



Child-Friendly Anti-Bullying Policy

Created by the children in KS2

November 2023

This policy should be read alongside our Behaviour Policy and Mental Health and Wellbeing.

This policy will be reviewed by KS2 children annually and presented to the Governors.

Ethos:

At Jarrow Cross CofE Primary School our school vision is:

'Encourage one another and build each other up.' For this to work, we all need to take responsibility for each other.

We do have 4 very important Christian Values which are:

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

Our Values link to anti-bullying because we understand the importance of friendship. We also believe we should be honest about behaviour and show forgiveness to someone. Trusting others and putting trust in others is also important to help us deal with any type of bullying.

Types of bullying:

Bullying is repetitive unkindness causing sadness, pain and feel unsafe.

- Physical
- Verbal
- Online/cyber

Examples

Verbal	Physical	Online/cyber
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spreading rumours• Unkind words• Swearing• Malicious gossip• Intimidating those around us with threatening words.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nipping• Scratching• Spitting• Punching• Kicking• Tripping over• elbowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Posting a picture without consent• Being unkind• Threatening• Taking photos• Texting• Positing 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's 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.

Instead of 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 build each other up and stand up for them safely.

Banter VS bullying:

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

Bullying is repeated actions to cause sadness and harm.

Examples

Banter	Bullying
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jokes, such as a nickname or a funny memory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When the joke is not funny and gets repeated• Repetition• Comments about race, religion, gender, disability etc.

Banter with friends can...

- Make them closer to each other;
- Gain trust with someone and build friendship;
- **BE FUN!**

It's not banter if...

- The person doesn't think that it is funny;
- The person feels uncomfortable;
- The person tells you to stop;
- It creates a negative reaction;
- It is one sided;
- It is intended to cause harm.

Using 'gay' as an insult:

Gay is where two men or two women have feelings for one another.

Some people 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 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.

Whist at school, tell **ANY ADULT!**

This could be your teacher, and adult from in the office, dinner time staff, anybody!

If you ever 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 can also go to Mrs McBeth, Mr Taggart or Mrs Jackson directly.


Reporting/logging incidents:

In school, teachers have to write about the incidents that have happened and share it with Mrs McBeth, Mr Taggart or Mrs Jackson We have behaviour logs and incident reports that are completed when an incident has taken place. Our dinner staff fill them in too. These tell you where, when, what, how and why something happened.



Incident report: |

Date:	
Name of teacher:	
Name of child:	
Date of birth:	
Place of incident (indoors or out):	
Type of incident:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name calling <input type="checkbox"/>• Damaging or stealing property <input type="checkbox"/>• Violence/assault including punching and kicking <input type="checkbox"/>• Teasing/ Intimidating <input type="checkbox"/>• Homophobic remarks <input type="checkbox"/>• Biphobic remarks <input type="checkbox"/>• Transphobic remarks <input type="checkbox"/>• Racism <input type="checkbox"/>• Remarks against disabilities <input type="checkbox"/>
(TICK WHICH ONE APPLIES)	
Details of incident:	

 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		

Consequences:

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

If a number of them are filled 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 exclusion.



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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

3. Friendship

2. Forgiveness

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
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- 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 of 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 bully 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.

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- To gain trust with someone
Build friendship
- = FUN =

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- The person tells you to stop.
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• One sided.
• Intended to cause harm

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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.

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

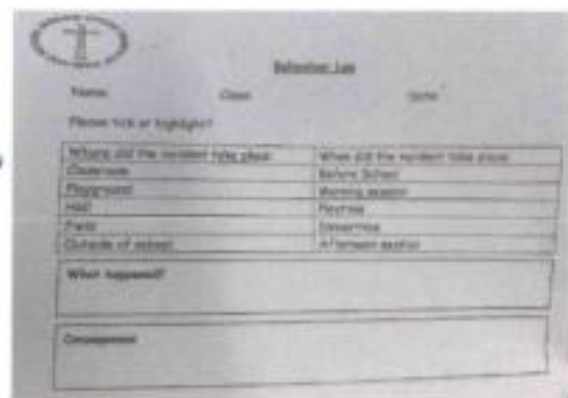
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If it doesn't improve then you can end up on a behaviour report.

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



Incident Log

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Please tick or highlight:

Where did the incident take place?	When did the incident take place?
Classroom	Before School
Playground	During lesson
Hall	Afternoon
Field	Evening
Outside of school	At home/parent

What happened?

Consequences



Incident report

Date: _____

Name of pupil: _____

Home address: _____

Age of pupil: _____

Place of incident: _____

Problem at school: _____

Type of incident:

- Name calling
- Damaging or stealing property
- Misbehaviour including punching and kicking
- Teasing/Intimidating
- Non-verbal contact
- Bullying remarks
- Verbal remarks
- Action
- Serious/aggressive behaviour

Results of incident: