



## Anti-Bullying Policy – Maranatha Christian School

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### Introduction

The school seeks to promote an environment in which all students feel valued and accepted as unique individuals, in the family of the School Community. Intrinsic to our values is a belief that every individual is unique and of inherent value, made in the image of God. Our behaviour towards one another should reflect these values. The school recognises that conflicts in relationships can arise; such conflicts can be dealt with easily by staff.

The school therefore sets out to promote acceptance of one another through:

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- Everyday relational and devotional life of the school, where staff look to be proactive in fostering acceptance.
- The PSHE programme and through teaching in assemblies
- Promoting a climate in which bullying or the deliberate exclusion of others are held to be unacceptable practices.
- Taking seriously our duties under the Equality Act 2010, to make reasonable adjustments to support SEN or disabled pupils, so they are especially protected from bullying
- Teaching pupils that if they find themselves witnessing bullying, they should report this, and they should not 'walk by on the other side.'

In the case of bullying arising,

- All pupils are made aware of the routes whereby their distress can be communicated.
- Procedures, as set out in accompanying pages, are to be followed to seek to bring redemption to the situation.
- There is an expectation that all staff will operate proactively to cultivate a climate of acceptance, and thereby minimise occurrences of ostracising or bullying.

The school community ought to be a place in which:

- every child is unique with individual gifts and needs
- a relational atmosphere of love, acceptance and forgiveness is fostered alongside firm guidelines or boundaries

These values will require consistent attention and proactive action on the part of staff.

### **Bullying Defined: What Constitutes Bullying?**

Bullying is when a person uses strength or power to hurt or coerce others by intimidation (this may be physical, emotional, or verbal intimidation). The DCSF document 'Safe to Learn' states 'Bullying may be defined as "Behaviour by an individual or group, usually repeated over time, that intentionally hurts another individual or group either physically or emotionally." Such occasions include, the wilful conscious desire to hurt, threaten or frighten someone else (Bullying therefore involves the exercise of power and/or control over the victim). Bullying is as often verbal or psychological as it is physical; verbal unpleasantness should never be passed off as 'banter.' Bullying is often the result of prejudice against a particular group, for example, on grounds of race, religion, culture, sex, gender, homophobia, special educational needs, and disability, or because a child is adopted or is a carer – it may occur directly or through cyber-technology (social websites, mobile phones, text messages, photographs, and email).

While the issue of intent is linked to the definition of bullying, an individual who feels bullied may be the victim of continual actions of others which could be seen as inconsiderate rather than deliberate. Wherever a pupil experiences distress because of the treatment of others (including instances of bullying), the school treats such cases with due seriousness.



Any such behaviour during the school day or through media outside of school time operates contrary to the values of the school. As such it cannot be tolerated. The School's stance is to be clearly promoted to parents and pupils alike, communicating that we wish to tackle any occurrence redemptively, not only punitively.

The school will be particularly vigilant to both cyber bullying and prejudice-based bullying. This means that staff will pay particular attention to any mention of these issues arising and will raise them with one of the senior leaders immediately or as soon as they become aware of them so that the school can demonstrate a clear commitment not to tolerate such behaviour and practice.

### **Reporting and Recording Bullying**

Any member of the school community should report concerns related to bullying as soon as any incident occurs.

A child or young person should report such concerns to their class teacher, tutor, or other trusted adult in school. A child or young person may speak to their parent about such concerns, and as soon as this has been raised, the parent should contact the relevant tutor or class teacher, to report the concern.

Once reported to a school member of staff, concerns should be logged using the form in Appendix 2 of the behaviour Policy, and the class teacher will follow up the concern with the child or young person, communicating with the parents. Logs of poor behaviour, including bullying, are kept to inform strategies to prevent bullying and to identify any patterns. Communications are securely recorded by the headteacher. Issues arising are discussed and minuted in staff meetings, to support a team approach towards behaviour issues arising. Staff meeting minutes are monitored by the headteacher.

A bullying incident will be treated as a safeguarding and child protection concern where there is reasonable cause to believe that a child is suffering or likely to suffer harm, and external agencies consulted.

### **Escalating Issues to Senior Staff Members and Other Agencies**

Where there is no significant progress in a behaviour or potential bullying issue between pupils, where it is being dealt with by the class teacher responsible:

- After 2 weeks from the initial interventions with parents, involvement of the Headteacher in communications with both sets of parents as necessary
- Should no further significant progress be made, 2 weeks after these interventions, involvement of Headteacher and further actions decided
- Should no further progress be made, 2 weeks after these interventions, trustees will be informed and decisions on further actions taken.

A bullying incident will be treated as a safeguarding and child protection concern where there is reasonable cause to believe that a child is suffering or likely to suffer harm.

### **Training and Teaching**



Staff induction and INSET training develops teachers' understanding of our anti-bullying strategy and the current issues, so that the principles of the school policy are understood, legal responsibilities are known, and action is defined to resolve and prevent problems.

### **Sanctions**

Parents are seen as important partners in working with pupils to see changes in behaviour, and in supporting sanctions. Suspensions will be necessary in cases of severe and persistent bullying, and potentially permanent exclusion. (See behaviour and discipline policy)

### **Identify potential problems by:**

- Getting pupils to write from time to time about the school, how they feel about bullying and where bullying might occur.
- Identify areas in school premises where bullying could more readily occur, (such action to be carried out every three years). Arrange for such areas to be supervised more regularly.

### **Promote a climate where speaking ill of each other is discouraged.**

- Deal firmly and swiftly where you overhear pupils speaking ill of each other.
- Use such occasions to reinforce publicly our positive values.
- Ensure pupils understand that school does not accept bullying. Promote a climate of safe reporting.
- Establish safe channels of communication - e.g., through trusted friend, parent, senior student, or direct to teacher.
- Develop good parent-teacher communications. Provide information of policy to parents, ensuring all new parents and pupils understand the school's policy on bullying.
- Provide training for staff, whereby they are better equipped to ask the 'right questions'.

### **Dealing with Clear Instances of Bullying**

#### **a. If you come across bullying, what can you do? First steps: do-**

- remain calm; you are in charge. Reacting emotionally may add to the bully's fun and give the bully control of the situation
- take the incident or report seriously
- act as quickly as possible
- think hard about whether your action needs to be private or public; who are the pupils involved?
- reassure the victim(s), do not make them feel inadequate or foolish
- get written statements from pupils or staff
- offer concrete help, advice, and support to the victim(s)
- make it plain to the bully that you disapprove
- encourage the bully to see the victim's point of view
- agree strategies for punishment and correction with the Headteacher
- Clearly explain the punishment and why it is being given.

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- Consider carefully at an early stage the verbal and written communications with parents concerned

**b. Involving Others: do –**

- Inform school management and/or other appropriate persons.
- Inform colleagues if the incident arose out of a situation where everyone should be vigilant, e.g., unsupervised toilets.
- Inform/ask the Headteacher to inform both sets of parents calmly, clearly, and concisely; reassure both sets of parents that the incident will not linger on or be held against anyone.

**First Steps: do –**

- make sure the incident does not live on through reminders from you
- try to think ahead to prevent a recurrence of the incident if you uncover the trigger factor. If you must deal with bullying, what should you avoid?

**Do not –**

- Pass off unpleasant conversation or actions which has hurt another pupil as just being ‘banter’
- Keep the whole incident a secret because you have dealt with it
- try to hide the incident from the parents of the victim or of the bully
- call in the parents without having a constructive plan to offer either side.

At an appropriate point, before the pupils go home, all parents concerned in the incident are verbally informed of the situation, the action taken by the school, and the expectations that have been set in place for the future.

### **Where The Nature of Bullying is Less Clear**

When a pupil shows sign of being a victim of bullying, but there is no clear evidence of bullying taking place, the following procedure is recommended. It can be referred to as ‘no blame’ approach.

- The ‘victim’ needs to be made to feel that the complaints/concerns are being heard. Establish clearly how the pupil is feeling and why. Give him/her permission to share these “feelings” with others in the group. Get the pupil to understand that we are not seeing to blame anyone, but we are looking for everyone, including the ‘victim,’ to take responsibility for their own future actions. Talk to other members of the group either individually or corporately about how the ‘victim’ is feeling.
- ‘Were they aware of this?’
- ‘Why does he/she feel like this?’
- ‘What can be done to help him/her?’ Make them aware of the power of their words, - explain the ‘hearing’ process whereby what we say gets filtered by the hearers’ feelings and emotions - often to mean something we never intended to say.
- ‘Are there things they have said that could have been misinterpreted?’



- 'How can they communicate differently?'

Avoid use of terms bullied, victim, bully etc., in these discussions

Ideally, work towards getting the 'victim' to agree to sit with the 'bullies,' so that open sharing of one another's feelings can be expressed, forgiveness spoken out, and new intentions verbalised - in front of a third-party witness, unless this is an alternative to 'no blame' approach when working with a year group, the 'victim' may prefer to be helped by being supported by older students and by trusted members of their own year group, where possible.

It may be possible for the older students to achieve the same result, as a staff member, through a more informal approach, speaking on behalf of the 'victim.'

At an appropriate point, before the pupils go home, all parents concerned in the incident are verbally informed of the situation, the action taken by the school, and the expectations that have been set in place for the future.

### **Promoting Acceptance**

Promoting the acceptance of one another is an ongoing part of our role as teachers in Maranatha Christian School. Refereeing in disputes between pupils, bringing peace and restoration of relationships is often a daily occurrence. In bringing peace we will be encouraging pupils to forgive one another, respect one another and learn to accept one another.