Sanctions

Good behaviour is encouraged and expected at all times and most children will behave well. However occasionally incidents do occur and sanctions are needed.

The way of dealing with specific incidents will depend upon the age of the children involved and it is important to remember that all playground incidents are not bullying.

If there is clear evidence that bullying has taken place;

- · Parents will be involved
- · Senior staff will be involved

The most immediate sanction in school would be

¤¤ Withdrawal of responsibilities and privileges.

¤¤ Missing one, several or many playtimes.

¤¤ Older children may be involved in regular meetings with Senior staff to discuss behaviour.

¤¤ Children could also be placed in another classroom, apart from the victim, for one, several or many days.





In the most serious cases there might be:

- A fixed term exclusion
- A permanent exclusion.

Whatever the incident, staff will regularly check to make sure that there are no re-occurrences.

Children will not learn if they do not feel safe in their school therefore the policy of our school is that:

Bullying is not tolerated!

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Produced with the help of the school council



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What is Bullying?

- · Most people consider that bullying is:
- · Causing deliberate hurt
- · Repeated over a period of time
- Difficult for victims to defend themselves
- · Can be racist, sexist or relate to a disability.



Bullying can take many forms but the main types are:

- Physical: Physical bullying includes hitting, kicking, tripping, pinching, pushing, damaging or taking personal property
- Verbal: verbal bullying includes name calling, insults, teasing, intimidation, homophobic or racist remarks or any verbal abuse.
- Covert bullying: is often harder to recognize and can be carried out behind the bullied person's back. It is designed to harm someone's social reputation and/or cause humiliation. Covert bullying includes: lying and spreading rumours; negative facial or physical gestures; menacing or contemptuous looks; playing nasty jokes to embarrass and humiliate; mimicking unkindly;
- Cyberbullying: is bullying using digital technologies. Examples include harassment via a mobile phone, setting up a defamatory personal website or deliberately excluding someone from social networking spaces.
 Cyberbullying can happen at any time. It can be in public or in private, and sometimes only known to the target and the person bullying.

Our aims at Denbigh.

- To ensure that all children feel happy secure and safe in our school community.
- To reward good, helpful, caring behaviour.
- To teach children to respect others.
- To teach children about right and wrong behavior towards others.
- To make sure that children understand what bullying is.
- To teach children that bullying is unacceptable.
- To teach children strategies to aid them in dealing with bullies.
- To ensure that all staff are constantly aware of the signs of bullying.
- To provide a clear structure of sanctions when bullying takes place.

SAY NO TO BULLYING!

Bullying in school.

Bullying issues will be taught throughout the Curriculum. In particular through the following subject areas;

English: poetry, fiction, writing and discussion.

RE: finding out more about themselves, their feelings, their lives, beliefs and the main religious faiths.

History: the effects of power and strength of character.

Art: expression of feelings and talents.

PE: team games (with particular emphasis on selection).

PSHCE: rules, bullying, self-esteem, healthy lifestyles, fairness, friendships etc.

Rules for behaviour, including bullying are regularly enforced;

- In Assemblies
- In class discussions
- Within school council