



Benington C of E Primary School

**'For the spirit God gave us does not make us timid,
but gives us power, love and self-discipline'.**

Timothy 1:7

Anti-Bullying and Harrassment Policy

Written	Reviewed	Next Review Date	Author	Adopted by Governors
March 2022	March 24	March 25	Anja Tyler	March 24

Introduction

At Benington Primary School, we are aware that pupils may be bullied in any school or setting, and recognise that preventing, raising awareness and consistently responding to any cases of bullying should be a priority to ensure the safety and well-being of our pupils.

In line with the Equality Act 2010, it is essential that our school:

Eliminates unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the Act;

Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it; and

Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

At Benington Primary School, we are committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of pupils and young people and expect all staff and volunteers to share this commitment. 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 pupil is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm'. Where this is the case, the school staff should report their concerns to their Local Authority's safeguarding team.

This policy is closely linked with our Behaviour Policy, our Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and our School Code of Conduct.

Principles

It is the responsibility of the governing body and the Headteacher to ensure that all members of the school community work within a safe and enabling environment.

We value pupils developing 'respect for others resulting from care, trust and honesty'.

These four guiding principles underpin our Anti-Bullying Policy from the moment a pupil enters our school, and throughout their time at Benington Primary School. They are:

- every pupil is a unique pupil, who is constantly learning and can be resilient, capable, confident and self-assured;
- pupils learn to be strong and independent through positive relationships;
 - pupils learn and develop well in enabling environments, in which their experiences respond to their individual needs and there is a strong partnership between practitioners and parents and/or carers
 - pupils develop and learn in different ways and at different rates including pupils with special educational needs and disabilities.

Aims

We are determined to promote and develop a school ethos where bullying behaviour is regarded as unacceptable, to ensure a safe and secure environment is sustained for all pupils.

We aim for all pupils to reach their potential academically, socially and personally through learning and playing in a safe and secure environment.

Bullying Definition

At Benington Primary School, we discuss what bullying is, as well as incidents we would not describe as bullying, with all pupils through assemblies and PSHE lessons. We agree that:

Bullying is usually physical hurting, name calling, giving unkind looks or leaving people out of activities/games;

Bullying usually happens when the relationship is imbalanced;

Bullying is usually on-going.

Types of Bullying

Cyber-Bullying

The rapid development of, and widespread access to, technology has provided a new medium for 'virtual bullying', which can occur in and outside school. Cyber-bullying is a different form of bullying which can happen beyond the school day into home and private space, with a potentially bigger audience, and more accessories as people forward on content.

Racist Bullying

This refers to a range of hurtful behaviour, both physical and psychological, that make the person feel unwelcome marginalised and excluded, powerless or worthless because of their colour, ethnicity culture, faith community, national origin or national status.

Homophobic Bullying

This occurs when bullying is motivated by a prejudice against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or transsexual people.

Vulnerable Groups

We recognise that some groups of pupils may be more vulnerable to bullying, including:

Looked After Children

Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children

Children with Special Educational Needs or Disabilities (SEND)

Children from ethnic minorities

Children entitled to Free School Meals

Children for whom English is an Additional Language

Children who are perceived to be gay, lesbian, bisexual or transsexual

Bullying Prevention

Preventing and raising awareness of bullying is essential in keeping incidents in our school to a minimum. Through assemblies and circle times as well as PSHE lessons, pupils are given regular opportunities to discuss what bullying is, as well as incidents we would not describe as bullying, such as two friends falling out, or a one-off argument. E-safety is an important part of the Curriculum and information for parents is included in newsletters and on the School's website. E-safety workshops are held to raise parents' awareness of cyber-bullying. Pupils are taught to tell an adult in school if they are concerned that someone is being bullied.

Code of Conduct

Our School Code of Conduct is regularly promoted. Through pupils following these rules, and staff reinforcing them, bullying should be significantly reduced. Our Code of Conduct is as follows:

- Be kind, helpful and polite to others
- Be respectful of others; their opinions, feelings and property
- Respect everyone's right to speak and to be heard
- Work quietly to avoid disturbing others
- Care for the school environment and those in it by being tidy, clean and organised
Use materials and equipment wisely and safely
- Move around the school and grounds safely and sensibly

Behaviour Policy

Our Behaviour Policy includes rewards and sanctions which are used consistently, alongside positive relationships, to prevent inappropriate behaviour, and promote positive behaviour.

Responding to Bullying

All cases of alleged bullying should be reported to the Headteacher or Deputy Headteacher.

In any case of alleged bullying, either the Class teacher or the Headteacher should first establish the facts, and build an accurate picture of events over time, through speaking to the alleged perpetrator(s), victim(s) and adult witnesses, as well as parents and pupil witnesses if necessary and appropriate.

If the allegation of bullying is upheld, the Headteacher should seek to use a restorative approach with the perpetrator(s) and victim(s) together. The perpetrator(s) should fully understand the consequences of their actions on the victim(s), and apologise without reservation. Both parties should be clear that a repeat of these behaviours will not be acceptable.

All bullying incidents must be recorded. Parents of both parties should be informed.

If the situation does not improve, the Headteacher should meet with the parent(s) of the bullying child(ren) and agree clear expectations and boundaries which would be shared with the pupils involved. Any further incidents should lead to intervention (e.g. through outside agencies), further monitoring, support and punitive sanctions as deemed necessary. Any necessary action should be taken until the bullying has stopped.

Signs of Bullying

Staff should be vigilant in looking out for signs of bullying or other child protection issues including:

Physical: unexplained bruises, scratches, cuts, missing belongings, damaged clothes, or schoolwork, loss of appetite, stomach aches, headaches, bedwetting.

Emotional: losing interest in school, being withdrawn or secretive, unusual shows of temper, refusal to say why unhappy, high level of anxiety, mood swings, tearfulness for no reason, lack of confidence, headaches and stomach aches, signs of depression.

Behavioural: asking to be taken to school, coming home for lunch, taking longer to get home, asking for more money, using different routes to school, 'losing' more items than usual, sudden changes in behaviour and mood, concentration difficulties, truancy.