

Acting and responding to reported incidences of bullying:

When a bullying incident is reported or observed we will use the following graded sanctions. Initially we will use **RESTORATIVE PRACTICE** that seek to resolve problems and develop skills and understanding in both the bully and victim. Further responses may include:

- Mediation
- Peer support groups/teams
- Focused 'bullying' lessons
- Monitoring through the bullying audit results
- Friendship training
- Individual meetings / conferences with both the bully and the victim to gain information
- Monitoring both the bully and the victim
- Informing parents of both bully and victim of the school's responses
- Using school level behaviour management

Bystander behaviour

A bystander is someone who sees or knows about a child's harassment, aggression, violence or bullying. **Supportive** bystander behaviours are actions / words that are intended to support someone who is being attacked, abused or bullied. The actions of a supportive bystander can stop or diminish a specific bullying incident or help another person to recover from it. **Negative** Bystanders are those who say nothing but empower the bully by becoming their audience. **Negative Bystanders will face the same sanctions as the bully!**

School Review

Each year we will :

- Conduct bully audits each term
- Remind students and teachers of our Policy
- Implement DECD Child Protection Policy
- Include a copy of the policy in the newsletter for parents
- Implement the Child Protection Curriculum.
- Revise the classroom activities in anti-bullying.

SAY NO TO BULLYING

ASK FOR HELP

STAY STRONG

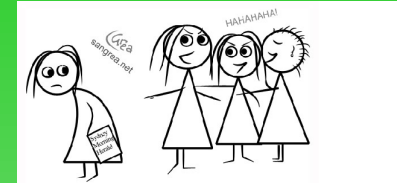
Parent Support : How can I tell if my child is being bullied?

Children who are being bullied or harassed may not talk about it with their teachers or with the school's counsellor. They may be afraid that this will only make things worse or they may feel that it is wrong to 'dob'. This is why, as a parent or caregiver, you have an important part to play in helping the school, and your child, deal with bullying. Some signs that a child is being bullied may be:

- Feeling withdrawn, quiet and wanting to be alone
- Unexplained cuts, bruises or scratches
- Vague headaches

ASSERT YOURSELF

CLOVELLY PARK



felt like this?

PRIMARY SCHOOL

Anti-bullying Policy 2017

Our definitions of Bullying:

“Bullying is when someone continually says or does something knowing they are hurting someone’s feelings” Student 10 Years Old

“Bullying and harassment are deliberate and repeated actions towards others which involve the misuse of power.” (DECD)

Bullying can take many forms. We consider the following repeated behaviour to be bullying:

Physical:

- Hitting, kicking, punching, biting, pinching
- Pushing, shoving, spitting, tripping
- Physical contact with the intent to harm
- Making rude gestures
- Taking or damaging something which belongs to someone else
- Forcing others to hand over food, money or something which belongs to them
- Vandalism
- Sexual gestures

Verbal:

- Name calling
- Teasing
- Threatening
- Impersonating
- Put downs
- Swearing
- Making fun of someone because of their appearance, physical characteristics or cultural background
- Making fun of someone’s actions.
- Spreading untrue stories about others.
- Manipulating friendships
- Written notes with nasty connotations
- Intimidation
- Peer pressure

What is Cyber Bullying?

Cyber bullying uses 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, web pages or SMS with the intent of harming another person. Activities can include repeated negative messages, sexual and racist harassment, impersonation, trickery, exclusion and cyber stalking.

Strategies we will use to deal with bullying

At Clovelly Park Primary we will

- Openly talk about bullying – what it is, how it affects us and what we can do about it
- Teach our children the skills that build their self-esteem and empower them to take responsibility for themselves through **RESTORATIVE PRACTICE** – and give them the opportunity to practise these skills
- Conduct a bully audit that identifies repeat offenders

Responsibilities of staff :

- Implement DECD Child Protection Policy
- Model appropriate behaviours at all times
- Listen to children when they are disclosing a bullying situation
- Actively teach skills and strategies to deal with bullying situations
- Actively encourage students to report incidences of bullying
- Deal with reported and observed

Responsibilities of parents:

- watch for signs that their child may be being bullied
- Speak to someone on staff if their child is being bullied, or they suspect that this is happening.
- Instruct children to use the school anti-bullying policy if they are being bullied
- Be a positive role model for their child.

Responsibilities of children:

- Help someone who is being bullied by being a supportive bystander. Supportive bystanders can assist by:
 - telling the bully to stop
 - being a friend to the person being bullied
 - walking away so the bully does not have an audience
 - telling an adult
 - getting help.
 - Not bully others
- Report students who are bullying others at school or on the way to or from school.

Reporting of Bullying

Children and their parents can report incidences of bullying to any teacher, school counsellor, senior leader or the principal. All bullying incidences that are dealt with will be recorded. **Don't be a Negative bystander, do something by using 'TRAP'**

Tell

Rescue

Assist

Protect