

Anti-Bullying Presentation

Lainesmead Primary School March 2015

Jayne Peer – Parent Support Advisor

Tina Dee – Pupil Support Advisor



What is not bullying?

SINGLE instances of.....

- “Little Jonny is being mean to me/saying unkind things”
- “Little Jonny pushed me in the line”
- “Little Jonny won’t play with me”
- “Little Jonny tripped me up”
- “Little Jonny stared at me”

What is bullying?

- Bullying is intentional, repetitive, hurtful and an imbalance of power. If 2 children hold an equal amount of power, one cannot bully the other. This imbalance of power can come from different sources, including age, size, strength and social status.
- Children can hurt each other by accident. Bullying, however, is always intentional and meant to cause some sort of harm whether it is physical or verbal.

Different types of bullying

- There are 4 types of bullying;
 - Physical
 - Emotional/Verbal/Psychological
 - Social/Silent
 - Cyber

Physical bullying

- Direct physical bullying means hurting somebody's body or possessions. For example;

hitting

punching

pushing

spitting

tripping

taking or breaking someone's things

making rude hand gestures

Verbal bullying

- Verbal bullying means saying or writing mean things.
For example;

teasing

name calling

inappropriate sexual comments

taunting (a remark made to anger, upset or provoke someone)

threatening to cause harm

Social bullying

- Social bullying means hurting someone's reputation or relationships. For example;

leaving someone out on purpose

telling other children not be friends with someone

spreading rumours

embarrassing someone in public

Cyber bullying

- Cyber bullying takes place using electronic technology, i.e mobile phones, tablets, laptops, computers. For example;

sending mean text messages or emails

spreading rumours via email or social networking sites

sharing embarrassing pictures, videos, websites or fake profiles

How do we, as a school, investigate alleged bullying?

- Collect reports from a child or children.
- Collect reports from teachers.
- Collect reports from parents.
- If the information provided constitutes bullying, it will be passed to a member of the Senior Leadership Team to manage further.

How do we encourage children to behave positively towards each other?

- A Restorative Justice approach - by teaching children to resolve conflicts peacefully. At the same time, we need to hold children accountable for their actions, correct their misbehaviour and encourage them to make better choices in future situations.
- Encouraging the caring and nurturing side of our children.

PSHE and School Values

- PSHE stands for Personal, Social and Health Education.
- Lainesmead is a values school. Each month a new value is chosen by the school council and taught as part of our PSHE curriculum. Values include resilience (able to recover quickly from a difficult situation), thoughtfulness, communication, co-operation and respect.

How we ensure that children are included at lunch times?

- Play Leaders. These are a group of children from year's 5 and 6 who encourage positive play for all age groups.
- Football for each year group.
- Quiet area with games like chess and snakes and ladders.
- Plenty of adults on hand to offer support and encouragement.
- Group activities like giant skipping rope, stilts etc.

How can we all help our children to help themselves if they feel they are being bullied?

- To ensure children have a correct understanding of what constitutes bullying.
- Encourage victims to be outspoken and not suffer in silence.
- **Instead of retaliating**, speak to a school adult, e.g. Teacher, Pupil Support Advisor, MDSA (Mid-day supervisor), Teaching Assistant, Office staff etc.
- Speak to parents, carers, family members, friends.
- Place a worry in the worry box.

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