



# ANTI-BULLYING POLICY AND ANTI- CYBER BULLYING POLICY

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# POLICY ON PREVENTING AND RESPONDING TO BULLYING **GOMERSAL PRIMARY** **SCHOOL**

## **Aims**

- To reduce and eradicate wherever possible instances in which pupils are subjected to bullying in any form
- To establish appropriate means of providing after-care should an incident of bullying occur.

## **Objectives**

The aims will be achieved through:

- Ensuring that all members of the school community are aware of the policy and fulfil their obligations to it
- Ensuring that issues concerning bullying and relationships within school are dealt with as part of the P.S.H.E. and Citizenship curriculum.

## **Definition of Bullying**

Bullying is defined as deliberately hurtful behaviour, repeated over a period of time, where it is difficult for those being bullied to defend themselves. It can take many forms, but the three main types are physical (e.g. hitting, kicking, theft), verbal (e.g. name calling, racist remarks, gender remarks) or indirect (e.g. spreading rumours, excluding someone from social groups).

Single incidences of verbal or physical attack, and behaviour which is hurtful but not intentional should also be taken seriously and dealt with accordingly.

## Staff

- School staff must act - and importantly be seen to act - firmly against bullying wherever and whenever it appears.
- Individual members of staff must be alert to signs of bullying and act promptly and firmly against it. Failure to respond to incidents may be interpreted as condoning the behaviour.

## Children

It is important that children should:

- Be involved in the development and reviewing of anti-bullying policies and practice

- Learn about what constitutes bullying and what to do about it
- Have opportunities to develop the skills to resist bullying and to deal with bullying
- Be aware that knowing about bullying by or to others and doing nothing is unacceptable. (The onlooker or bystander).

#### Parents

The parents' role is to help the school to deal with bullying. They should:

- Discourage their children from using bullying behaviour at school, at home or elsewhere
- Take an active interest in their children's school life, especially with regard to friendships, playtime and the journey to and from school
- Watch out for signs that their children are being bullied, or are bullying others
- Contact the school at the first sign if they are worried that their children are being bullied or are bullying others.

#### Governors

The Governors' role is to ensure that the school has a policy, that the policy is operated by all staff and that it is effective. The governing body should:

- Review the school's bullying policy regularly
- Consult all interested parties in revising the policy as necessary
- Help to explain the policy to all interested parties
- Ask for information to enable it to monitor the implementation and evaluate the effectiveness of the policy.

All members of the school community are encouraged to -

- Treat everyone with consideration and respect
- Be polite and helpful at all times
- Be friendly
- Be honest and co-operative
- Treat property with respect.

Our school accepts the responsibility to take steps to prevent any member of the school community from -

- Making unkind or offensive comments (including comments about people's appearance or ability/disability)
- Behaving in a racist, sexist or homophobic manner
- Using foul or unacceptable language
- Being rude, aggressive or behaving unacceptably
- Shouting
- Using physical aggression
- Damaging property.

Victims and witnesses of bullying should know that it is 'OK to tell' and that they will receive practical help if they so do.

Anyone who bullies should be made aware of the effect of their actions. It should be made clear to them that they are bullying, that their behaviour is unacceptable and that it will not be tolerated. It should also be recognised, however, that some bullies themselves need help and support and that the school has a responsibility to ensure that they receive it.

All incidents of bullying should be recorded and monitored. The record should include details about the nature of the incident, a note of the action taken and a list of people who were notified. This includes racial incidents (see *Guidelines For Dealing With Racial Harassment*).

Our school's procedure for responding to incidents of bullying is as follows:

- Opposition to such behaviour is made clear.
- The reasons for the objections to such behaviour are explained.
- Steps are taken to ensure that such behaviour is not repeated. This will include the use of playground sanctions, during which time senior staff will work with the offender to understand the seriousness of their words and actions.
- The parents of the offender are reminded of the school's policy not to tolerate such behaviour
- Children who have been bullied, and their parents, are supported.
- Children are given the opportunity to report after each session to a senior member of staff to update them on the situation.
- The nature and response to an incident is made known to other staff.

### **Cyberbullying Guidelines taken from DFES Standards site**

#### **Tackling cyberbullying**

Mobile, Internet and wireless technologies have increased the pace of communication and brought benefits to users worldwide. But their popularity provides increasing opportunities for misuse through 'cyberbullying'. It's crucial that children and young people, who are particularly skilful at adapting to new technology, use their mobiles and the Internet safely and positively, and that they are aware of the consequences of misuse. School staff, parents and pupils of Gomersal Primary School have to be constantly vigilant and work together to prevent this form of bullying and tackle it wherever it appears.

The advent of cyberbullying adds new dimensions to the problem of bullying. Unlike other forms of bullying, cyberbullying can follow children and young people into their private spaces and outside school hours; there is no safe haven for the person being bullied. Cyberbullies can communicate their messages to a

wide audience with remarkable speed, and can often remain unseen and unidentifiable.

### **What is cyberbullying?**

- **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. 'Happy slapping' involves filming and sharing physical attacks.
- **Phone call bullying via mobile phone** uses silent calls or abusive messages. Sometimes the bullied person's phone is stolen and used to harass others, who then think the phone owner is responsible. As with all mobile phone bullying, the perpetrators often disguise their numbers, sometimes using someone else's phone to avoid being identified.
- **Email bullying** uses email to send bullying or threatening messages, often using a pseudonym for anonymity or using someone else's name to pin the blame on them.
- **Chat room bullying** involves sending menacing or upsetting responses to children or young people when they are in a web-based chat room.
- **Bullying through instant messaging (IM)** is an Internet-based form of bullying where children and young people are sent unpleasant messages as they conduct real-time conversations online.
- **Bullying via websites** includes the use of defamatory blogs (web logs), personal websites and online personal polling sites. There has also been a significant increase in social networking sites for young people, which can provide new opportunities for cyberbullying.

School staff, parents and pupils of Gomersal Primary School need to work together to prevent this and to tackle it whenever it occurs.

The School has a duty to ensure that:

- teachers have sufficient knowledge to deal with cyber bullying in school

- the curriculum teaches pupils about the risks of new communications technologies, the consequences of their misuse, and how to use them safely
- all e-communications used on the school site or as part of school activities off-site are monitored
- Internet blocking technologies are continually updated and harmful sites blocked
- they work with pupils and parents to make sure new communications technologies are used safely, taking account of local and national guidance and good practice
- security systems are in place to prevent images and information about pupils and staff being accessed improperly from outside school
- they work with police and other partners on managing cyberbullying.

### **Staff:**

Have responsibilities in:

- teaching children safe Internet etiquette
- applying school policy in monitoring electronic messages and images
- giving pupils key guidance on:
  - personal privacy rights
  - material posted on any electronic platform
  - photographic images
- taking action if a pupil is being cyber bullied or is bullying someone else
- teaching pupils the value of e-communications and the risks and consequences of improper use, including the legal implications

**Parents of Gomersal Primary School are encouraged to share these guidelines:**

- Don't wait for something to happen before you act. Make sure your child understands how to use these technologies safely and knows about the risks and consequences of misusing them.
- Make sure their child knows what to do if they or someone they know are being cyber bullied.

- Encourage your child to talk to you if they have any problems with cyber bullying. If they do have a problem, contact the school, the mobile network or the Internet Service Provider (ISP) to do something about it.
- Parental control software can limit who your child sends emails to and who he or she receives them from. It can also block access to some chat rooms.
- Moderated chat rooms are supervised by trained adults. Your Internet service provider will tell you whether they provide moderated chat services.

**Gomersal Primary School can help parents by:**

- Provide briefing for parents on:
  - e-communication standards and practices in schools
  - what to do if problems arise
  - what's being taught in the curriculum
- Support for parents and pupils if cyber bullying occurs by:
  - assessing the harm caused
  - identifying those involved
  - taking steps to repair harm and to prevent recurrence

**Advice for pupils of Gomersal Primary School:**

**If you're being bullied by phone or the Internet**

Remember, bullying is never your fault. It can be stopped and it can usually be traced.

- Don't ignore the bullying. Tell someone you trust, such as a teacher or parent, or call an advice line.
- Try to keep calm. If you are frightened, try to show it as little as possible. Don't get angry, it will only make the person bullying you more likely to continue.

There's plenty of online advice on how to react to cyber bullying. For example, [www.kidscape.org](http://www.kidscape.org) and [www.wiredsafety.org](http://www.wiredsafety.org) have some useful tips:

**Text/video messaging**

You can easily stop receiving text messages for a while by turning off incoming messages for a couple of days. This might stop the person texting you by making them believe you've changed your phone number. To find out how to do this, visit [www.wiredsafety.org](http://www.wiredsafety.org).

If the bullying persists, you can change your phone number. Ask your mobile service provider.

Don't reply to abusive or worrying text or video messages. Your mobile service provider will have a number for you to ring or text to report phone bullying. Visit their website for details.

**Don't delete messages from cyber bullies. You don't have to read them, but you should keep them as evidence.**

Text harassment is a crime. If the calls are simply annoying, tell a teacher, parent or carer. If they are threatening or malicious and they persist, report them to the police, taking with you all the messages you've received.

### Phone calls

- Always tell someone else: a teacher, youth worker, mum or dad, or carer. Get them to support you and monitor what's going on.
- Don't give out personal details such as your phone number to just anyone. And never leave your phone lying around. When you answer your phone, just say 'hello', not your name. If they ask you to confirm your phone number, ask what number they want and then tell them if they've got the right number or not.
- You can use your voicemail to vet your calls. A lot of mobiles display the caller's number. See if you recognise it. If you don't, let it divert to voicemail instead of answering it. And don't leave your name on your voicemail greeting. You could get an adult to record your greeting. Their voice might stop the caller ringing again.
- Almost all calls nowadays can be traced.
- If the problem continues, think about changing your phone number.
- If you receive calls that scare or trouble you, make a note of the times and dates and report them to the police. If your mobile can record calls, take the recording too.

### Emails

- Never reply to unpleasant or unwanted emails ('flames') — the sender wants a response, so don't give them that satisfaction.
- Keep the emails as evidence. And tell an adult about them.

- Ask an adult to contact the sender's Internet Service Provider (ISP) by writing abuse@ and then the host, e.g. [abuse@hotmail.com](mailto:abuse@hotmail.com)
- Never reply to someone you don't know, even if there's an option to 'unsubscribe'. Replying simply confirms your email address as a real one.

### **Web bullying**

If the bullying is on a school website, tell a teacher or parent, just as you would if the bullying were face-to-face.

If you don't know the owner of the website, follow one of the online safety links below to find out how to get more information about the owner.

### **Chat rooms and instant messaging**

- Never give out your name, address, phone number, school name or password online. It's a good idea to use a nickname. And don't give out photos of yourself.
- Don't accept emails or open files from people you don't know.
- Remember it might not just be people your own age in a chat room.
- Stick to public areas in chat rooms and get out if you feel uncomfortable.
- Tell your parents or carers if you feel uncomfortable or worried about anything that happens in a chat room.
- Think carefully about what you write; don't leave yourself open to bullying.

### **Three steps to stay out of harms way**

1. Respect other people - online and off. Don't spread rumours about people or share their secrets, including their phone numbers and passwords.
2. If someone insults you online or by phone, stay calm - and ignore them.
3. 'Do as you would be done by.' Think how you would feel if you were bullied. You're responsible for your own behaviour - make sure you don't distress other people or cause them to be bullied by someone else.

### **The law is on your side**

The **Protection from Harassment Act**, the **Malicious Communications Act 1988** and Section 43 of the **Telecommunications Act** may be used to combat cyberbullying. People may be fined or sent to prison for up to six months.