

A process that is used to assist in the reduction of bullying is:

A RESTORATIVE PRACTICE CONVERSATION

To the Wrongdoer

1. What happened?
2. What were you thinking at the time?
3. What have you thought about it since?
4. Who has been affected by what you have done? In what way?
5. What do you think you need to do to make things right?

To the Victim

1. What did you think when you realised what had happened?
2. What impact has this incident had on you and others?
3. What has been the hardest thing for you?
4. What do you think needs to happen to make things right?

Restorative Practices is a way of dealing with the inappropriate behaviours of students in a manner that requires them to take responsibility for their behavior. This is achieved by helping them acknowledge what happened and the people who have been affected by their behaviour.

The focus is on repairing the harm that has been done. The goal is for the wrong-doer to take responsibility for their behaviour and reintegrate successfully back into the classroom and school community.

Restorative Practices is a shift in thinking from blame and punishment to addressing the impact on others, harm done and restoration of relationships.

Restorative Practices in schools, is more than an intervention to deal with inappropriate behaviour. It promotes building respectful relationships as a foundation for teaching & learning, which leads to improved learning outcomes for all students.

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Keeping the lines of communication open and working together with families to provide the best learning outcomes for every child.



Government of South Australia
Department for Education and
Child Development

REYNELLA SOUTH SCHOOL



STATEMENT ON BULLYING

We aim to establish a community in which everybody feels valued, respected and safe, and where individual differences are understood accepted and celebrated. Everybody has a right to enjoy their time at school and feel like a part of the Reynella South School community.

A nurturing community of active learners.

Bullying is:

- A repeated, unjustifiable behaviour that may be physical, verbal and /or psychological
- Intended to cause fear, distress, or harm to another
- Conducted by a more powerful individual or group
- Against a less powerful individual who is unable to effectively resist.

It is important that all members of the School Community follow these simple steps to provide a friendly, safe and inclusive environment for all.

If you are being bullied you can:

- Tell them to stop
- Ignore the behaviour
- Walk away
- Tell an adult who will help you
- Do not retaliate with physical or verbal abuse.

If you see someone being bullied you can:

- Tell the person bullying to stop
- Show support to the person being bullied by being kind to them.
- Seek help from an adult.

TYPES OF BULLYING:

	Direct	Indirect
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitting, slapping, punching • Kicking • Pushing, strangling • Spitting, biting • Pinching, scratching • Throwing things, eg. stones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting another person to harm someone
Non-Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean and hurtful name-calling • Hurtful teasing • Demanding money or possessions • Forcing another to do homework or commit offences such as stealing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spreading nasty rumours • Trying to get another student not to like someone
Non-Verbal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threatening and/or obscene gestures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberate exclusion from a group or activity • Removing and hiding and/or damaging others' belongings

ANY TYPE OF BULLYING IS NOT OK

THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF PARENTS

As parents you can:

- Be aware of the signs in your child, eg. unwillingness to attend school, a pattern of illness, missing equipment, requests for extra money, damaged equipment or clothing
- Be aware of signs that your child may be bullying others eg. having extra money or toys, talking tough, putting down other students when talking to you.
- Take an active interest in your child's social life and acquaintances
- Assist your child to discuss any incidence of bullying with a teacher. If possible allow your child to report and deal with the situation. Your child can gain respect and confidence through taking the initiative and dealing with the problem without direct parental involvement
- Discourage any planned retaliation, either physical or verbal, by discussing positive strategies they can use
- Be positive about your child's qualities and encourage your child to be tolerant and caring
- Be willing to inform the school of any cases of suspected bullying even if your child is not directly involved or affected
- Always work through the situation with the school rather than deal directly with the other children or their parents
- Discuss the school's expectations about behaviour and how best to deal with bullying. Ask questions if you are unsure of what to do next.