



ANTI-BULLYING ALLIANCE

UNITED AGAINST BULLYING

United Against Bullying (UAB) Accreditation



Godalming Junior School

Anti-Bullying Alliance's Mission

To reduce bullying of all children and young people (CYP) and improve responses to bullying by uniting the sector against bullying.

**Voice of young
people**

-

Membership

-

**Research and
evidence**

-

**Listening and
sharing**

1.

Campaigns

Anti-Bullying Week

Other campaigns

**Media and social
media**

2.

**Practice
improvement**

Programme work

Training delivery

Tools and reports

3.

Policy

Consultation

**Influencing
parliamentarians /
government**

Session today

1. Where we are as a school
2. Thoughts of staff members
3. Share initial action plan
4. Identify Milestones
5. Embedding Practice
6. Additional Help/Resources

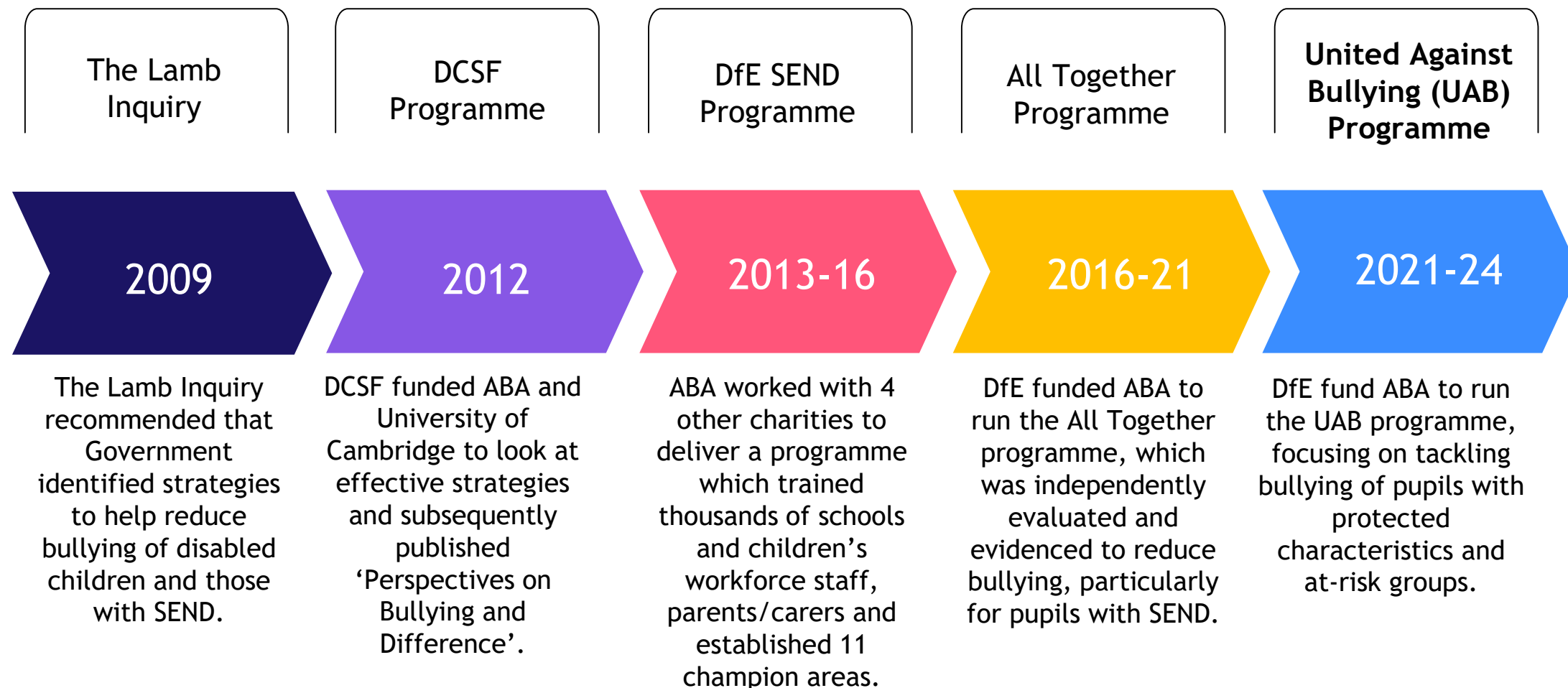
Learning objectives

By the end of the course participants should have a better understanding of:

- ✓ Bullying and its impact
- ✓ The groups of children and young people most at risk
- ✓ Strategies to prevent and respond to bullying

The United Against Bullying (UAB) Programme

Programme History



What is a whole school/setting approach?

A whole school approach to anti-bullying is cohesive, collective and collaborative action by an entire school community that has been strategically constructed with school leadership to reduce bullying and respond to it appropriately.



Key elements of a whole-school/setting approach

Whole-school/setting understanding of the issue



Consultation with the whole-school/setting community



Implementation



Monitoring, evaluation and review



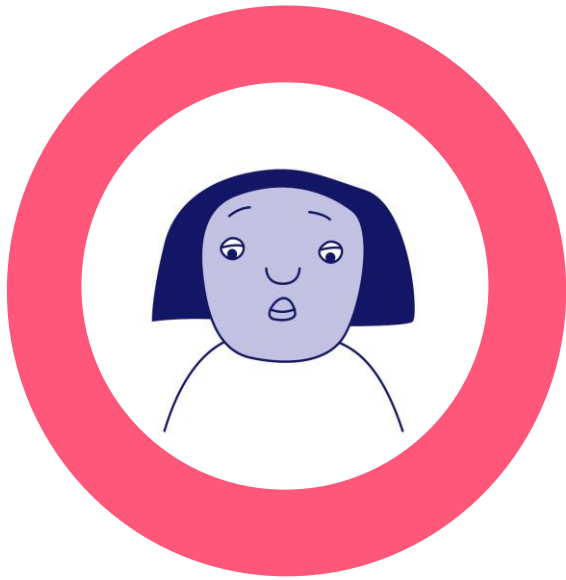
Barriers to implementing a whole-school/setting approach

Not listening and
understanding what is going
on in your school/setting

Not having
a leader/s or real
buy in

Not collecting the
right data

Not including everyone



Long term impact of bullying

Adults who have experienced bullying are more likely to:

- Earn less money
- Achieve fewer academic qualifications
- Not be in a stable relationship
- Be obese
- Experience mental health issues
- Perpetrate or be a victim of domestic violence
- Be homeless



What is bullying?

The ABA
(Anti-Bullying
Alliance) defines
bullying as:

‘The repetitive,
intentional hurting of one person
or group by another person or
group, where the relationship
involves an imbalance of power.
Bullying can be physical, verbal or
psychological. It can happen face-
to-face or online’.

Repetitive

Hurtful

Intentional

Power
imbalance

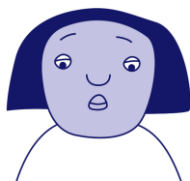
Power Imbalance: two friends fall out

No imbalance of power



insult

insult



Imbalance of power through repetition, threat, etc.



insult

insult

insult

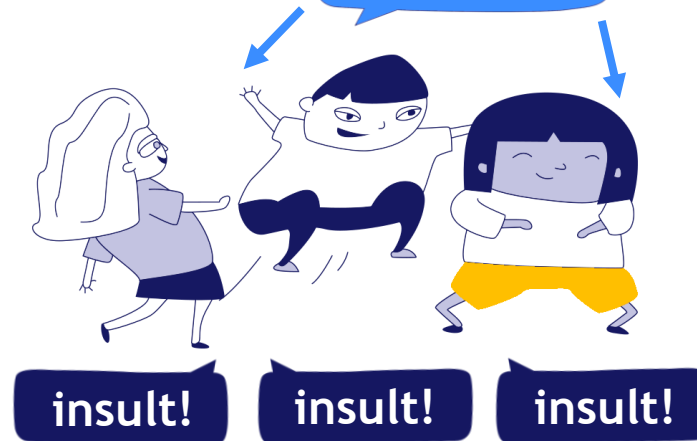
Stop it!



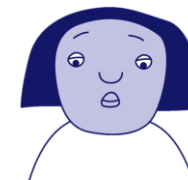
Clear imbalance of power



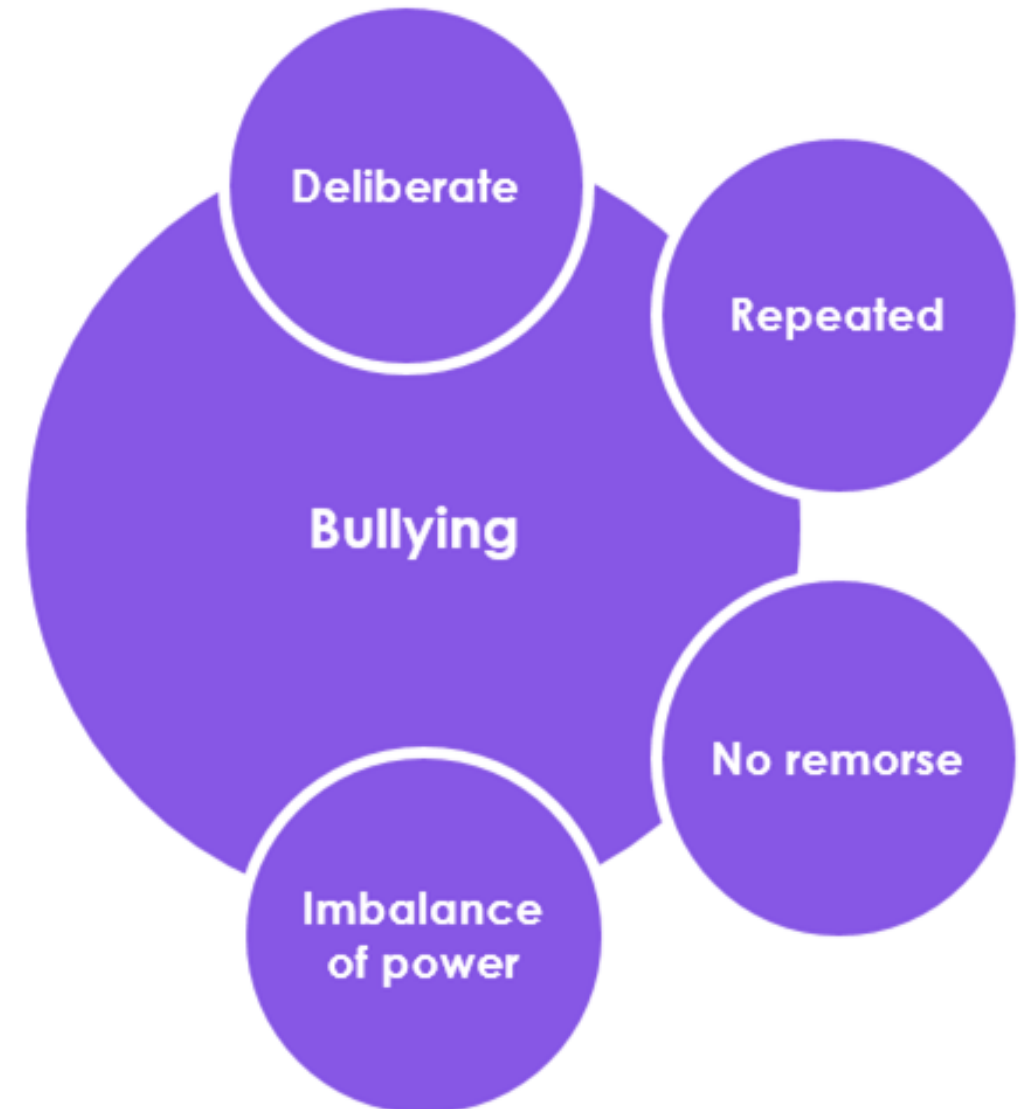
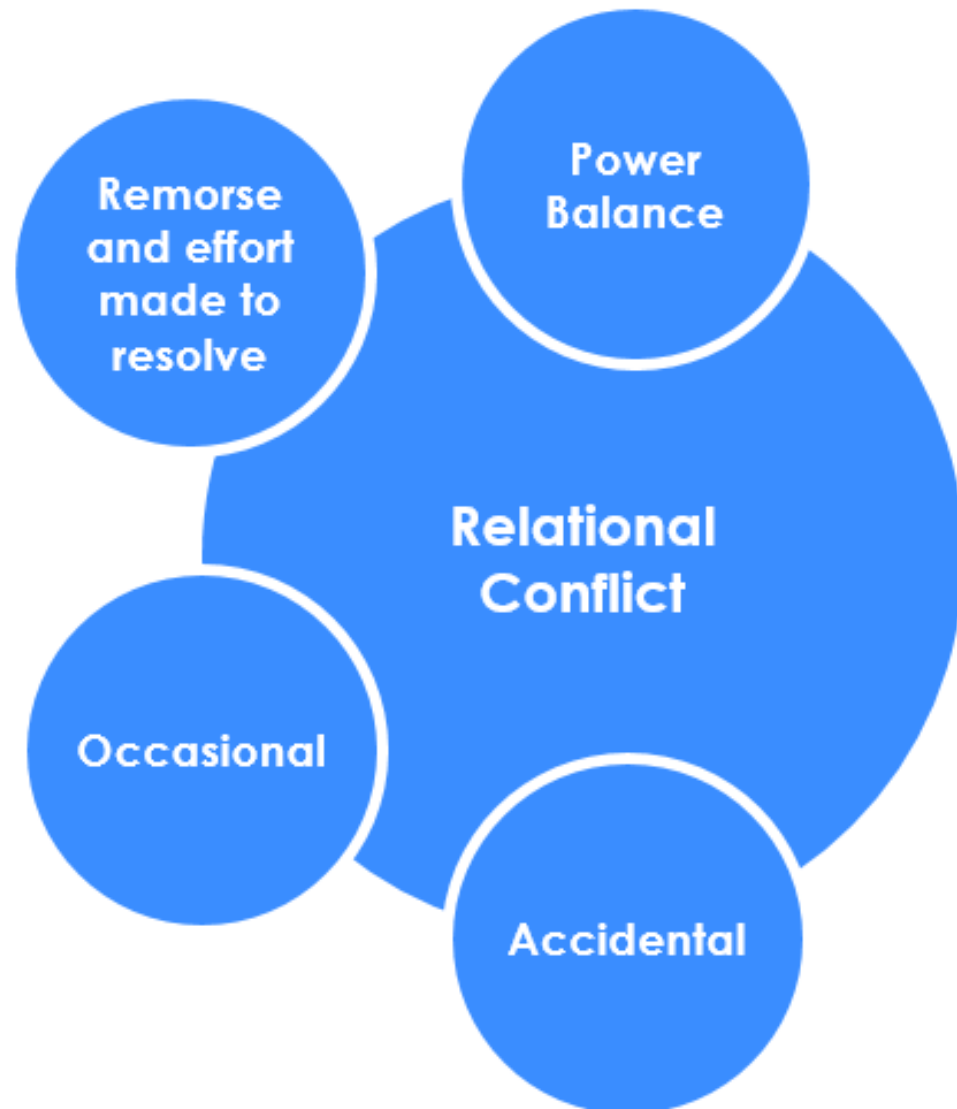
Rumour spreading



Stop it all of you!
It's not true!



Relational conflict vs. bullying



Activity 1: Is it bullying?

Is this:

Bullying? Not bullying? Need more information?



Jake spits into a can of cola and says he will make Ade drink it.



Abdul has autism and gets anxious about the rain when in the playground. Other pupils and a member of lunch time staff often tell him they can feel rain to wind him up.



Each time Grace walks into a room a group of other children giggle and whisper to each other.



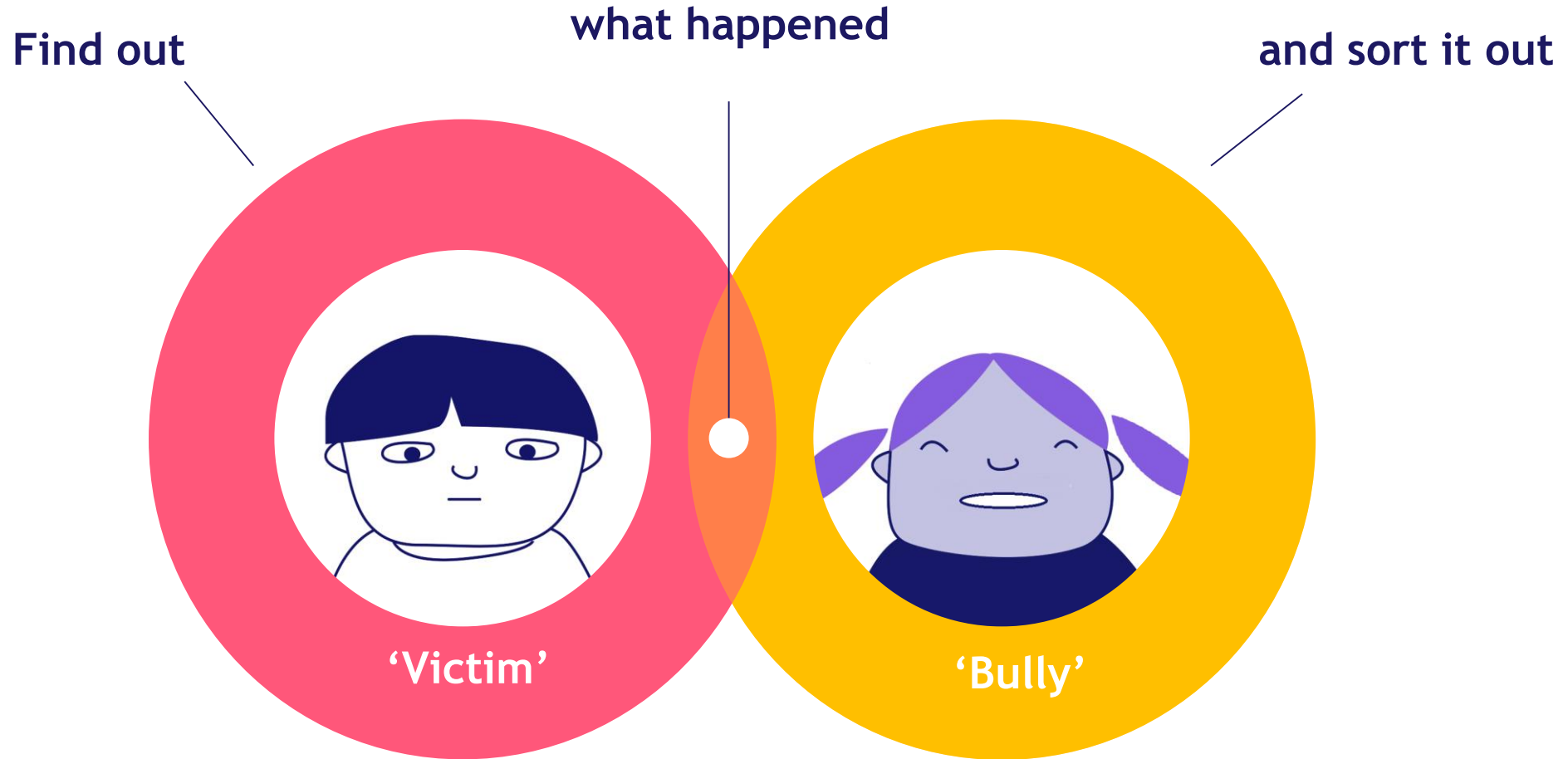
Repetitive

Hurtful

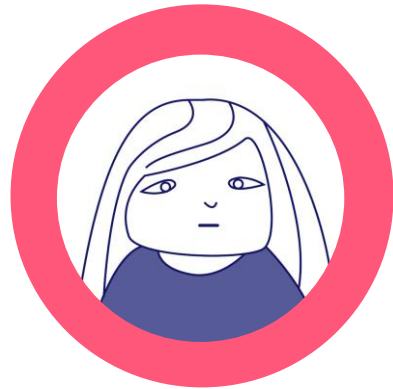
Intentional

Power
imbalance

The traditional view of bullying



Bullying as a group behaviour



**‘Outsider/
Bystander’**



‘Target’



‘Ringleader’



‘Reinforcer’



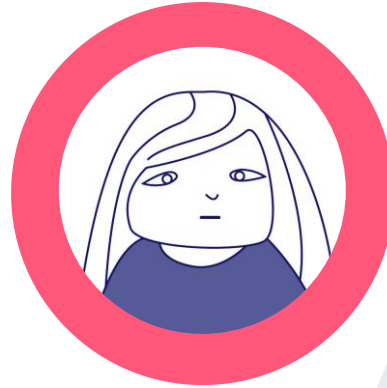
‘Defender’



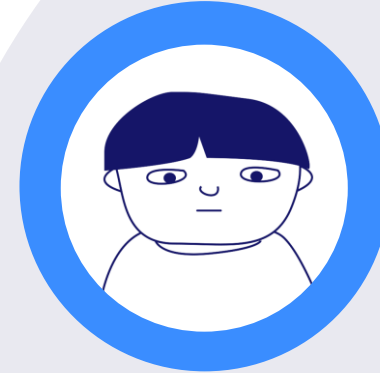
‘Assistant’

Activity 2: Bullying as a group behaviour

Do you think identifying these roles going forward could help you develop your responses to bullying situations?



‘Outsider/
Bystander’



‘Target’



‘Ringleader’



‘Reinforcer’



‘Defender’



‘Assistant’

Who's most at risk of being bullied?



Pupils most at risk of being bullied

Disabled CYP
/ those with
SEN

CYP
experiencing
sexual &
sexist
bullying

CYP
who are
or are
perceived as
LGBTQ+

Some race
& faith
groups

Appearance-
related

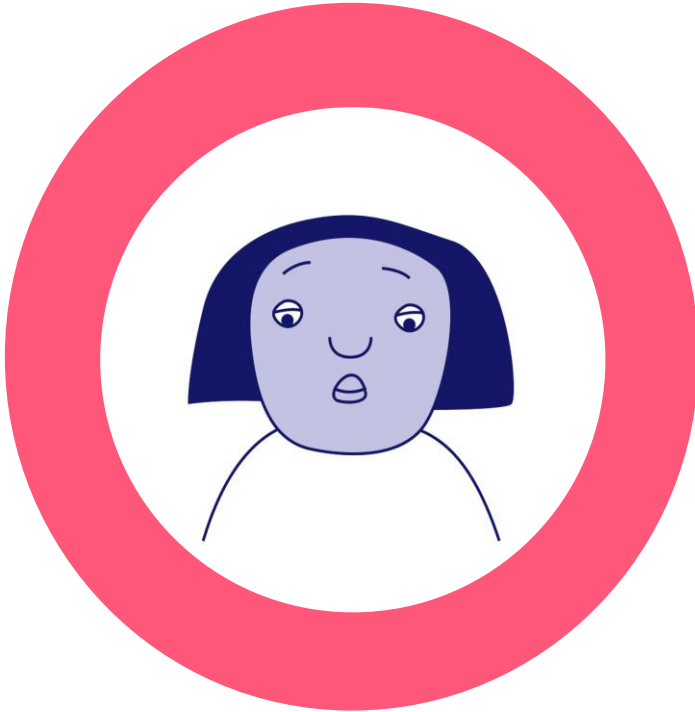
CYP on free
school meals

Young carers

Looked
after
children

What can make pupils more likely to experience bullying?

Individual characteristics



Relationships



The community



Pupils most at risk of being bullied

LEARN EQUALITY

LIVE EQUAL

Bullying is the **repetitive, intentional hurting** of one person or group by another person or group, where the relationship involves an **imbalance of power**.

Bullying can be physical, verbal or psychological.

It can happen face-to-face or online.

Anti-Bullying Alliance



0:00 / 2:31



Preventing bullying

Prevention - 4 types of strategy

Within proactive preventative strategies in schools there should be four main areas of activity:

1

Whole-school/setting approaches - led by SLT and fed throughout the school
- AB Charter, Values, RR agenda

2

Classroom strategies - Class Charters

3

Playground strategies - Playground rules, AB Charter, AB Playground Award, Staffing

4

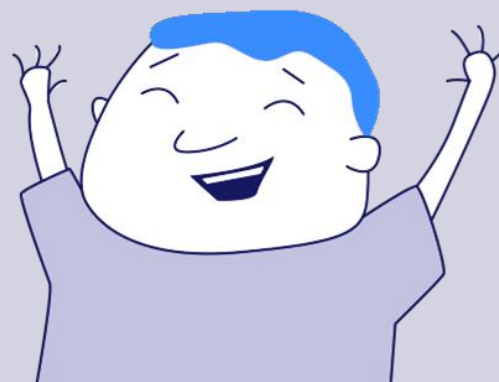
Peer support strategies - AB Stars, Buddies, House Captains, School Council

Three key elements



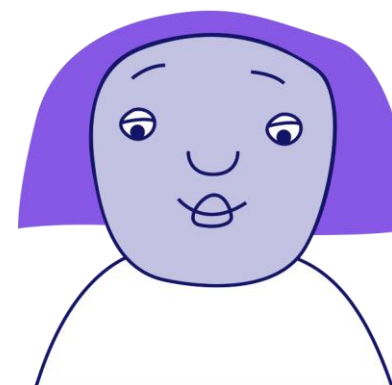
**CREATE A
RESPECTFUL
CULTURE**

1



**CELEBRATE
DIFFERENCE IN ALL**

2



**CHALLENGE
DISCRIMINATORY
LANGUAGE**

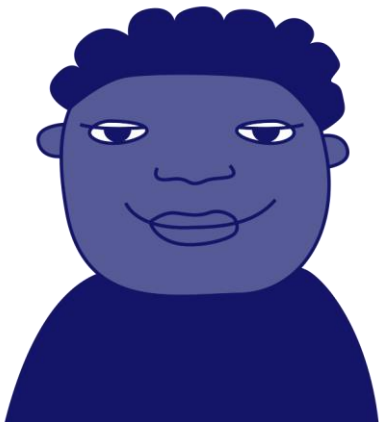
3

Some tips about celebrating difference

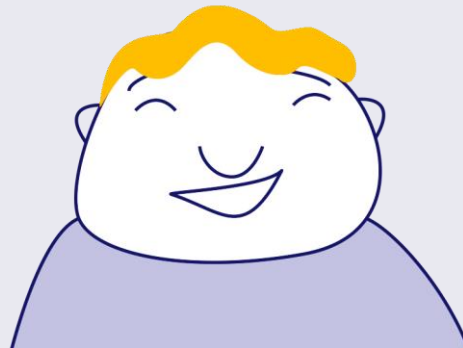
1. Celebrate the differences and similarities in all pupils and staff - informal and formal curriculum, 10Richment
2. Ensure all staff feel comfortable and confident - Policies, CPOMS, Communication
3. Allow children to talk about things that they find different - PSHE, Circle Time, Worry Eaters, 10Richment
4. Some children may need help to talk about the differences they have - Buddies, AB Stars, School Council, PSHE '5 finger check'
5. At the same time, other children might need to learn how to communicate with a classmate - Playtime?

Reporting: Where does it go wrong?

There's no clarity
over who to
report to / how to
report



Often we are not
believed; the situation
is judged too quickly
and/or not taken
seriously



There's a lack of
understanding about
what bullying is and
isn't - among pupils,
parents and
school staff



Why would a young person not report bullying?

- They don't think it'll be taken seriously or anything will happen
- The reporting system isn't accessible to them
- They're worried about your reaction
- They did something they don't want you to see
- They worry about ramifications



Reporting / recording: some recommendations

- A shared definition of bullying displayed throughout the school and known by all staff, students and parents.
- A variety of reporting methods that account for communication needs and allow young people to feel **safe and secure** in reporting.
- Ensure that students understand that it is their **right** to feel safe and secure in their environment.
- Collate data about **characteristics** of pupils, **where** bullying took place and the **type of bullying**. Consider recording decisions about whether or not an incident was deemed to be bullying or not.
- Expect to see an **increase in reported bullying** at first.

Effective response - what children tell us they want

To be believed
when they tell
an adult they're
being bullied



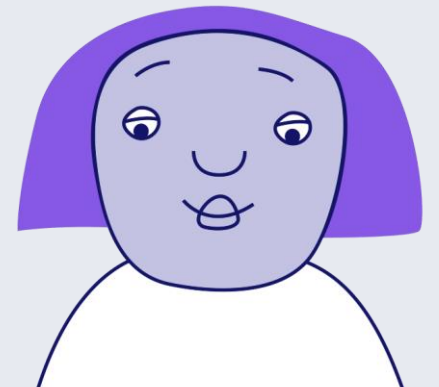
To be involved in
the solution - we are
often anxious that
teachers will rush to
punish and that this
will cause more
bullying.



For schools to
educate children
and young people
about why bullying
hurts



For the bullying
to stop. This is
more important
than who is
right or wrong



Restorative response



Where are we as a school? Thoughts?



Action Plan

Action Plan 2021-22



**Identify a
Wellbeing
Team at GJS**

**Identify
member of
Safeguarding
Committee to
have AB role**

AB Policy to
reflect ABA areas
as well as child
friendly version
reviewed
annually

Incorporate
outside bullying
incidents and
cyber bullying to
policy

Incorporate
prevention
into policy

AB survey to
be revisited
each year
and RAG
rated

**AB Parent
Surgery
session
added to
calendar**

**AB
Week in
place
during
the year**

Next steps

The United Against Bullying Programme



What difference does the programme make in schools?

71% of schools that took part said **bullying had reduced in their school** as a result of the programme. Our pupil bullying and wellbeing questionnaire showed that experiences of being bullied (victimisation) and pupils bullying others reduced over time. **The biggest reduction in bullying was reported by pupils with SEND.**



Wellbeing improved

for pupils involved in bullying (for both target and those who bully). Pupils who reported being frequently bullied, those who frequently bullied others, pupils with SEND and those in receipt of free school meals saw the greatest improvements.'



Pupils reported feeling more positive about school after the programme compared to before. Feeling safer at school was particularly prominent for pupils with SEND.



What difference does the programme make in schools?

- Staff confidence in preventing and responding to bullying had improved - **99% of schools**
- Colleagues were more informed about bullying - **95% of schools**
- Improved behaviour - **75% of schools**
- Improved attendance - **35% of schools**
- Improved attainment - **43% of schools**

- Pupils feel safe in school and know that an adult will listen if they have any bigger worries
- Bullying at GJS is rare and handled well - Children talk positively of AB Stars. As a result, children are equipped with skills to sort problems themselves
- **SMSC is very strong in the school with a strong focus on values, children's rights and exposure to 10richment activities**