



Child-Friendly Anti-Bullying Policy

Created by the children in KS2

2023

Ethos:

At Jarrow Cross C of E Primary School we have an ethos which is:
"Encourage one another and build each other up."
For this to work, we all need to take responsibility for this.
We also have 4 very important values that link to Christianity which are:

1. Trust
2. Forgiveness
3. Friendship
4. Honesty.

This links to anti-bullying because we believe in friendship. We also believe we should be honest about behaviour and show forgiveness if someone is really sorry. Trusting others lets us get closer to one another. We also have to put trust in ourselves if we are hurt and use our voice to speak out.

Types of bullying:

Bullying is repetitive unkindness causing sadness, pain and feel unsafe

- Physical
- Verbal
- Online/technology

Examples

Verbal	Physical	Online/technology
• Spreading rumours • Unkind words • Swearing • Malicious gossip • Intimidating those around us with threatening words	• Nipping • Scratching • Spitting • Punching • Kicking • Tripping over • Elbowing	• Posting a picture without consent • Being unkind • Threatening • Taking photos • Texting • Posting negative comments • Excluding someone from a group chat • Hacking • Catfishing

Why people might bully:

- Gender
- Race
- Disability
- Family
- Appearance
- Money
- Religion
- Where they live

Why people might become bullies:

- Jealousy
- Enjoy having power
- Entertainment - Thinks it funny
- Victims of violence themselves
- Worries in their life
- Friendship fall out

- They might not be a nice person
- Might have been bullied themselves
- To show off and look tougher than they are
- To hide true feelings
- To fit in and be part of a gang/more popular/peer pressure

The role of a bystander: A bystander is a person or people who watches another person being bullied and they don't do anything about it.

This could be because they are scared in case they get bullied.

I noticed if being a bystander, go get help from an adult or if it is safe ask the victim to join or tell the bully they aren't being kind. It is the responsibility of everyone in our school to encourage one another and ~~bul~~ build each other up and stand up for them safely.

Banter VS bullying:

Banter is playful teasing where everyone involving finds it funny. If they don't then it's not banter. Banter shouldn't come across mean or offensive.

Bullying is repeated actions to cause sadness and harm.

Examples

Banter	Bullying
• Joke such as nicknames or a funny memory.	• When they mean it. • When the joke is not funny and gets repeated. • Repetition • Comments about race, religion, gender, disability etc.

Banter with friends can...

- Makes them be closer to each other.
- To gain trust with someone
- = FUN =
- Build friendship

It's not banter if...

- The person doesn't think it's funny.
- Creates a negative reaction.
- The person feels uncomfortable.
- One sided.
- The person tells you to stop.
- Intended to cause harm

Using 'gay' as an insult:

Gay is where 2 men or 2 women have feelings for one another. Some people can say "That's so gay!" if a child misses a goal or if a boy goes to dancing or gymnastics. This insult makes no sense and isn't acceptable.

Speaking out:

Speaking out means to talk and tell a trusted adult about what is happening. You don't have to be the victim (person being bullied) to speak out; you can 'speak out' for the victim if you notice someone could be being bullied so that you aren't a bystander. If you feel sad or are hurt from anyone's words or actions, you should tell an adult straight away so it can be dealt with straight away. Obviously you can go home and tell someone at home but you shouldn't wait until you are at home to tell somebody first because otherwise the adults can't do anything and they could have! People at school can tell **ANY ADULT!**

This could be your teacher, an adult from in the office, dinner time staff, anybody! If you felt nervous or scared you could write down what's happened and your feelings to show an adult to help start the conversation or you could ask a friend to go with you to tell an adult. You could also go to Mrs McBeth directly.

Reporting/logging incidents:

Reporting/logging incidents:
In school teachers have to write about the incidents that have happened and share it with Mrs McBeth and Mr Taggart.
We have behaviour logs and incident reports that handed in. Our dinner staff fill them in too.

These tell you when, where, what, how and why something happened.

Consequences:

Consequences:

If any log/sheet is filled in by an adult, you must spend time with an adult (usually Ms McBeth or Mr Taggart) and reflect on your behaviour and think about how we can change our actions.

If a number of them are gilled in and there is a pattern, Mrs McBeth will contact your family to discuss your behaviour. Sometimes your family needs to come into school for a meeting and work with the adults to try and improve the behaviour.

If it doesn't improve, then you can end up on a behaviour report.

If your behaviour causes danger to other children repeatedly then it could lead to



Behaviour Log

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Please tick or highlight?

Where did the incident take place:	When did the incident take place:
Classroom	Before School
Playground	Morning session
Hall	Playtime
Field	Dinnertime
Outside of school	Afternoon session

What happened?

Consequence

JARROW CROSS CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL

Incident report:

Date:			
Name of teacher:			
Name of child:			
Date of birth:			
Place of incident (indoors or out):			
Type of Incident:	• Name calling • Damaging or stealing property • Violence/assault including punching and kicking • Teasing/ intimidating • Homophobic remarks • Biphobic remarks • Transphobic remarks • Racism • Remarks against disabilities	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
(TICK WHICH ONE APPLIES)			
Details of Incident:			