

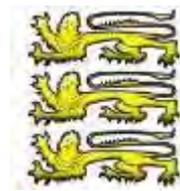


Dronfield Henry Fanshawe School

Anti-Bullying Guidance

Information for students, parents/carers and staff

3Rs@DHFS: Responsibility, Resilience and Reflection





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3Rs@DHFS: Responsibility, Resilience and Reflection

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Overview

We want our students to:

- Be resilient, reflective and to take responsibility for what they do
- Be motivated and enjoy learning
- Feel confident, safe and valued
- Be friendly, respectful, caring and polite
- Develop and demonstrate skills and attitudes that will allow them to participate fully in and contribute positively to life in modern Britain

In a school:

- That fosters individual talents and abilities in every child
- That is safe and happy
- That has the highest expectations for itself, our staff and students
- That values the role parents and carers play
- That is continually striving to improve

Anti-bullying policy and procedures

Dronfield Henry Fanshawe School is committed to reducing the number of bullying incidents in school, acting swiftly and effectively when bullying does occur and developing the skills and confidence of students so that our young people feel safe and happy.

Bullying will not be tolerated in our school.

Our anti-bullying policy creates a framework to help us achieve our aims for students and the school. To read the full anti-bullying policy and procedures, please refer to the school web-site.

[file:///C:/Users/nmcguinness/Downloads/Anti-Bullying%20Policy%20&%20Procedures%20\(3\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/nmcguinness/Downloads/Anti-Bullying%20Policy%20&%20Procedures%20(3).pdf)



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What is bullying?

The Diana Award (a nationally recognised anti-bullying foundation) defines bullying as, “Repeated negative behaviour that is intended to make others feel upset, uncomfortable or unsafe.” This can happen in 3 forms:

Verbal	Indirect	Physical
<p>‘The repeated negative use of speech or verbal gestures to intentionally hurt others.’</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Hurtful words, offensive language, swearing, discriminatory language.</p>	<p>‘The repeated negative use of actions which are neither verbal nor physical to intentional hurt others.’</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Isolating someone, rumours, sharing secrets, cyber-bullying, damaging/taking someone’s property, physical; intimidation.</p>	<p>‘The repeated negative use of body contact to intentionally hurt others.’</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Kicking, punching, pinching, slapping, tripping someone over.</p>



Bullying type behaviour can be verbal, physical, psychological or cyber-based using mobile phones, internet, social media including; Facebook, Twitter, TikTok, Instagram, Snapchat, or YouTube for example.

Students are clear about what constitutes bullying, and through the school council, and their roles as anti-bullying ambassadors, actively take steps to prevent it from happening. The school’s documentation indicates that bullying is exceptionally rare. Students confirm that when bullying does occur, adults respond quickly to deal successfully with isolated events. (External Review, June 2014)



Advice for students



What should I do if I am being bullied?

Respect yourself and do not tolerate it when someone is making you feel unhappy by what they are doing.

- Tell them to stop – be assertive, but not aggressive.
- Do not retaliate (fight back or do the same as them), this will make your behaviour no better than theirs. You may be excluded if you hit someone even though they are bullying you. **We do not resolve conflicts in our school with violence.**
- Tell a friend or your parent/carer.
- Tell an Anti-Bullying Ambassador.
- Tell your form mentor or another member of staff you trust.
- Call the school anti-bullying hotline **01246 581134**
- E-mail the school on **bullying@dronfield.derbyshire.sch.uk**

What happens if you report bullying?

Our anti-bullying policy is clear. Staff will always listen to a student if they want to tell them about bullying. A student can ask for advice but no action yet.

If a student wants action taken then:

- The incident is investigated and recorded
- The student who alleged to be engaging in bullying behaviour is issued a formal verbal warning.
- Bullying persists; report it again.
- The person who is alleged to be engaging in bullying behaviour will receive a Headteacher's detention.
- Bullying persists further; parents/carers will be invited in to school, and the student may be excluded.
- Records of the bullying incident account will remain in the school's anti-bullying log until you leave school.

What if reporting bullying makes things worse?

Evidence suggests that 9 times out of 10, a formal verbal warning will end the bullying behaviour. In some cases, the bullying may continue or get worse. Students should continue to tell staff about bullying incidents so that more serious action can be taken. If the bullying student repeatedly ignores warnings given to them, the Headteacher may permanently exclude a student

Students are clear about what constitutes bullying, and through the school council, and their roles as anti-bullying ambassadors, actively take steps to prevent it from happening.
(External Review, June 2014)

"The school is very good at sorting out and dealing with bullying...the posters, slideshows, films you show us really tell me never to bully anyone"

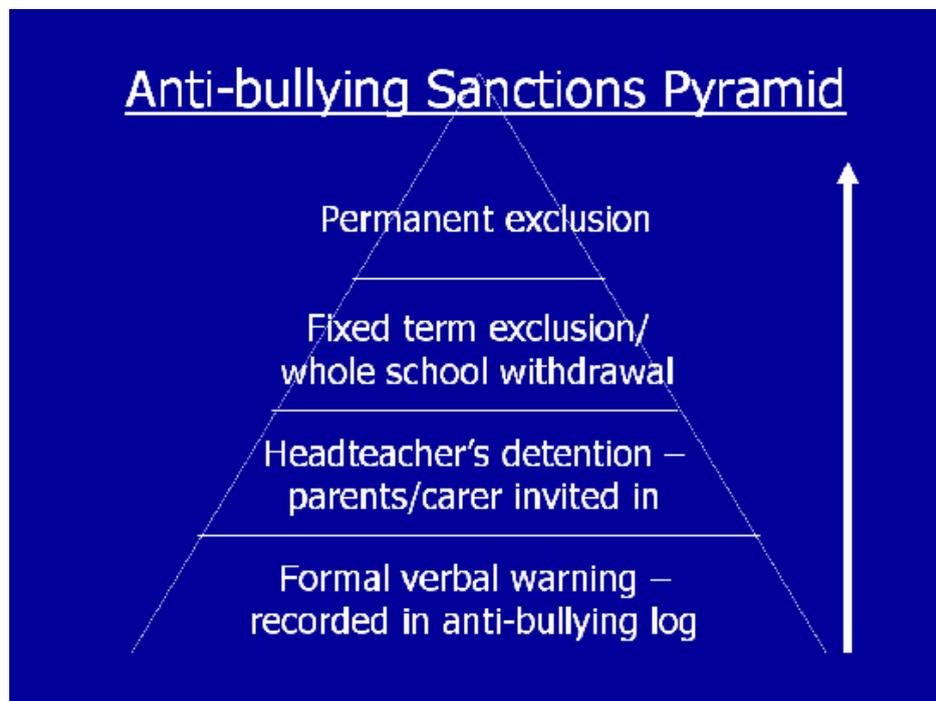


Our message to students who bully others

If you are identified as being involved in bullying, sanctions could include:

- Formal verbal warning - recorded in the School's Anti-bullying log
- Attend a meeting with your parents/carers
- Headteacher's detention
- Internal Seclusion
- Fixed Term Exclusion

Bullying is not acceptable. Bullying will not be tolerated at our school.



The sanction for bullying will depend upon the type and frequency of the bullying behaviour.



Advice for parents/carers

Is your child being bullied?

It is difficult to be 100% sure if a young person is the target of bullying behaviour, but here are some signs to look out for:

- Being frightened to travel to or from school
- Asking to be driven to school
- Unwillingness to attend school
- Truancy
- Becoming anxious or lacking confidence
- Saying that they feel ill in the morning
- Decreased involvement in school work
- Returning home with torn clothes or damaged possessions
- Missing possessions
- Missing dinner money
- Asking for extra money or stealing
- Cuts or bruises
- Lack of appetite
- Unwillingness to use the internet or mobile devices
- Becoming agitated when receiving calls or text messages
- Lack of eye contact
- Becoming short tempered
- Change in behaviour and attitude at home

What if you suspect your child is being bullied?

Often, children, especially teenagers are reluctant to talk about school and certain aspects of their private life that they feel embarrassed by.

Here is some guidance on how to communicate with a teenage child:

- Don't fire questions at your child as soon as you see them, try an open question like "Is there anything you want to tell me about your day?". This shows that you are interested
- Respect your child's privacy. If you give them time and space and respect their privacy they are more likely to confide in you
- Find the best listening time for both you and your child. Often it is just before they go to bed



- Let your child know that you understand how they feel, don't immediately try to solve all their problems
- Don't be too critical or brush their problems aside. What might appear small to you may feel very significant to them.

What if your child is being bullied?

As a parent you may feel angry or upset if you discover that your child is being bullied.

Here are some guidelines that might help you deal with the situation:

- The first and most important step is to listen to your child
- Don't dismiss their experience as part of growing up. It is a good idea to suggest to your child that they keep a diary of bullying incidents so that they have concrete facts and frequency to present to staff at school if necessary
- Talk to your child about what they want to happen next. They might simply want your advice, or they might want you to help them tell staff at school
- Do not encourage them to fight back. Retaliation makes your child's behaviour the same as the bully's and will not be tolerated by school. **We do not resolve conflicts in our school with violence**
- Tell a member of staff your child trusts
- Make a note of what action school staff intends to take and keep in touch with the school. Let staff know if things improve, continue the same or get worse
- Be realistic about your expectations from school. It may take time to resolve problems.
- If you are not happy with the response from staff, do not give up. If necessary, speak to a senior member of staff or the Headteacher



In school support

Anti-bullying hotline	01246 581134	Telephone and answer phone
Anti-bullying email	bullying@dronfield.derbyshire.sch.uk	Direct to senior leadership
Anti-bullying ambassadors	Anti-bullyingAmbassadors@dronfield.derbyshire.sch.uk	Trained student ambassadors
House teams	BaggaleyHouseTeam@dronfield.derbyshire.sch.uk BuxtonHouseTeam@dronfield.derbyshire.sch.uk GosforhthouseTeam@dronfield.derbyshire.sch.uk FanshaweHouseTeam@dronfield.derbyshire.sch.uk MillicanHouseTeam@dronfield.derbyshire.sch.uk SpavenHouseTeam@dronfield.derbyshire.sch.uk	Direct email to your child's house: Support manager Progress leader Senior leader link

What if my child is a bully?

It can be very upsetting to be told that your child is bullying other young people. However, it is important to talk to your child to help them modify their behaviours as well as to reassure your child that you still love and support them.

It could be that there is a reason your child is behaving in this way. For example, has there been a recent disruption or change in your child's life? Is life at home difficult? Do they feel they are failing in school? Is your child being bullied as well? The bullied and the bullies are not often two distinct groups.

If your child has been bullying others obviously that behaviour has to stop. Try talking to your child. Advise your child to seek help and support from school to change their behaviour.

Contact ParentlinePlus on 0808 8002222 www.parentlineplus.org.uk for advice on how to support your child if they are bullying others.



Forms of bullying

Prejudice-based bullying

Prejudice-related bullying refers to any form of bullying related to the characteristics considered unique to a child's identity, such as their race, religion, sexual orientation, gender reassignment or physical appearance. These forms of bullying are not only targeted at an individual, but reflect negative attitudes towards a wider sub-community or group to whom that individual identifies with (or is believed to identify with).

Prejudice-related bullying can be separated into 9 characteristics unique to a child's identity, these are:

- Race or ethnicity
- Gypsy, Roma and Traveller
- Asylum seekers and refugees
- Religion or belief
- Learning disability/difficulty
- Disability
- Sexual orientation. Also referred to as homophobic bullying.
- Gender
- Gender identity. Also referred to as transphobic bullying.

This will be reported to the appropriate authorities.

E-Safety and Cyber-bullying

Technology offers unimaginable opportunities and is constantly evolving. Access is universal and increasingly more mobile. New technology brings new opportunities and risks, and students need to make informed decisions about online activities and use.

Cyber-bullying is when someone is threatened, ridiculed or embarrassed by someone using the internet, mobile phone or other technologies.

Mobile phone abuse

- Do not reply to abusive texts, e-mails or chat
- Contact your mobile phone service provider to report abuse
- Do not erase abusive texts/images. Save these as evidence for school or police
- Contact the police if the bullying involves acts such as threats of violence, sexual harassment, exploitation or child pornography

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Social networking abuse

- Beware of children having laptops in their bedrooms especially with built in web cams
- Check your child's privacy settings on social network sites; restrict access to "friends only"
- Become one of their "friends" so that you can supervise their "posts"
- Make sure that your child personally knows all of their "friends"
- Make sure your child knows how to block people and how to report abusive or offensive material
- Download the CEOP "report abuse" button onto your Facebook page
- Do not share personal details online

Sexual bullying

Sexual bullying is a type of bullying and harassment that occurs in connection with sex; it can be physical, verbal or emotional. The NSPCC has defined sexual bullying as "any bullying behaviour, whether physical or non-physical, that is based on a person's sexuality or gender. It is when sexuality or gender is used as a weapon by boys or girls towards other boys or girls.

Why is addressing sexual bullying important?

- Schools across the UK are experiencing a rise in sexual bullying both in and outside of school.
- Some experts claim it is as a result of the increasing sexualisation of children.
- If sexual bullying behaviour amongst young people is not addressed then it could lead to abusive relationships as an adult.
- Sexual bullying must be addressed and be reported to a trusted adult.
- Consent is when you willingly agree to a sexual act (from kissing, touching to sexual intercourse) with another person.
- To force someone into a sexual act without their consent is against the law; it is a sexual assault or rape. If someone forces you into a sexual act against your consent you must tell an adult you trust immediately.

Child Sexual Exploitation

CSE although not strictly a form of sexual bullying, it is a serious issue affecting young people throughout the UK. CSE is the abuse of children and young people up to the age of 18, where the young person is being manipulated, coerced or forced into engaging in sexual activity. CSE can be difficult to identify. If you have any concerns please raise the issue with school, the police or Call Derbyshire (Child Protection) on 01629533190.



What support can I access externally to school?

At DHFS we have a range of support systems parents, carers and students can access.

Supporting Organisations and Guidance

- The Diana Award: www.diana-award.org.uk
- Childline: www.childline.org.uk
- Anti-Bullying Alliance: www.anti-bullyingalliance.org.uk
- Family Lives: www.familylives.org.uk
- Kidscape: www.kidscape.org.uk
- MindEd: www.minded.org.uk
- NSPCC: www.nspcc.org.uk
- PSHE Association: www.pshe-association.org.uk
- Victim Support: www.victimsupport.org.uk
- Young Minds: www.youngminds.org.uk
- Young Carers: www.youngcarers.net

Cyberbullying

- Childnet International: www.childnet.com
- Digizen: www.digizen.org
- Internet Watch Foundation: www.iwf.org.uk
- Think U Know: www.thinkuknow.co.uk
- UK Safer Internet Centre: www.saferinternet.org.uk

LGBT

- EACH: www.eachaction.org.uk
- Pace: www.pacehealth.org.uk
- Schools Out: www.schools-out.org.uk
- Stonewall: www.stonewall.org.uk

SEND

- Changing Faces: www.changingfaces.org.uk
- Mencap: www.mencap.org.uk
- DfE: SEND code of practice: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/send-code-of-practice-0-to-25>

Racism and Hate

- Anne Frank Trust: www.annefrank.org.uk
- Kick it Out: www.kickitout.org
- Report it: www.report-it.org.uk
- Stop Hate: www.stophateuk.org
- Show Racism the Red Card: www.srtrc.org/educational