

RATIONALE

At Greenwith Primary School everyone has the right to be safe. Greenwith Primary School endeavours to be an inclusive, supportive and ordered learning environment free from bullying, harassment and violence. Bullying, harassment and violence are hurtful and destructive. Physical bullying *can be seen*. Cyber bullying happens *behind the screens*. Bullying, harassment and violence continue to be issues of concern for students and their parents/guardians. It is everyone's responsibility to ensure all students work to reach their potential. Bullying prevents people from achieving their full potential and we are all responsible for stopping it. Bullying, including cyber bullying and harassment and violence, is not acceptable in this school and will be dealt with seriously and expediently. Greenwith Primary School will work with the school community and other services and agencies to support its students in being responsible and powerful learners/community members. One of the main messages we would like our students to understand is: to remember if the problem is not solved. If you don't tell someone, we will think everything is ok. "Speak: even if your voice shakes".

Communication is very important in stopping bullying.

At Greenwith Primary School, we aim to provide a safe and supportive environment for all students regardless of family situation or circumstance. Our school is inclusive of all family relationships and we are proactive in reaching out to all groups without discriminating on grounds of nationality, race, religion, disability or sexual orientation. All students, staff and families have a right to feel safe and belong as part of the school community.

DEFINITIONS

Bullying is ongoing, targeted and repetitive behaviour: A repeated, unjustifiable behaviour that may be physical, verbal or psychological. It is intended to cause fear, distress or harm to another, take away someone's power or safety and is conducted by a more powerful individual or group against a less powerful individual or group.

Harassment: Harassment is behaviour that targets an individual or group due to their identity, race, culture or ethnic origin; religion; physical characteristics; gender; sexual orientation; marital, parenting or economic status; age; ability or disability and that offends, humiliates, intimidates or creates a hostile environment. Harassment may be an ongoing pattern of behaviour, or it may be a single act. It may be directed randomly or towards the same person(s). It may be intentional or unintentional, i.e. words or actions that offend and distress one person may be genuinely regarded by the person doing them as minor or harmless. Harassment is unacceptable and needs to be addressed as part of creating a safe school but it would not be considered bullying if any one or more of the following two features were present:

- it occurred only once and was not part of a repeated pattern (however, targeted at same individual or same behaviour targeted at others would be considered bullying)
- it (genuinely) was not intended to offend, demean, annoy, alarm or abuse

Violence: Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against another person(s) that results in psychological harm, injury or in some cases death. Violence may involve provoked or unprovoked acts and can be a single incident, a random act or can occur over time.

Discrimination: Discrimination occurs when people are treated less favourably than others because of their race, culture or ethnic origin; religion; physical characteristics; gender; sexual orientation; marital, parenting or economic status; age; ability or disability. Discrimination is often ongoing and commonly involves exclusion or rejection.

TYPES OF BULLYING

Bullying is an ongoing, targeted and repetitive behaviour. Bullying can be:

- Physical (hitting, kicking, pushing, strangling, throwing things)
- Verbal (name calling, teasing, racial harassment, gossiping)
- Threatening (threatening and obscene gestures, removing or hiding belongings)
- Exclusion (excluding someone from a discussion, group, activity or game)
- Cyber bullying, which is being cruel to others by sending or posting harmful material using the Internet or other digital technologies
- Sexual Harassment (inappropriate touching, not respecting personal space) or sex-based harassment

SIGNS OF BULLYING

When students are bullied, they may choose not to report it to people close to them. They may feel that it will only make things worse or they may be too afraid. Below is a list of some possible signs that a child/student is being bullied.

- Unexplained cuts, bruises or scratches
- Damaged or ripped clothing
- Vague headaches or stomach aches
- Refusal to go to school
- Is frightened of walking to or from school/begs to be driven to school
- Changes their usual routine
- Asking for extra pocket money or food
- Tearfulness, anxiety or difficulty sleeping
- Hiding information on mobile phones, emails or in comments on their social networking pages
- Not wanting to discuss their day at school

REPORTING AND RESPONSIBILITIES

We all use grievance procedures to stop bullying. Every student and every situation is different and therefore we treat every situation according to the issue and its severity.

Reporting of a bullying incident at Greenwith Primary School

How is bullying reported?

If a student is reluctant to report incidents of bullying. When a student or parent reports an incident, this should be taken seriously. Other sources may be a school staff member, volunteers or even a member of the public.

Who to report to?

Parents and students may choose to report incidents of bullying, including cyber bullying, to their class teacher in the first instance and, if the incident is serious or unresolved, to the Leadership Team, or to someone on the school's staff they have confidence in. It is difficult for the school to follow up on an incident if we are unaware of it and, therefore, reporting of incidents should be made easy and encouraged.

When to report?

Reporting of an incident should occur as soon after the incident as possible. This gives the school the best opportunity to follow up the incident and intervene.

How to report?

Parents and students may find it helpful to write down the details of the incident as a first step. A face-to-face discussion is usually the best way of reporting an incident (to class teacher and/or Leadership) and, if they are dissatisfied with the outcome, they can follow up with an email with the request for a further meeting. If seriously concerned about the manner in which the school is dealing with an incident, a parent can contact the Department for Education Parent Complaint Unit for support.

- If someone is teasing you, calling you names or harassing you,
 - AND YOU ARE FEELING OK, TRY IGNORING IT
 - IF YOU ARE NOT FEELING OK THEN YOU NEED TO
- Tell the person to STOP what they are doing. State the problem clearly.
"I have a problem with...." Tell them firmly, saying exactly what behaviour you don't like.
You may want to ask an older child to help you.
- If the behaviour stops you do not need to notify a teacher, however, you can if you wish to.
- If the harassment continues, you need to talk to a staff member.
- Ask for some help.
- Tell them what you have already said to the person harassing you.

ACTIONS AND DOCUMENTED PROCESSES

When bullying does occur and is reported:

- All incidents are documented
- The bullying or threats of bullying will be investigated. All participants will be spoken to, including bystanders.
- Students are involved in Restorative conversations (students are involved in facilitated conversation around the behaviours and supported by staff) and practices when working through reported incidents.
- Families will be contacted using formal and informal processes, depending on the issue and its severity.
- In serious cases parents/caregivers of the offender will be notified and may be asked to attend a meeting to discuss the problem. The victim of bullying will be part of the resolution process and may be invited to a meeting to begin the resolution to the problem.
- Consequences may be put in place for the student who has been bullying others. In serious cases, suspension or even exclusion will be considered (after protocol has been followed).
- Department for Education Support Services (Behaviour Coach) may be involved in ongoing cases. An attempt will be made to help the instigator (bully/bullies) to be the best person they can be by respecting themselves and those around them and working with families.
- Supports are in place to support the victims
- When and if necessary and appropriate, SAPOL (can be contacted regarding serious cases) will be consulted and invited to speak to those involved.
- Follow up support will be provided.

PREVENTION, INTERVENTION AND COPING STRATEGIES

STAFF:

Our prevention strategies include social skills programmes which educate students about conflict resolution, anger management and problem solving. Greenwith Primary School has various programs to assist all students. We use programs such as:

- The Child Protection Curriculum with its focus on everyone's right to be safe and creating a safe and healing space, and
- Play is the Way to explicitly teach social and emotional skills methodology
- Start-Up Week, our students are explicitly taught how to play safely and feel good about themselves
- Grievance procedures where students are explicitly taught these procedures and are given opportunities to practise use them

- Restorative conversations where students are involved and practice how to deal with appropriate resolutions when working through reported incidents
- Student Voice is a whole school focus where students are given many opportunities to make decisions about their school through weekly meetings

STUDENTS:

We teach our students to:

- Use grievance procedures and talk to a staff member straight away if you are not happy
- Don't retaliate but try and solve the problem
- Show leadership and look after each other
- Gossiping hurts, so if someone gossips, tell the person gossiping that you don't want to hear what they have to say
- If someone uses the grievance procedures with you, you need to stop straight away
- Report bullying immediately

FAMILIES:

We understand the emotional distress bullying can create in the family unit. However we ask families to:

- Stay calm if there is a problem and speak to a staff member
- Don't talk to other families or the other child involved
- Listen to your child and ask how their day went (perhaps not straight after school)
- Take time to discuss friendships, relationships and ensure all is okay at school
- Learn about our grievance procedures so you can support your children
- Families should/need to report bullying when they see it - Refer back to the signs of bullying

DISTRIBUTION LIST

The parent/carer friendly version of the policy is provided upon enrolment. It is also accessible via the school website.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Child Protection Curriculum training is carried out when staff are due to up-date their training. Play is the Way training is offered to staff when the opportunity arises. Our in school resources are shared during staff meetings and PLC meetings as required.

Become cybersmart

Get to know the resources and information available from the ACMA Cybersmart website at www.cybersmart.gov.au

Tips for children and young people

If cyber bullied:

- stay calm
- think clearly
- talk to trusted peers and adults.

Access:

- information from the websites listed in this pamphlet
- confidential counselling from the SA Youth Healthline on 1300 131 719 or the Kids Helpline on 1800 55 1800.

Where you can get help

Your school

Keeping children and young people cybersafe is in everyone's best interest. Contact the school which your child attends. Principals can act on events beyond the school gate when student wellbeing at school is affected.

Helplines for parents and caregivers

If you need additional advice, for DECS schools contact the DECS Parent Helpline: 1800 222 696. For Catholic and independent schools, phone the school.

For confidential support, phone the ACMA Cybersafety Contact Centre on 1800 880 176 or the SA Child and Youth Health Parent Helpline on 1300 364 100.

Want to express your concern?

About an e-crime

If you think the cyber event you know about may constitute a crime (see overleaf) you can contact your local police station or BankSA Crime Stoppers on 1800 333 000. Advice is also available from the ACMA Cybersafety Contact Centre on 1800 880 176.

About your child accessing offensive sites

If you wish to report offensive or illegal content or online child exploitation you can complain to ACMA. At www.cybersmart.gov.au go to 'cybersafety help'. ACMA will investigate the matter for you, but will not investigate complaints about something that a person disagrees with or simply does not like.

Cyber bullying, e-crime and the protection of children and young people

Advice for families

This pamphlet provides information and advice about what to do if children or young people are feeling unsafe or uncomfortable following online or mobile phone communications, or exposure to offensive internet sites.

Websites worth visiting

- Kids Helpline www.kidshelp.com.au
- Child and Youth Health www.cyh.com.au
- Cyberbullying Stories www.cyberbullyingstories.org.au
- DECS advice to parents and caregivers www.decs.sa.gov.au/specced2/pages/bullying/ www.decs.sa.gov.au/specced2/pages/cybersafety/
- Bullying. No way! www.bullyingnoway.com.au
- Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) Cybersmart website www.cybersmart.gov.au
- ThinkUKnow internet safety program www.thinkuknow.org.au

Produced in collaboration with the Coalition to Decrease Bullying, Harassment and Violence in South Australian Schools

Further information about the Coalition can be found at www.decs.sa.gov.au > search 'coalition'.

The membership of the Coalition includes representatives from the three schooling sectors and the University of South Australia, Flinders University and the University of Adelaide.

What is cyber bullying?

E-technology provides individuals with a powerful means of communicating instantly with others in both positive and negative ways.

Cyber bullying is bullying which uses e-technology as a means of victimising others. It is the use of an internet service or mobile technologies – such as email, chat rooms, discussion groups, instant messaging, webpages or SMS (text messaging) – with the intention of harming another person.

Examples can include communications that seek to intimidate, control, manipulate, put down or humiliate the recipient.

Activities can include repeated negative messages, sexual and racist harassment, denigration, impersonation, trickery, exclusion and cyber stalking.

Cyber bullying may involve varying levels of severity, ranging from occasional messages to frequently repeated and highly disturbing threats to a person's life.

The targeted person often feels powerless and may need help.

Cyber bullying can be an e-crime, a fact often not clearly understood by those involved.

What is e-crime (electronic crime)?

E-crime occurs when a computer or other electronic communication devices (eg mobile phones) are used to commit an offence, are targeted in an offence, or act as a storage device in an offence.

A minority of children and young people are involved in e-crime.

Examples from the South Australian Police (SAPol)

Sexting may be an e-crime

With my mobile phone I took a photo of my girlfriend naked and sent it by text to everyone. What a laugh!

Offence: Production or dissemination of child pornography

Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years

Impersonation may be an e-crime

I got into their email account and sent abusive emails to everyone in the address book.

Offence: Unlawful operation of a computer system

Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 6 months or \$2,500

Intimidation may be an e-crime

He told me if I didn't do what he said he would put that photo on the internet and tell all my friends. I was so embarrassed.

Offence: Blackmail

Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 15 years

Harassment may be an e-crime

I created a website about X and we all put stuff on there about how much they and everyone else like them are hated.

Offence: Racial vilification

Maximum penalty: \$5,000 or imprisonment for 3 years, or both

Other offences

Using internet or mobile phone carriers:

- for suicide-related material
Maximum penalty: \$100,000
- to make a threat
Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 7 years
- to menace, harass or cause offence
Maximum penalty: Imprisonment for 3 years.

What schools are doing to protect students

Research shows schools are one of the safest environments for your child. South Australian schools have been shown to have the lowest rate of school bullying compared with other states and territories (Australian Covert Bullying Prevalence Study, Edith Cowan University, March 2009). Your school will have the following safety measures in place.

Guidelines

Schools have clear guidelines about bullying. Most have user agreements or policies regarding internet access and mobile phone use. Principals use discipline procedures for breaches. A suspected e-crime or capturing a crime on a mobile device may result in SAPol intervention.

Filters

Schools use filters to guard against students accessing inappropriate online material. However, with the explosion in wireless and mobile devices students can bypass these conventional network systems. Behaving safely online is more effective than filtering.

Training

All teachers are required to undertake Responding to Abuse and Neglect: Education and Care Training which provides guidance on keeping children and young people safe. Schools are taking up the cybersafety professional development program offered by the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA). This program provides valuable information about the risks confronting students online and strategies to help make their experiences safe and positive.

Child protection programs

The Department of Education and Children's Services (DECS), Catholic Education South Australia and the Association of Independent Schools of SA

are implementing child protection initiatives across South Australian schools.

Tips for parents and caregivers

Parents place boundaries on children and young people when they go beyond the front gate. We should also place boundaries on them when they leave home via the internet.

Talk to your child

Discuss how to behave to stay safe online with your child. Reassure your child that you are there to help if they get into trouble.

Provide safe and supervised access

Consider where and when your child accesses the internet and mobile technologies. It is recommended that internet access, including wireless access, should be in a public place. Mobile phones can provide internet access out of your sight. Make sure you have safety software installed – antivirus, spyware and a firewall, and age-appropriate parental controls.

Monitor e-technology use

Know what sites your child is using to talk and share online. Remind your child that their digital footprint is permanent and can be tracked by others.

Observe your child's behaviour

Watch and act upon any behavioural changes in your child.

Seek support

Use the contacts in this pamphlet if you are concerned about changes in your child's behaviour. For example, you could contact ACMA to request the removal of offensive or illegal content from a website.



What will the school do?

All DECS schools work within the guidelines of the School Discipline Policy:

DECS, school communities, services and agencies work together to create learning communities which are:

- safe
- inclusive
- conducive to learning
- free from harassment and bullying

Each school has an anti-bullying and harassment policy and grievance procedure, either as an individual statement or as part of the school's behaviour code. You can ask for a copy of the school's policy or code.

A range of consequences may be used for students who bully and harass, including time spent out of the classroom or playground. Schools can initiate a Student Development Plan in response to the unacceptable behaviour of students.

Principals can suspend and/or exclude students from school, even if the behaviour occurred outside of school hours or off site, including cyber-bullying. Police may also need to be contacted if the behaviour is considered illegal (e.g. sexting).

Staff may also:

- talk with students involved and help them to solve the problem

- teach students about dealing with conflict and anger
- teach students about care and respect for themselves and others

Your child will be supported, and in many, but not all schools, may access school-based counselling services. A student support plan can be developed by the school in partnership with you and your child.

The school can seek support from the services available in the Regional Office.

What if the bullying or harassment continues?

If you have tried these suggestions, including keeping in touch with the school, and your child is still being bullied or harassed, contact your local regional office and talk to the Manager, Regional Support Services or the Regional Director.

The telephone number for your regional office is available from the general switchboard for the Department of Education and Children's Services on 8226 1000.

Regional office staff will work with you and the school and try to solve the problem.

Need more information?

The following telephone numbers and websites can provide support and information about bullying and harassment for parents and young people:

- DECS Parent Helpline: 1800 222 696
- DECS information for parents: www.decs.sa.gov.au > Parents and Community > Health and Wellbeing > Bullying and harassment. See also Cyber-safety
- Australian Communication and Media Authority's advice for parents www.cybersmart.gov.au
- DECS information for students: www.decs.sa.gov.au > Student Information, > Your Health and Wellbeing > Bullying and harassment
- Bullying No Way: www.bullyingnoway.com.au
- Children, Youth and Women's Health Services www.cywhs.sa.gov.au
 - Information for parents and young people: <http://www.cyh.com/Default.aspx?ip=1>
 - Parent Helpline: 1300 364 100
 - Youth Helpline: 1300 131 719
- Kids Helpline: 1800 551 800
- Youth beyondblue www.youthbeyondblue.com
- Reach Out <http://au.reachout.com/>
- Parenting SA Parent Easy Guides www.parenting.sa.gov.au
- Equal Opportunity Commission of South Australia: equal opportunity, human rights and laws, complaints: www.eoc.sa.gov.au
Phone: 8207 1977

www.decs.sa.gov.au
Phone 8226 1000

Bullying and harassment at school

Advice for parents and care-givers

All parents want their children to be safe and happy and to do well at school.

This pamphlet provides advice if you think your child is being bullied or harassed, or may be bullying or harassing others.



What is bullying and harassment?

Definition of Bullying

Bullying is repeated verbal, physical, social or psychological behaviour that is harmful and involves the misuse of power by an individual or group towards one or more persons. Cyber-bullying refers to bullying through information and communication technologies such as the internet and mobile phones.

Conflict or fights between equals and single incidents are not defined as bullying.

Bullying of any form or for any reason can have long-term effects on those involved including bystanders.

Definition of Harassment

Harassment is behaviour that targets an individual or group due to their identity, race, culture or ethnic origin; religion; physical characteristics; gender; sexual orientation; marital, parenting or economic status; age; ability or disability and that offends, humiliates, intimidates or creates a hostile environment.

Harassment may be an ongoing pattern of behaviour, or it may be a single act.

It may be helpful to also know that: Discrimination

Discrimination occurs when people are treated less favourably than others because of their race, culture or ethnic origin; religion; physical characteristics; gender; sexual orientation; marital, parenting or economic status; age; ability or disability.

Discrimination is often ongoing and commonly involves exclusion or rejection, and may be subject to investigation under the Equal Opportunity Act 1984.

Violence

Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against another person(s) that results in psychological harm, injury or in some cases death.

Violence may involve provoked or unprovoked acts and can be a single incident, a random act or can occur over time. This may constitute an assault, which is a police matter.

Bullying and harassment:

- may involve hitting, kicking, pinching (physical); name-calling, teasing, threats (verbal); notes, graffiti, text messages; sending filmed or photographed images, comments on social networking sites (visual/written); stand-over tactics, gestures (psychological); rumours, putdowns (social exclusion); physical, verbal or nonverbal sexual conduct (sexual).
- may be done directly (e.g. face to face) or indirectly (e.g. via the internet or mobile phones)
- involves the misuse of power and may be motivated by jealousy, distrust, fear, misunderstanding or lack of knowledge
- has an element of threat
- can continue over time
- is often hidden from adults
- will be sustained if adults or peers do not take action.

Note: Under recent amendments to the South Australian Equal Opportunity Act 1984 it is unlawful for a student 16 years of age and over to sexually harass another student or staff member.

Students and staff should have their complaints addressed through the school grievance procedure, but can make a complaint to the Equal Opportunity Commission of South Australia.

How can I tell if my child is being bullied or harassed?

Children affected by bullying and harassment may not talk about it with their teachers or school counsellor. They may be afraid that it will only make things worse, or that it is wrong to tell tales or 'dob-in' other students.

When people are bullied or harassed they may feel angry, embarrassed, frightened, humiliated or uncomfortable, scared or unsafe. That is why, as parent or care-giver, you have an important part to play in helping the school, and your child, deal with bullying and harassment.

Some signs a child or young person is being bullied or harassed may be:

- Reduced ability to concentrate and learn
- Refusal to attend school, excuses not to go
- Unexplained cuts, bruises, or scratches
- Stolen or damaged possessions/clothing
- Headaches or stomach aches
- Asking for extra pocket money or food
- Acting out, tearfulness, sadness, lack of interest in usual activities
- Unwillingness to discuss or secrecy about their online communications (e.g. mobile phone texts, Facebook comments)

What should I do if I think my child is being bullied or harassed?

If you think your child is being bullied or harassed you may feel anxious or sad. However, it is important that you try to stay calm and take the following steps:

- Listen calmly to your child

- Let your child know that telling you about the bullying or harassment was the right thing to do.
- Find out:
 - What happened
 - Who was involved
 - Where it happened
 - If anyone else saw, read, or heard it.
- Talk with your child about what should be done.
- Make a note of what your child tells you to help you when you talk to the school.

Note: These steps are also useful if you think that your child:

- has been involved in bullying or harassment of others
- as a bystander, may be affected by bullying or harassment of others
- as a bystander, has information and is concerned about other students being bullied

Talk to the school

Your child may not want you to talk about the bullying or harassment.

However, it is important you let the school know so the problem can be worked out together:

- Make a time to speak to your child's teacher, the counsellor, deputy principal or principal.
- Be as clear as possible about what happened.
- Ask the school what else you can do to help your child and the school to stop the bullying or harassment from happening.
- Keep in touch with the school, and let the staff know if problems continue.
- You may want the school to take action that does not identify your son/daughter.

School Process

The process for dealing with bullying:-

The bullying or threats of bullying will be investigated. All participants will be spoken to, including bystanders.

In serious cases parents/caregivers of the offender will be notified and may be asked to attend a meeting to discuss the problem. The victim of bullying will be part of the resolution process and may be invited to a meeting to begin the resolution to the problem.

When and if necessary and appropriate, police will be consulted and invited to speak to those involved.

An attempt will be made to help the offender (bully/bullies) to be the best person they can be by respecting themselves and those around them.

Any meetings are noted, some using forms and others by counsellors.

In serious cases, other actions may take place, suspension or even exclusion will be considered

At Greenwith Primary School everyone has the right to be safe. Greenwith Primary School endeavours to be an inclusive, supportive and ordered learning environment free from bullying, harassment and violence.

It is everyone's responsibility to ensure all students work to reach their potential. Bullying prevents people from achieving their full potential and we are all responsible for stopping it.

Greenwith Primary School will work with the school community and other services and agencies to support its students in being responsible and powerful learners and community members.



Greenwith Primary School



Address: 1500 Golden Grove Rd
Greenwith SA 5125
Email: dl1858_info@schools.sa.edu.au
Web: www.greenwith.sa.edu.au
Phone: 8289 8100
Fax: 8289 7555

Policy Date: June 2018

Anti – Bullying



Greenwith Primary School



Phone: 8289 8100



Anti-Bullying

Bullying is an on-going misuse of power in relationships through repeated verbal, physical and/or social behaviour that causes physical and/or psychological harm.

It can involve an individual or group misusing their power over one or more persons.

Bullying can happen in person or online, and it can be obvious or hidden.

Bullying of any form, for any reason, can have long-term effects for those involved, including bystanders.

Some conflicts between children are a normal part of growing up and are to be expected. Single incidents and conflicts or fights between equals, whether in person or online, are not considered bullying, even though they may be upsetting and need to be resolved.



TYPES OF BULLYING

Bullying can be:

- Physical (hitting, kicking, pushing, strangling, throwing things)
- Verbal (name calling, teasing, racial harassment, gossiping)
- Threatening (threatening and obscene gestures, removing or hiding belongings)
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Signs of Bullying:

When students are bullied, they may choose not to report it to people close to them. They may feel that it will only make things worse or they may be too afraid. Below is a list of some possible signs that a child/student is being bullied.

- Unexplained cuts, bruises or scratches
- Damaged or ripped clothing
- Vague headaches or stomach aches
- Refusal to go to school
- Is frightened of walking to or from school/begs to be driven to school
- Changes their usual routine
- Asking for extra pocket money or food
- Tearfulness, anxiety or difficulty sleeping
- Hiding information on mobile phones, emails or in comments on their social networking pages.

REPORTING & RESPONSIBILITIES

We all use grievance procedures to stop bullying. Every student and every situation is different and therefore we treat every situation according to the issue and its severity.

- If someone is teasing you, calling you names or harassing you,
A) AND YOU ARE FEELING OK, TRY IGNORING IT
B) IF YOU ARE NOT FEELING OK THEN YOU NEED TO
Tell the person to STOP what they are doing. State the problem clearly.

"I have a problem with...." Tell them firmly, saying exactly what behaviour you don't like.

You may want to ask an older child to help you.

- If the behaviour stops you do not need to notify a teacher.
- If the harassment continues, you need to talk to a staff member.
- Ask for some help.
- Tell them what you have already said to the person harassing you.

IF YOU DON'T TELL SOMEONE, WE WILL THINK EVERYTHING IS OK.



Department for Education



Is it Bullying?

When someone says or does something *unintentionally* hurtful and they do it once, that's

RUDE

When someone says or does something *intentionally* hurtful and they do it once, that's

MEAN

When someone says or does something *intentionally* hurtful and they *keep doing it* – even when you tell them to stop or show them that you're upset, that's

BULLYING