can, if they wish, appeal against the decision to the Governing Body. The school informs the parents/carers how to make such an appeal.

The Headteacher informs the LEA and the Governing Body about any permanent or fixed-term exclusion.

The Governing Body itself cannot either exclude a pupil or extend the exclusion period made by the Headteacher.

The Governing Body has a discipline committee which considers any exclusion appeals on their behalf.

When a Governors' appeals panel meets to consider an exclusion, they consider the circumstances in which the pupil was excluded; consider any representation by parents/carers and the LEA and considers whether the pupil should be reinstated.



If the Governors' appeals panel decides that a pupil should be reinstated, the Headteacher must comply with this ruling.

The Role of staff

All staff in our school take all forms of bullying seriously and intervene to prevent incidents from taking place. Records of any incidents that happen should be logged on SIMS

If any member of staff witnesses an act of bullying, they do all they can to support the child being bullied. If a child is being bullied over a period of time the Headteacher informs the child's parents.

As staff if, we become aware of any bullying taking place between members of a class, we deal with the issue immediately. This may entail support for the child involved and punishment for the child/children who has/have carried out the bullying. We spend time talking to the child/children who has/have bullied and explain why the action was wrong. We endeavour to help the child/children change this behaviour in future.

If a child is repeatedly involved in bullying other children, the class teacher/ member of staff will inform the Headteacher and Special Needs Co-ordinator and further counselling may be necessary. 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 such as the social services, and fixed-term exclusions may be applied where appropriate.

All staff members attempt to support all children in their class and to establish a climate of trust and respect for all. By praising, rewarding and celebrating the success of all children, we aim to prevent incidents of bullying from taking place.

All staff should be aware that bullying is a safeguarding issue as children can abuse other children. This is known as child on child abuse. This is most likely to include, but may not be limited to, bullying (including cyberbullying), (KSIE 2022) and therefore is taken very seriously.

The Role of the Parent & Carer

Bullying is everyone's problem.

We need to uphold the pupils' rights to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, in body or mind. **(CRC Article 19).**

All staff, pupils and parents should be aware that bullying exists and share a commitment to combat it and to make the school a happier place for everyone.

When, after discussion, we confirm a child has been bullying we will contact the parents to discuss the issues. We will ask parents to

- Talk to the child and explain that bullying is wrong and makes others unhappy
- Show the child how to join in with others without bullying
- Make an appointment to see the child's teacher or form tutor as soon as possible, and explain the problem and discuss how the school and the parents together can stop the bullying
- Talk to the child regularly about how things are going at school
- Give the child lots of praise and encouragement when they are being kind and considerate to others.



We will also contact the parents of the child being bullied, with explanations of the situation and what we are doing to resolve it.

From this sanctions and outline plans will be agreed.

We will follow up the bullying child's behaviour and further bullying will result in exclusion.

Parent and carers 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.

Parents of a bullied child should:

- Talk to the child calmly about it and reassure the child that telling them about it was the right thing to do
- Make a note of what the child says
- Explain that the child should report any further incidents to a teacher or other member of staff straight away
- Make an appointment to see the child's teacher as soon as possible

Parents have a responsibility to support the school's anti-bullying policy and to actively encourage their child to be a positive member of the school.

Advice to bullied pupils

We will tell our children not to suffer in silence. This will be reinforced through general day-to-day teaching and specifically PSHRE lessons.

During a bullying incident, pupils will be advised to:

- Try to stay calm and keep as confident as they can
- Get away from the situation as quickly as they can
- Tell an adult what has happened straight away

After they have been bullied, pupils should:

- Tell a teacher or other adult at school
- Tell their family
- Take a friend with them if they are scared to tell an adult by themselves
- Not blame themselves for what has happened

When they talk to an adult about the bullying, pupils should be clear about:

- What has happened to them
- How often it has happened
- Who was involved
- Where it happened
- Who saw what happened
- What they have done about it already

Monitoring & Review

This policy is monitored by the Headteacher, who reports to the Governing Body about the effectiveness of the policy on request.

This anti-bullying policy is the Governors' responsibility and they review its effectiveness annually. They do this by examining the school's anti-bullying logbook and by discussion with



Kenmore Park Infant & Nursery School



the Headteacher. Governors analyse information with regard to gender, age and ethnic background of all children involved in bullying incidents.

This policy promotes the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child with strong links to a number of articles referenced within the policy.

Person responsible: Lisa Kirk

Reviewed: May 2023 by Lisa Kirk

Ratified by the Governing body: 17th May 2023

Next review date: Summer 2024



Appendix I

As a school we recognise that bullying does not to have happen in person but it is happening virtually too. With more and more of our children have access to the use of electronic devices, they could be at risk of being subject to virtual bullying and as a School we feel it is important to inform our pupils about this type of bullying in line with our E safety policy.

Cyber bullying

This sending or posting harmful or cruel text or images using the internet or other digital communication devices.

Categories of Cyber bullying

- **Text message bullying** involves sending unwelcome texts that are threatening or cause discomfort.
- **Picture/video clip bullying via mobile phone cameras** is used to make the person being bullied feel threatened or embarrassed, with images usually sent to other people
- **Phone call bullying via mobile phones** uses silent or abusive calls messages
- **Email bullying** uses email to send threatening messages
- **Chat room bullying involves sending upsetting/inappropriate** responses to children ort young people when they are in a web based chat room
- **Instant Messaging (IM)** is an internet based form of bullying where children are sent unpleasant messages as they conduct real –time conversations online (MSN, Bebo, Facebook, Twitter)
- **Bullying via websites** includes the use of defamatory blogs (web logs)

As a school we deal with this type of bullying in the following ways;

- Staff –all incidences should be reported to the Headteacher who will ensure support is given to the person being bullied. The Headteacher will take responsibility for investigating and managing the incident and for contacting the police and LA if appropriate.
- Pupils-procedures will be followed in line with the Anti-bullying policy.

Advice for Parents

Explore together

Talk to your child about what the internet is and explore it together so you can show them all the great fun and educational things they can do.

Put yourself in control

Install parental controls on your home broadband. Most internet-enabled devices also allow you to set parental controls so you can manage what content your child can see and how they interact with others online.

Use passwords

Keep your devices out of reach and set passwords on all your internet-enabled devices and don't share them. Then you'll know when and where your child is accessing the internet. You can also make sure they're not making additional purchases when they're playing games or using apps.



Search safely

Use safe search engines such as Swiggle or Kids-search. You can save time by adding these to your 'Favourites'. Safe search settings can also be activated on Google and other search engines, as well as YouTube.

Be involved

Encourage them to use devices in a communal area like the lounge or kitchen so you can keep an eye on how they're using the internet and also share in their enjoyment.

Manage access

Set your homepage to a child-friendly site like CBeebies and create a user account for your child on the family computer or device which only allows access to sites you've chosen.

Help them learn through games

You can choose safe, fun and educational online games to play with your child and that you'll be confident about them exploring. You can find good free of charge examples from companies like Disney Junior, Nick Jr and Fisher Price.

Set boundaries

It's never too early to start setting boundaries. Set some rules about how long your child can spend online.

Check if it's suitable

The age ratings that come with games, apps, films and social networks are a good guide to whether they're suitable for your child. For example, the minimum age limit is 13 for several social networking sites, including Facebook, Instagram, Tik Tock, Snap chat.

Further online advice is available for parents; <https://www.internetmatters.org>

Advice for Pupils

Don't ignore it tell someone you trust so they can help!

Text/video Messaging

- You can turn off incoming messages
- Do not reply to abusive texts you can report to your mobile service provider
Visit their sites for details

Email

- Don't accept emails or open files from people you do not know

Web

- If the bullying is on the school website, tell a teacher or parent and the School can investigate the incident.

Chat room and IM (in accordance with E-safety policy)

- Never give out your name, address, phone number, school name or password online. Do not share photos



Kenmore Park Infant & Nursery School

Remember it might not just be people of your own age in a chat room



- Stick to public areas in chat rooms and leave if you feel uncomfortable
- Tell your parent if you feel worried about anything that happens

Remember: ALWAYS TELL!