**ANTI-BULLYING POLICY**

**INTRODUCTION**

Bullying effects everyone, not just the bullies and the victims.  It also affects those other children who watch, and less aggressive pupils can be drawn in by group pressure.  Bullying is not an inevitable part of school life or a necessary part of growing up, and it rarely sorts itself out.  It is clear that certain jokes, insults, intimidating/threatening behaviour, written abuse and violence are to be found in our society.  No one person or group, whether staff or pupil, should have to accept this type of behaviour.  Only when all issues of bullying are addressed, will a child best be able to benefit from the opportunities available at the school.

**WHY IS AN ANTI-BULLYING POLICY NECESSARY?**

The School believes that its pupils have the right to learn in a supportive, caring and safe environment without the fear of being bullied.  All institutions, both large and small contain some numbers of pupils with the potential for bullying behaviour.  If a school is well disciplined and organised, it can minimise the occurrence of bullying.  The school also has a clear policy on the promotion of good citizenship, where it is made clear that bullying is a form of anti-social behaviour.  It is WRONG and will not be tolerated.  It is important therefore that the School has a clear written policy to promote this belief, where both pupils and parents/guardians are fully aware that any bullying complaints will be dealt with firmly, fairly and promptly.

WHAT IS BULLYING

Bullying can occur through several types of anti-social behaviour.  It can be:-

a)      **PHYSICAL** – a child can be physically punched, kicked, hit, spat at, etc.

b)      **VERBAL –**abuse can take the form of name calling.  It may be directed towards gender, physical/social disability, or personality, etc.

c)      **EXCLUSION** – a child can be bullied simply by being excluded from discussions/activities, with those they believe to be their friends.

d)     **DAMAGE TO PROPERTY OR THEFT**– pupils may have their property damaged or stolen.  Physical threats may be used by the bully in order that the pupil hands over property to them.

WHAT CAN YOU DO IF YOU ARE BEING BULLIED?

**Remember your silence is the bully’s greatest weapon.**

a)      Tell yourself that you do not deserve to be bullied, and it is WRONG.

b)      Be proud of who you are.  It is good to be individual.

c)      Try not to show that you are upset.  It is hard but a bully thrives on someone’s fear.

d)     Stay with a group of friends/people.  There is safety in numbers.

e)      Be assertive – shout “NO” walk confidently away.  Go straight to a teacher or member of staff.

f)       Fighting back may make things worse.  If you decide to fight back, talk to a teacher or parent/guardian first.

g)      Generally it is best to tell an adult you trust straight away.  You will get immediate support.

Teachers will take you seriously and will deal with bullies in a way which will end the bullying and will not make things worse for you.

**IF YOU KNOW SOMEONE IS BEING BULLIED**

a)      TAKE ACTION.  Watching and doing nothing looks as if you are on the side of the bully.  It makes the victim feel more unhappy and on there own.

b)      If you feel you cannot get involved, tell an adult immediately.  Teachers have ways of dealing with the bully without getting you into trouble.

c)      Do not be, or pretend to be, friends with a bully.

AS A PARENT

a)      Look for unusual behaviour in your children.  For example, they may suddenly not wish to attend school, feel ill regularly, or not complete work to their normal standard.

b)      Always take an active role in your childs education.  Enquire how their day has gone, who they have spent their time with, how much lunchtime was spent etc.

c)      If you feel your child may be a victim of bullying behaviour, inform the school IMMEDIATELY.  Your complaint will be taken seriously and appropriate action will follow.

d)     It is important that you advise your child not to fight back.  It can make matters worse.

e)      Tell your own son or daughter there is nothing wrong with him or her.  It is not his or her fault that they are being bullied.

f)       Make sure your child is fully aware of the School policy concerning bullying, and that they will not be afraid to ask for help.

STAFF

Use any opportunity to discuss aspects of bullying, and the appropriate way to behave towards each other, e.g. the SPHE programme.

Deal quickly, firmly and fairly with any complaints, involving parents where necessary.

Review the School Policy and its degree of success. The school staff will continue to have a firm but fair discipline structure.  The rules are simple and easy to understand.

Do not use teaching materials or equipment which gives a bad or negative view.

Encourage pupils to discuss how they get on with other people and to form positive attitudes towards other people.  This includes a review of what friendship really is.

Encourage pupils to treat everyone with respect.

We will treat a bullying as a serious offence and take every possible action to eradicate it from school.

**ACTION TO BE TAKEN WHEN BULLYING IS SUPECTED.**

If bullying is suspected we talk to the suspect victim, the suspected bully and any witnesses.  If any degree of bullying is identified, the following action will be taken.

Help and support will be given as is appropriate to both the victims and the bullies.

We support the victims in the following ways:-

* By offering them an immediate opportunity to talk about the experience with their class teacher, or another teacher if they choose.
* Informing the victims’ parents/guardians
* By offering continuing support when they feel they need it.
* By taking one or more of the four disciplinary steps described below to prevent more bullying.

We also discipline, yet try to help the **bullies**in the following ways:

* By talking about what happened, to discover why they became involved.
* Informing the bullies’ parents/guardians.
* By continuing to work with the bullies in order to get rid of prejudiced attitudes as far as possible.
* By taking one or more of the four disciplinary steps described below to prevent more bullying.

**DISCIPLINARY STEPS (In line with the School Discipline Document)**

1. They will be warned officially to stop offending.
2. Informing the bullies’ parents/guardians and seek their support
3. If they do not stop bullying they will be suspended for a minor fixed period. (1 – 5 days).
4. If they then carry on they will be recommended for suspension for a major fixed period. (5 days +).