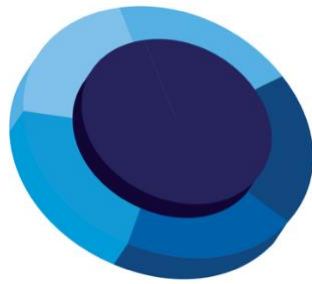


Harpurhey Alternative Provision School



Anti-bullying Policy - HAPS

Handling situations of Bullying (With regard to DfE Guidance: Preventing and tackling bullying)¹

HAPS is committed to offering a safe and healthy environment for the young people who attend activities in our centres and as a consequence of wider engagement with the organisation. Challenging bullying and early signs of bullying behaviour effectively will improve the safety and happiness of pupils, show that the organisation cares and make clear to bullies that the behaviour is unacceptable.

Safeguarding young people

Safeguarding issues can manifest themselves via peer on peer abuse. This is most likely to include, but not limited to: bullying (including cyber bullying), gender based violence/sexual assaults and sexting and prejudice-based or discriminatory bullying. 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 child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm'. Where this is the case, school staff should report their concerns to the local authority children's social care. In any case where staff are concerned that a pupil is being bullied, a Incident form should be completed.

We may need to draw on a range of external services to support the pupil who is experiencing bullying, or to tackle any underlying issue which has contributed to a young person engaging in bullying.

Although bullying in itself is not a specific criminal offence in the UK, there are certain instances of harassment or threatening behaviour that could be deemed as such.¹ If staff feel that an offence may have been committed they should seek assistance from the police.

Definition of Bullying

Bullying is behaviour by an individual or group, repeated over time, that intentionally hurts another individual or group either physically or emotionally and that is difficult for victims to defend themselves against.

Bullying can take many forms, but the main types are:

- Physical – hitting, kicking, taking belongings
- Verbal - directly by name calling, insulting, making offensive, prejudice-based, discriminatory or homophobic remarks either directly or indirectly, being made the subject of malicious rumours, threats
- Emotional - exclusion from social peer groups, isolation from games and activities • Cyber bullying – sending malicious emails, messages or text

1

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/623895/Preventing_and_tackling_bullying_advice.pdf

¹ Protection from Harassment Act 1997; the malicious Communications Act 1988; the Communications Act 2003; Public Order Act 1986

Bullying may occur in relation to individual characteristics or situations, such as appearance, a health condition, or home circumstances. Bullying can be in relation to the 'protected characteristics' as set out in the Equality Act 2010. These are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.

There is no 'hierarchy' of bullying – all forms of bullying should be taken equally seriously and dealt with appropriately.

Early signs of bullying

Although the definition of bullying refers to the repetition of bullying behaviour over time, it is crucial to recognise, challenge and record all single incidents of bullying behaviour, including where a pupil makes malicious, derogatory, prejudice-based or discriminatory remarks about another person. This allows bullying behaviour to be nipped in the bud. Where pupils do not respond to early sanctions or interventions and bullying behaviour is repeated, staff can quickly recognise and respond to emerging patterns of behaviour. Sanctions can then be escalated in line with the behaviour and sanctions chart, as detailed in the Behaviour Policy.

All such incidents should be recorded and reported on Incident forms. Logs must indicate that the behaviour is 'bullying' and specify its 'type'. This allows for effective monitoring and analysis of bullying or potential early signs of bullying.

Identifying where bullying can occur

Although in-person bullying can occur during the journey to or from school, e.g. extortion or theft of possessions such as mobile phones, most typically it takes place in school. At HAPS, there is constant supervision of pupils, and staff must be vigilant in identifying and dealing with any incidents of bullying as they occur. The school has the right to regulate the behaviours of pupils (as far is reasonable) when they are off the school site, so staff are empowered to impose sanctions for inappropriate behaviour that takes place on the way to or from school, or in the case of bullying, over the internet or phone.

Both boys and girls bully others. Young people who bully others can come from any kind of family, regardless of social class or cultural background. Any young person can be bullied and certain factors can make bullying more likely:

- Lacking close friends at school
- Being shy
- An over protective family environment
- Being from a different racial or ethnic group to the majority
- Being different in some obvious respect (e.g. stammering)
- Having Special Educational Needs or a disability.
- Behaving inappropriately, intruding or being an 'nuisance'
- Possessing expensive accessories such as mobile phones or computer games

As well as maintaining a high level of vigilance during the supervision of pupils, staff who suspect that bullying is taking place outside of these times or online, should bring any concerns to the weekly staff meeting.

Although the primary purpose of this policy is to protect and defend the young people who come to HAPS, it is important to note that bullying can take place not only between pupils, but also between pupils and staff, parents and staff, or between staff.

Effects of bullying

Victims may be reluctant to attend school and are often absent. They may be more anxious and insecure than others, having fewer friends and often feeling unhappy and lonely. Victims can suffer from low self-esteem, low self-confidence and negative self-image, looking upon themselves as failures – feeling stupid, ashamed and unattractive.

Victims may present a variety of symptoms to health professionals, including fits, faints, vomiting, limb pains, paralysis, hyperventilation, visual symptoms, headaches, stomach aches, bed wetting, sleeping difficulties and sadness. Being bullied may lead to depression or, in the most serious cases, attempted suicide. It may lead to anxiety, depression, loneliness and lack of trust in adult life.

Raising and reporting concerns

Pupils may raise and report concerns they have about bullying by speaking directly to any member of staff at any point during the school day. Parents/carers's and pupils may also report a concern using the interactive 'My Day' system, accessible while at the centre or remotely, via the internet. Using this system, pupils can request to speak privately to staff about an issue they are concerned about. Staff check each pupil's 'My Day' daily and can act on concerns immediately. At HAPS we aim to create a safe environment where pupils can openly discuss the cause of their bullying, without fear of further bullying or discrimination. Staff must ensure that they do not offer to keep any concerns raised confidential but work with the pupil to address their concerns in an appropriate manner.

Parents and members of staff may also raise concerns and where this occurs, a staff member should speak to their line manager in the first instance. For further support, they may wish to contact their trade union or professional association for support and advice. Any parent who feels that their concerns are not being sufficiently deal with may follow the 'Complaints Procedure' available on request.

Dealing with bullying – prevention and intervention

Bullying will be discussed as part of the curriculum and will be directly challenged and discussed with pupils by staff. Staff will actively encourage young people to talk about bullies and bullying and about any bullying issues affecting them. Bullying in any form will not be tolerated. All young people will be challenged on behaviour that is tantamount to bullying from the low level persistent putdowns to physical, mental and verbal attacks. The 'Behaviour Policy' outlines the specific strategies and sanctions that exist in HAPS for dealing with misbehaviour and bullying.

All incidents of bullying must be recorded on Incident forms. For pupils that are being bullied, the Concern form should be used. For pupils that are bullying, the behaviour form should be used. The entry should include the type of bullying, the sanctions and interventions put in place and the outcome. This information can then help us to monitor and review occurrences of bullying and the effectiveness of sanctions in place to address them.

Monitoring

By using information incident forms we will be able to monitor the effectiveness of our bullying policy.

The Head teacher should review occurrences of bullying recorded on a regular basis and act on any concerns. Discussion of this should be built into the monthly staff team meetings. Heads of Centre will report key information and analysis of bullying incidents to the Proprietor on a termly basis.

Maintaining a High Anti-Bullying profile

- All new staff read and understand the Anti-bullying policy
- All staff are encouraged to maintain a high level of vigilance around the likelihood of bullying taking place and to challenge and report all incidents
- Staff training is undertaken on a regular basis
- Opportunities are given for staff to discuss concerns during regular staff meetings
- Opportunities to discuss possible issues of bullying with schools, pupils, parents/carers and referring agencies are encouraged at all times