

Bearsden Primary School



Anti-Bullying Guidelines

'Every child and young person in Scotland will grow up free from bullying and will develop respectful, responsible and confident relationships with other children, young people and adults. Children and young people, and their parents or carers, will have the skills and resilience to prevent or respond to bullying. All children will expect help and know who can help them; while those adults working with them will follow a consistent and effective approach in dealing with and preventing bullying from early years onwards'.

Scottish Government (2010) – A National Approach to Anti-Bullying for Scotland's Children and Young People

December 2016

Rationale

These Anti-Bullying Guidelines provide guidance to pupils, staff, parents and carers of Bearsden Primary School on preventing, responding to and reducing bullying behaviour in line with East Dunbartonshire's Anti-Bullying Policy and Guidance for Education Establishments (2015).

Aims

The aims of the Bearsden Primary's Guidelines are to ensure:

- that our school values, 'Respect, Honesty and Fairness' underpin relationships in our school and inform our Anti-Bullying Policy and Procedures
- that all children and young people are provided with a safe, inclusive and supportive environment in which to learn;
- children and young people, parents and carers and staff have a robust understanding of what bullying behaviour is and the action which will be taken when it is witnessed or reported.
- a culture is promoted where bullying is recognised as being unacceptable;
- the prevention of bullying of children and young people through a range of approaches;
- effective support for children and young people and their parents and carers who are affected by bullying.

All members of the school community

At school we need to be committed to avoiding labelling children as bullies and victims. We now should discuss the behaviour with the children and use the language of showing bullying type behaviour or being on the receiving end of bullying type behaviour. "RespectMe - Bullying a Guide for Parents and Carers (2016)"

Definitions of Bullying

Bullying is a combination of behaviours and impacts that can affect someone's ability to feel in control of themselves; it is behaviour that can make people feel hurt, threatened, frightened and left out. This behaviour can harm people physically or emotionally and, although the behaviour may not be repeated, the threat may be kept up over time, by actions, looks, messages, confrontations, hitting or hurting or the fear of these.

Bullying also occurs in the virtual world which children and young people access through the Internet, via social networking (e.g. Facebook, Twitter and Snapchat), computers and mobile phones. As communication can happen anywhere and at any time, often unsupervised, on-line bullying can be very pervasive and difficult to handle. However, in essence, the behaviour is the same and requires similar prevention methods. *Bullying – A Guide for Parents and Carers*, which includes guidance on on-line bullying, is available from 'respectme' – Scotland's Anti-bullying Service on their website - www.respectme.org.uk.

Bullying behaviour may be related to prejudice-based attitudes and behaviours which may compound other differences or difficulties in a child or young person's life. These include:

- homophobic bullying;
- racist bullying;
- disablist bullying;
- body image;
- religion and belief;
- sexism and gender;
- looked after children and young people;
- young carers;
- socio-economic group;
- Cyber-bulling – using online sources to carry bullying on out with school.

When talking about bullying, it is important not to label children and young people as 'bullies' or 'victims'. Labels can stick for life and can isolate a child, rather than helping them to recover or change their behaviour. All children and young people need help to understand why bullying behaviour is wrong in order that they can change it.

Bearsden PS is committed to current definitions that take account of the context in which the event took place and the impact on the person who feels harm has been done to them. It is considered unhelpful to define bullying purely in terms of behaviours alone.

It is important to have clarity about these significant events and be able to recognise and acknowledge bullying behaviours when they happen.

Bullying behaviours can include:

- name calling, teasing, putting down or threatening and intimidating by making prejudiced-based remarks;
- hitting, tripping, pushing, kicking;

- stealing and damaging belongings;
- ignoring, excluding, spreading rumours;
- sending abusive messages electronically, eg via text, emails or social networking sites;
- making people feel like they are being bullied or fearful of being bullied;
- targeting someone because of who they are or who they are perceived to be.

This list is not an exhaustive list; there may be other behaviours that could impact negatively on a child's wellbeing.

It is crucial to take into account the impact that bullying behaviour has on a child or young person. **The impact an incident has on a child or young person is more important than whether it is classified as bullying.** Actions can affect people in different ways and this should be taken into consideration. The person who has experienced harm may have experienced just one event. **The impact determines the definition of bullying.** One incident is sufficient to alert adults to take supportive action.

Prevention of Bullying

Bearsden PS will work to create a positive and supportive ethos based on our school values of 'Respect, Honesty and Fairness'. A culture that encourages respect, values opinions, celebrates differences and promotes positive relationships will make it difficult for bullying behaviour to occur or be tolerated. This may include particular approaches such as:

- Circle Time in class discussing issues that can lead to bullying
- buddying or mentoring;
- peer mediation;
- system which identifies vulnerable pupils and takes steps to remedy this;
- creative and motivational ways to engage pupils and raise awareness of bullying with theatre groups, speakers, film footage and music;
- involvement of the Pupil Council;
- anti-bullying campaigns, posters, assemblies;
- encouraging pupils to report bullying incidents using 'worry' boxes
- areas of special focus eg prevention of name calling;
- an understanding of the impact and legal consequences of on-line bullying, supported by agencies such as Respect Me, for the whole school community through the curriculum, assemblies and events for parents and carers.
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Action

The member of staff to whom the incident is first reported, or who has witnessed the incident, should take the incident seriously. They must use their professional judgement in deciding upon appropriate action based on the impact of the bullying behaviour on the child or young person.

The child or young person who has **experienced bullying behaviour** will receive appropriate support and protection.

Examples of good practice include:

- the child or young person is taken to a comfortable place with no distractions;
- the child or young person is listened to;
- the member of staff should confirm that bullying is never acceptable; they deserve to feel safe;
- they should be gently encouraged to talk, to find out what happened, who was involved, where and when – and notes taken;
- they should be asked what they want to see happen next;
- the child or young person should be kept up to date with progress;
- details of the bullying behaviour and actions taken is recorded in the SEEMIS Bullying and Equalities Module;
- the member of staff should inform parents of the incident and action taken, if it is judged to be appropriate.

When a child or young person has **displayed bullying behaviour**, a member of the management team should, based on their professional judgement, endeavour to manage the resolution of the bullying incident within the school. Parents should be involved when their active support is needed to implement a resolution of the bullying incident.

Examples of good practice include:

- time taken to understand the reasons for the bullying behaviour;
- the individual or group should not be labelled as 'bullies', name the behaviour;
- staff prepared for a strong reaction from parents and carers, children and young people;
- Staff prepared to address prejudicial attitudes that may be behind the bullying behaviour;
- addressing what is happening behind the behaviour, even when the bullying has stopped.

Consideration should be given to the sanctions and support given to the young person displaying bullying behaviour to ensure that interventions are intended to improve behaviour.

Such approaches might include:

- positive behaviour strategies with an appropriate member of staff, as agreed;
- restorative approaches;
- solution orientated approaches;
- involvement of educational psychologists and campus police.

However, 'where it is considered that in all circumstances to allow the child or young person to continue attendance at school would be seriously detrimental to order and discipline or the educational wellbeing of the pupils there' (*National Guidance for Schools and Local Authorities in Managing School Exclusions*, 2011), senior managers have the power to exclude as a last resort.

Monitoring and Review

This policy will be reviewed every two years to ensure effectiveness by gathering information from:

- staff, pupils, parents
- statistical information
- worry box slips
- incident outcomes