

CONCORD COLLEGE COLLEGE

SUMMER SCHOOL ANTI-BULLYING POLICY

(incl. Child-on-child Abuse & Incidents involving the sending of nude or semi-nude images and videos & Sexual Violence & Sexual Harassment in Schools)

Bullying

Concord means “harmony” and the Summer School strives for a sense of community from all its staff and students. Concord College is committed to providing a supportive, caring and safe environment where the welfare of its staff and students is a priority. Any incident of abuse or bullying is not acceptable, falls far short of the high standards of behaviour expected of both its staff and students, and will not be tolerated. Anyone experiencing bullying is encouraged to report it. Any such allegations will be taken seriously, investigated and addressed. No member of the Summer School community should tolerate abuse or bullying or suffer in silence.

Given the vulnerability of Concord’s boarding students living away from family and friends, as well as the age range of our students and its co-educational and diverse student body, there is the potential for students to experience abuse/ bullying at the hands of their peers. For these reasons, particular vigilance is needed by all adults who work at Concord College in order to deter, detect and act upon any concerns about possible abuse. When accusations of bullying could involve the risk of significant harm to a child, this will result in the implementation of Safeguarding/ Child Protection Procedures and a referral being made to external agencies as outlined in the College’s Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy.

Child-on-child Abuse

Bullying between two young people can also be viewed as child-on-child abuse. This is covered by the College’s Anti-Bullying Policy. In addition, Farrer & Co published a useful “child-on-child abuse toolkit” document (updated in 2019) Pages 10-13 of Farrer’s toolkit contains some useful diagrams and a table which distinguishes between types of sexual behaviours: normal, inappropriate, problematic, abusive & violent. Page 11 contains a useful list of potential signs of child-on-child abuse.

A definition of child-on-child abuse is offered as follows on p.10 of Farrer’s toolkit (2019): “...any sign of physical, sexual, emotional & financial abuse, and coercive control between children and within children’s relationships (both intimate and non-intimate), friendships and wider peer associations”. Staff should recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers inside College, out of College and online. Even if there are no reports of abuse, it does not mean it is not happening. It might be that the abuse is happening, but not being reported and thus all concerns about child-on-child abuse must be taken seriously. Abuse is abuse and should never be tolerated or passed off as “banter” or “part of growing up”. Victims of peer abuse should be supported as they would be if they were the victim of any other form of abuse, in accordance with this policy. However, perpetrators of child-on-child abuse are likely to need support as well. While much child-on-child abuse is gendered, all such abuse is treated as a serious matter.

Some types of child-on-child abuse are: bullying (including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying) sexual violence and harassment; physical abuse; causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent; abuse within intimate personal relationships between peers; sexting (i.e. the consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nude images and videos); initiation/ hazing; prejudiced behaviour; online abuse and/or cyberbullying. In the case of cyberbullying, it is recognised that young people can be both victims and perpetrators of online abuse. Both victims and perpetrators are likely to need support following an incident.

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Some Signs/ Indicators of child-on-child Abuse:

- Failing to attend College, disengaging from classes or struggling to carry out school related tasks to a standard ordinarily expected
- Physical injuries
- Experiencing difficulties with mental health and/ or emotional wellbeing
- Being withdrawn or shy
- Experiencing headaches, stomach aches, anxiety or panic attacks
- Suffering from nightmares or lack of sleep or sleeping too much ·Broader changes in behaviour including alcohol or substance misuse
- Changes in appearance and/or starting to behave in ways which are not appropriate to the child's age
- Abusive behaviour towards others

Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children:

Sexual violence and sexual harassment (or “unwanted conduct of a sexual nature”) can occur between two children of any age and sex. It can occur through a group of children. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and the two may overlap; they can occur online and face to face (both physically and verbally) and are never acceptable. All Concord staff are advised to be vigilant and maintain the attitude of “it could happen here”. Addressing inappropriate behaviour early and adopting a zero tolerance approach can be an important intervention in preventing more problematic, abusive, or even violent behaviour in the future.

All reports by victims will be taken seriously, kept safe and never be made to feel like they are creating a problem for reporting abuse, sexual violence or sexual harassment. It is recognised that sexual violence and harassment can happen anywhere - inside or outside of College, online. Staff must be able to use their professional judgement in identifying when what may be perceived as “normal developmental childhood behaviour” becomes HSB (or Harmful Sexual Behaviour) or even CSE (or Child Sexual Exploitation). Other factors for staff to consider are: informed consent; any imbalance of power; possible coercion should be held in mind. Staff may need to consult with the Summer School's DSL, or a DDSL, as well as consulting “Sexual violence & sexual harassment between children in schools & colleges” (DfE, Sept 2021) as well as the SSCP Threshold document to help with their decision making. Four scenarios are likely: manage internally; refer for early help; refer to children's social care; report to the Police. Similarly, four outcome decisions are possible: unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious.

Bullying:

There is no current legal definition of bullying and it can take many forms but, in general, is a deliberate attempt to make another person feel bad. This deliberately hurtful behaviour, usually repeated over a period of time, makes it difficult for those bullied to defend themselves. It could be by threatening them, hurting them physically, frightening them or upsetting them. It involves someone having some negative power over the person who is being bullied. Bullying happens often, not just once. An alternative definition of bullying which does not require the intent to hurt on behalf of the bully is, “unwanted, aggressive behaviour that involves a real or perceived power imbalance.” Recently, with the increased use of social media by young people, the potential for “accidental” or “unintentional” bullying behaviours has grown considerably. Concord students must take particular care to avoid the danger of their online behaviour being interpreted by others as cyberbullying.

An awareness of the following types of bullying is necessary:

1. Physical (e.g. pushing someone around whenever they are encountered)
2. Extortion (e.g. demanding payment in money or in kind)
3. Gesture (e.g. giving someone “evil” looks)

4. Exclusion (e.g. not allowing another to be part of a group or activity)
5. Verbal (e.g. spreading stories or gossip about another person)
6. Cyberbullying (where information technology is used as a means of communicating verbal and emotional bullying e.g. text message; mobile 'phone pictures/video clips; mobile 'phone calls; e-mail; chat rooms; instant messaging; websites including Blogs and social networking sites like Bebo). The following definition of cyberbullying is offered by the DCSF in its "Safe to Learn" antibullying guidance: "Cyberbullying can be defined as the use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT), particularly mobile phones and the internet, deliberately to upset someone else. It can be an extension of face-to-face bullying, with technology providing the bully with another route to harass their target. However, it differs in several significant ways from other kinds of bullying: the invasion of home and personal space; the difficulty in controlling electronically circulated messages; the size of the audience; perceived anonymity; and even the profile of the person doing the bullying and their target."
7. Pupils are bullied for a variety of reasons – and for no reason. Specific types of bullying include: bullying related to race, religion or culture; bullying related to special educational needs (SEN) or disabilities; bullying related to appearance or health conditions; bullying related to sexual orientation; bullying of young carers or looked-after children or otherwise related to home circumstances; sexist or sexual bullying.
8. The Equality Act (2010) lists 9 "protected characteristics" which could provide a cause for bullying: Age; Disability; Sex; Gender reassignment; Marital or civil partnership status; Pregnancy and maternity; Race (including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origins); Religion or belief; Sexual orientation.
9. Bullying relating to perceived gender will not be tolerated at Concord. Three specific forms of such bullying are: homophobic, biphobic & transphobic. These forms of bullying can be defined as an irrational dislike, hatred or fear of individuals that are, or are perceived to be homosexual (-those sexually attracted to people of the same gender as them, or gay/ lesbian), bisexual (- those who find themselves sexually attracted to both male and female), transsexual (-those who do not fit with traditional gender norms and identify as belonging to the other gender e.g. a male who wears a skirt & make up).
10. Bullying can take place between pupils, between pupils and staff, or between staff; by individuals or groups; face-to-face, indirectly or using a range of cyberbullying methods.

Summer School Policy

No forms of child-on-child abuse or bullying are acceptable. Concord Summer School takes its duty of care for its students and its staff extremely seriously and will investigate whenever there are signs, or allegations, of abuse or bullying (as per the Student Rules and Behaviour policy). External agencies such as the Police, Health Specialists and Social Services will be called in as necessary. Many accusations of bullying and/or abuse could result in the implementation of Child Protection Procedures, as outlined in Concord College's Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy.

All students receive induction talks regarding the Summer School's concern for them to be safe, healthy and happy. They are encouraged to report any incidents of abuse or bullying. The Designated Safeguarding Lead introduces themselves and discusses the range of people they could approach (both staff and student) if they have any welfare problems or questions. Students are encouraged not only to share their own experiences, but to share their concerns about their friends and peers. The Summer School will also raise the awareness of the nature, causes and effects of bullying within its orientation sessions.

Staff should be alert for any changes of behaviour in students. Staff receive training in Child Protection and should be aware of the need to be vigilant for any signs or symptoms of abuse. Such concerns should be shared with staff concerned such as their Teacher, Boarding Parent, Summer School Director, Director of Studies,

Designated Safeguarding Lead or their deputies.

While the Summer School has not experienced bullying as a significant problem in the past, it recognises that incidents can occur and accepts the moral and statutory duties to be prepared to deal with these as, and when, they occur.

Specific advice for dealing with Cyberbullying Incidents:

Fresh challenges are presented by young people's use, misuse, or abuse of new technologies. Cyberbullying can be unintentional - as with other forms of bullying. However, the perpetrator can share electronic bullying materials and thus the bullying can be aggravated by the involvement of bystanders or "accessories".

Students who experience cyberbullying should be encouraged to store examples of abusive messages or images for use as evidence against the perpetrators. In addition, students should be aware of the means of stopping or limiting the spread of bullying material (e.g. blocking, contacting network managers/internet service providers and/or police).

Incidents involving the sending of nude or semi-nude images or videos (or Youth Produced Sexual Imagery - formerly referred to as sexting):

If it is thought that any messages sent between students could contain sexual imagery, then great care should be taken as it is possible that criminal offences could have occurred. Students are strongly advised against such risky and illegal behaviour. Colleagues investigating such incidents should consult the two useful documents produced by UKCIS entitled, "Sharing nudes Advice for Educational Settings" & "Sharing Nudes How to respond to an incident". -

Sanctions:

Specific sanctions should be considered for those found to be guilty of cyberbullying in terms of the College Policies for Computer Network & Access (Student Handbook doc. 7) and also Computers/Network/Internet/E-Mail Acceptable Use (Staff Handbook 5.1). Such sanctions could include banning perpetrators from having mobile 'phones and/or stopping students from accessing the College intranet or the internet. However, the deliberate, insidious and malicious nature of serious cyberbullying could lead to very serious punishments being imposed by the Summer School Director on both perpetrators and accessories. The perpetrator (and accessories) could well have done such damage to the College community and its core values of trust and decency, that the bully, or cyberbully and his/her accessories, might have brought their future at the College into doubt. They could be suspended or required to leave from the Summer School community as a result of cyberbullying. In contrast, it should be noted that there is no question at all of any punishment being given to students who experience bullying during their time at Concord.

The following procedure is to be followed in the case of an incident of bullying being either suspected or reported:

Procedure for Dealing with a Bullying Incident:

1. A written record of the Bullying Incident should be made by the member of staff receiving the allegation as soon as possible. If the alleged victim reports the incident by themselves, they should be convinced that they are being listened to, taken seriously, reassured that further action will follow, they are being supported.
2. The Incident should be reported to the DSL as soon as possible. (The written record should follow an oral report as soon as practical.)
3. The Senior Manager investigating the Incident will interview the victim and alleged bully separately and will make a written record of these interviews. Other interviews with students who witnessed the alleged incident(s) might also be necessary at this stage. Victims should be treated with sensitivity.

Anonymity cannot be guaranteed if the bully is to be effectively tackled, but discretion and reassurance must be offered.

4. At the discretion of the DSL, the parents of both the victim and the bully might be contacted at this stage along with the appropriate members of staff (e.g. Boarding Parent, teachers).
5. Consideration will be given as to whether an interview, or mediation session, involving the DSL , victim and bully would be appropriate and productive.
6. Appropriate punishments in the case of actual incidents of bullying will be awarded and recorded. Copies of Bullying Incidents will be kept in both the victim's and bully's student files. Support for the victim will also be provided. The causes of bullying should be considered with both the victim and bully in order to establish how to avoid a repeat of the initial incident.
7. A review meeting, or meetings, should be held with both the victim and bully within a few days. If there have been no further incidents, no further action is needed. However, if the review suggests evidence of further bullying, or provocation, then the parents of both the victim and bully will be contacted by the DSL at this stage. It is also likely that the Summer School Director will become involved at this stage since Major Punishments such as expulsion might be deemed necessary and appropriate. External agencies could also be involved as both necessary and appropriate under related College Policies concerning Abuse, Safeguarding and Child Protection (as detailed elsewhere in the Staff Handbook)

Publicising our Abusive Behaviour & Anti-Bullying Policy

Summer School's Anti-Bullying Policy will be published and disseminated to staff, students and Trustees as part of their Child Protection or Safeguarding Training, Refresher Training or Induction Training. The Policy is part of the Staff and Student Handbooks and it will also be publicised to parents via the Summer School website and parental online portal. A simplified version of the policy is available for students.

Adapted from Main Term Concord College Anti-Bullying Policy Section 11.2

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