

WHAT IS BULLYING?



It's usually defined as behaviour that is:

- repeated
- intended to hurt someone either physically or emotionally

This is the wonderful behaviour we normally see at Oswald Road. However, this leaflet is here to help if you come across any problems.



Four main types of bullying:

1. Physical hitting, kicking, taking or hiding belongings
2. Verbal name calling, teasing, insulting, writing or sending unkind notes or messages, including online bullying (see later in policy).
3. Emotional being intentionally unfriendly, excluding, tormenting looks, spreading rumours.
4. Online email and internet chat room misuse, mobile phone threats by text, calls, social websites.

Roles within bullying:

1. Those relying on social power, dominating others, often with group support (ring leader).
2. Others joining in and therefore afraid of ring leader (associates).
3. The awareness of a silent majority that bullying is taking place, but feeling unable to do anything about it (bystanders).
4. Those who try to stop bullying (defenders).

WHAT IS BULLYING?

What to do if you think you are being bullied or you think someone else is being bullied?

- Tell an adult.
- Our Behaviour Lead will take a statement from any relevant children.
- A support plan is written, alongside the child and their parent/carer and shared with all relevant staff.
- Regular reviews then happen, with the Headteacher having a clear involvement in this until complete resolution.
- Alongside this, there would be a sanction and also support for the perpetrator.

Linked RR articles

Article 3: The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all things that affect children.

Article 4: Governments must do all they can to make sure every child can enjoy their rights.

Article 12: Every child has the right to have a say in all matters affecting them, and to have their views taken seriously.

Article 29: Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's respect for human rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other cultures, and the environment.

Article 30: Every child has the right to learn and use the language, customs and religion of their family, regardless of whether these are shared by the majority of the people in the country where they live.

