

Anti-Bullying and Harassment Policy

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| Policy created: | May 2011 |
| Policy reviewed and updated: | November 2021 |
| Date of next review: | November 2023 |
| This policy will be subject to ongoing review and may be amended prior to the scheduled date of the next review in order to reflect changes in legislation where appropriate. | |

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1. Scope

This policy applies to all employees in schools and academies. It is intended to cover all forms of bullying and harassment which occurs both in and out of the workplace, such as on school visits or events, or at work-related social functions and on social media. It provides a clear statement of the school's expectations and intent in relation to bullying and harassment in the workplace, and a clear framework through which issues can be identified and resolved and appropriate action taken.

Within this policy, references to the school, Headteacher, Governing Board and the Chair of Governors will, for Academies and Academy Trusts, be taken to mean a reference to the appropriate equivalent within those establishments.

The recognised trade unions have been consulted.

2. Policy Statement

All employees have a right to be treated with dignity and respect at work and it is expected that they treat other employees with the same dignity and respect in return.

Bullying and harassment is unacceptable behaviour and unlawful. It can have a serious impact on both the mental and physical health of employees; it can cause serious problems for the school including:

- Poor morale and poor employee relations
- Loss of respect for managers and supervisors
- Poor performance
- Lost productivity
- Staff absence
- Staff resignations
- Increased turnover of staff
- Damage to reputation.

The school will not tolerate bullying and harassment of any kind of its employees by colleagues, parents, governors, pupils, other members of the public, or third parties (such as contractor employees). Where necessary appropriate action will be taken.

All employees must have regard to this policy and take appropriate measures to ensure that such conduct does not occur.

Employees who are found to be blameworthy of bullying and/or harassment behaviour will be subject to the school's Disciplinary Policy & Procedure.

3. Bullying and Harassment

3.1 General

Bullying or harassment is very personal, and it is important to recognise that individuals react to how they are treated in different ways. The perception and interpretation of the person who feels bullied or harassed is central to the consideration of any complaint of bullying or harassment. It is the effect not the intention that determines what forms of behaviour might constitute bullying or harassment.

Behaviour that is acceptable to one employee may be regarded as unacceptable by another. For example, making comments about an employee's appearance can be harassment if the recipient indicates that the approach is unwelcome and the person who made them persists.

Clearly, some behaviour is unacceptable in any circumstances and in some cases, may be unlawful, for example, racist banter and abuse. The context is irrelevant here and any use of it in the workplace will be viewed as gross misconduct and subject to disciplinary action.

The nature of bullying and harassment can vary. For example, it may be an isolated incident, or it may be a series of incidents (repeated behaviour is more likely to be covered by the definitions although a single significant act could warrant immediate action, for example, under the School's Disciplinary Code); it may involve one employee against another or a group of employees; it may occur in public, private or through a variety of forms whether face to face, written communication such as internet, email or by telephone.

3.2 Bullying

According to Acas (the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service), bullying may be characterised as:

"Offensive, intimidating, malicious or insulting behaviour, an abuse or misuse of power through means that undermine, humiliate, denigrate or injure the recipient".

Examples of bullying behaviour can therefore include:

- Behaviour that is offensive, abusive, malicious, insulting or intimidating
- Unjustified criticism
- Action taken without reasonable justification
- Changes in the duties or responsibilities of the employee to the employee's detriment without reasonable justification
- Misuse of power or position to undermine or intimidate the employee
- Exclusion or victimisation.

3.3 Harassment

Harassment is:

"Any unwanted physical verbal or non-verbal conduct which has the purpose or effect of violating an individual's dignity or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for that individual".

Harassment on the grounds of a "protected characteristic" will constitute a breach of the Equality Act 2010. The protected characteristics referred to are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Sex
- Sexual orientation.

Employees are also protected:

- On the basis of being perceived to possess the above protected characteristics, whether they have them or not
- On an associative basis i.e. because of their association with a person who has a protected characteristic
- (In cases of sexual harassment where unwanted conduct is of a sexual nature), from less favourable treatment because they have either submitted or failed to submit to sexual harassment or harassment related to sex or gender reassignment.

Employees may also complain of behaviour they find offensive even if it is not directed at them.

The following list is not exhaustive but provides examples of behaviour that constitutes harassment at work and is unacceptable in the workplace:

- Unwanted physical contact, ranging from unnecessary touching to serious or sexual assault.
- Verbal or written unwanted personal or derogatory comments including jokes, offensive language, gossip, slanderous correspondence, unwelcome sexual advances, offensive flirtations, continued unwelcome suggestions for social activity outside the workplace, suggestive remarks, and lewd comments.
- Circulation or display of offensive and/or inappropriate material including email.
- Any other unwanted behaviour or situation, rooted in the definition, in which the employee feels they have been subjected to harassment.

4. Protection from Victimisation

Victimisation is treating someone less favourably than others (i.e. subjecting them to a detriment) because they have reported harassment (whether formally or informally) or supported/intend to support someone in making a complaint of harassment, for example acting as a witness to harassment.

Victimisation is not acceptable and appropriate action will be taken against the person found responsible for the victimisation.

5. Confidentiality

Quite often, the material involved in a complaint of bullying and/or harassment will be of a sensitive nature. All those involved, including the complainant, the person responding and any witnesses, have a right to expect that the information which they provide will be treated in confidence.

Failure to respect the confidentiality of the process may be regarded as a disciplinary matter.

6. False or Malicious Allegations

Where it is proven that the allegation of bullying and/or harassment is false or malicious, the Disciplinary Policy & Procedure should be invoked against the person making the false or malicious allegation.

7. Procedure for Raising Complaints

If an employee believes they have been bullied and/or harassed, they should raise this immediately in line with the school's Grievance Procedure. The school will deal with any concerns raised about bullying and harassment in accordance with the school's Grievance Procedure.

Where appropriate, efforts should be made initially to resolve the issue through the informal stage of the Grievance Procedure.

8. Exclusions

This policy is not intended to preclude the exercise of normal management functions by the school, nor the issuing of reasonable and lawful instructions in an appropriate manner.

9. Policy Monitoring & Evaluation

The Governing Board should annually review the effectiveness of this policy in dealing with and addressing complaints of bullying and harassment. As part of this annual monitoring process, Governing Boards should consider the number and nature of complaints, the outcomes and the groups of staff involved and whether any patterns or trends are emerging.