



## ST PIUS X CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL

### ANTI BULLYING CHARTER

#### **Bullying: A Charter of Pupil Rights**

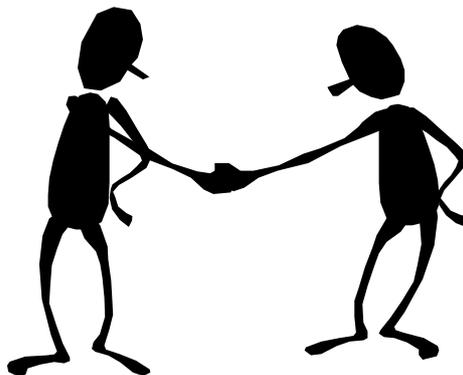
As a member of St Pius X, you have the right:

- To live your life in peace and safety.
- To be an individual and be proud of being different.
- Not to be bullied.
- Say 'NO' to anything you think is wrong.
- To protect yourself by ignoring others or by walking away.
- To tell a staff member if you someone is making you unhappy.

#### **Bullying: A Charter of Pupil Responsibilities**

As a member of St Pius X, the school expects you:

- Not to put up with any form of bullying.
- To work with others to stop bullying.
- To inform a member of staff of any form of bullying.
- Not to be afraid of reporting incidents, if you do nothing, it might suggest you are supporting bullying.
- Not to put up with bullies in your group of friends



# BULLYING OVERVIEW

## UNDERSTANDING BULLYING:

- What is bullying?
- Effects of bullying
- Risk factors for children

## ACTION TO COUNTER BULLYING:

- Dealing with bullying incidents- students
- Dealing with bullying incidents- staff
- Dealing with bullying incidents- parents
- Promoting an anti-bullying climate
- Safe and unsafe areas of our school
- Playground responsibilities
- When is it dobbing
- Helping the bullies
- Helping the victim



## **PROMOTING AN ANTI BULLYING CLIMATE WHAT CAN TEACHERS DO?**

### **1. Helping to create a social ethos in which bullying is less likely to happen.**

Personally modelling pro social respectful behaviour in interactions with students, parents and other staff.

Developing and maintaining good classroom management.

Ensuring that class lessons engage the interests of all students. (Sometimes student's bully out of boredom.)

Minimise situations in which students are unoccupied and unsupervised.

### **2. Actively discourage bullying.**

By being observant and responding appropriately when bullying occurs.

Where appropriate, informing staff members of incidents.

### **3. Providing support and advice**

By being open to listen to students who believe that they are being victimised (and their parents) if they wish to talk about it.

By offering advice or suggestions, when asked, or by providing specialist counselling help if needed.

### **4. Educating about bullying**

By facilitating class discussions on bullying at school.

Where practicable, developing in students' relevant skills in assertiveness, conflict resolution and peer mediation.

Reference:

'Stop The Bullying, A Handbook for Schools'

Ken Rigby 2001.

# What the School will do

## We at Saint Pius X will

- Keep adequate records of all bullying incidents (refer to next page).
- Work with the parents of the victim to assist their child being bullied in the future.
- Support the victim of bullying and assist the student in order to ensure that they will not be bullied in the future.
- Assist the bully to change their behaviour.
- Apply appropriate consequences if further transgressions occur.
- Work with the parents of the bully to establish joint strategies for behaviour modification.

# Working with Parents

A basic right of parents is to speak with school staff if they believe their child is being bullied at school.

When the parents of victimised children meet with school staff, the following points are relevant

1. Recognise that the parent is generally under a great deal of stress.
2. If a parent expresses anger directed at the school, remain understanding.
3. Make it clear that you do care and will do what you can.
4. Try to get the fact provided by the parent as clear as you can.
5. Point out that you will need time (try to be specific) to investigate the matter, but you will make contact again soon.
6. Assure the parents of the existence of a school policy on bullying.
7. Try to avoid getting into any argument, and don't set out to blame the parent, even if you suspect that the parent contributed to the problem.
8. Make it clear you would be happy to see the parent/s again, if required.

## With the parents of bullies

1. **Make sure you already have as much reliable information about what has happened as you can.**
2. **Share your concern about what has been happening to the victim.**
3. **Avoid suggesting that it is the character of their child that is at fault. Rather emphasise that it is aspects of the behaviour of the child that must change. Try to refer to positive aspects as well.**
4. **Be understanding but firm.**