

**You can't say you can't play**

Tuesday 21<sup>st</sup> November 2017

# The Blob Tree



Where  
might you  
place  
yourself on  
this tree?

## At St. John Fisher we believe:

- You might not understand someone's behaviour, some behaviours may irritate you, some may amuse you, **but it is never an excuse to treat someone badly or socially exclude them.**

# School motto:

- At St. John Fisher we have worked hard with pupils and staff to have a consistent approach to playground complaints/behaviour.
- We all use the phrase “At St. John Fisher we don’t...”
- This could be “Use words to hurt other peoples feelings” or “Leave people out of games.”

# Empowering the pupils

- At St. John Fisher we were very keen that the pupils learnt some skills and strategies to help themselves on the playground. We often hear pupils telling us that they don't like something or don't want someone to do something on the playground. We are encouraging the children to explain to each other what and why they don't like something before seeking an adults support.

# Stand up for yourself!

- **C** Keep your **Cool**
- **A** **Assert** yourself
- **L** **Look** the person in the eye
- **M** **Mean** it, use your voice strong and firm without shouting

# Stand up for yourself!

**When someone does something that you don't like**

1. I feel.....when you.....! Please stop!

**If they carry on**

2. Stop it now! I don't like it! (Use body language too!)

**If they still carry on**

3. Get help – from your friends or an adult

Stand up for yourself. Get help when you need it.

# You can't say "You can't play."

## BUT

○ What about when someone doesn't play nicely?

Can I play?

Yes, but please make sure you

1. Aren't rough
2. Keep to the rules
3. Are kind to us



# Bullying

- “...Bullying is surely the most personally experienced, the most potentially damaging to well-being, the area where we most need to understand what is going on. We know bullying happens but how to minimise it and how to address it, has to be informed by the views of children and young people.”
- Perspectives on Bullying and Difference, ed. McLaughlin, Byers and Oliver 2012 p.40

# So what is bullying?

- The ABA (Anti-Bullying Alliance) defines bullying as:
- The repetitive, intentional hurting of one person or group by another person or group, where the relationship involves an **imbalance of power**. Bullying can be physical, verbal or psychological. It can happen face-to-face or online.

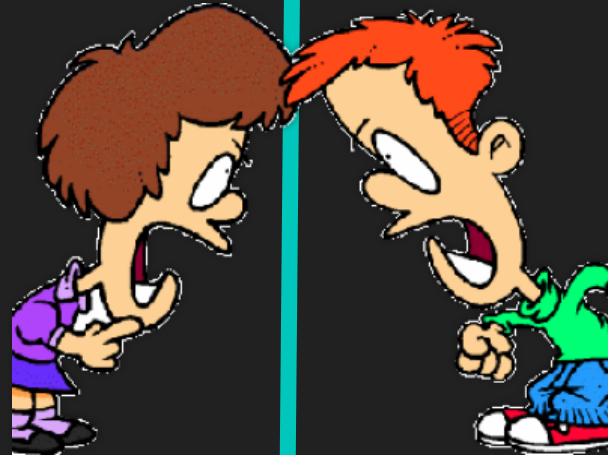
e.g. two friends fall out...

Child A

Child B

1. Insult

2. Insult



No imbalance of power

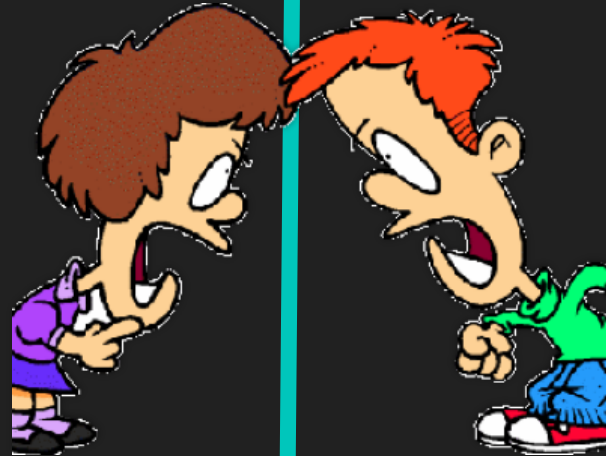
# e.g. two friends fall out...

Child A

Child B

Stop it!

Insult  
Insult  
Insult  
insult



Imbalance of power through repetition, threat, etc.

# e.g. friends fall out...

Child A

Stop it! All of you! It's not true!!

Clear imbalance of power.

Child B, C, D, E

Rumour spread

Insult

Pass on to more friends

Insult

# Take a look at the scenarios...

- It is bullying
- It is not bullying
- Need more information (what information?)

Hurtful

Repetitive

Intentional

Power imbalance



# Some groups experience more bullying than others

- Disabled children / those with SEN
- Young carers
- Looked after children
- Children who are or are perceived as LGBT
- Race and faith

# Vulnerable groups

- Disabled CYP and those with SEN are more likely to experience sexual bullying and cyberbullying, can experience manipulative bullying and coercion due to cognitive ability.
- Seven in 10 primary school teachers hear homophobic language in school



# Everyone has the right to be themselves...

Bullying can be about:

- Race or ethnicity (racist bullying)
- Religion or belief
- Family and culture
- Special educational needs or disability
- What someone looks like
- Where someone lives

# Everyone has the right to be themselves...

- Sexist bullying, which is bullying someone because of their gender. For example, because they are a boy or a girl, or saying they are acting '**like a boy**' or '**like a girl**'
- Homophobic or biphobic. Bullying someone because they share their love with someone of the same gender (lesbian, gay or both genders) or because they have two mums or two dads. It is also calling someone lesbian, gay or bisexual on purpose to be unkind or nasty to them, for example '**you're so gay!**'
- Transphobic bullying. Saying unkind things because someone feels the gender they were given as a baby doesn't match the gender that they feel themselves to be.

# At St. John Fisher we...

## Culture:

- Listens
- Includes us all
- Respects
- Challenges
- Celebrates difference in all
- Understands

## If bullying happens:

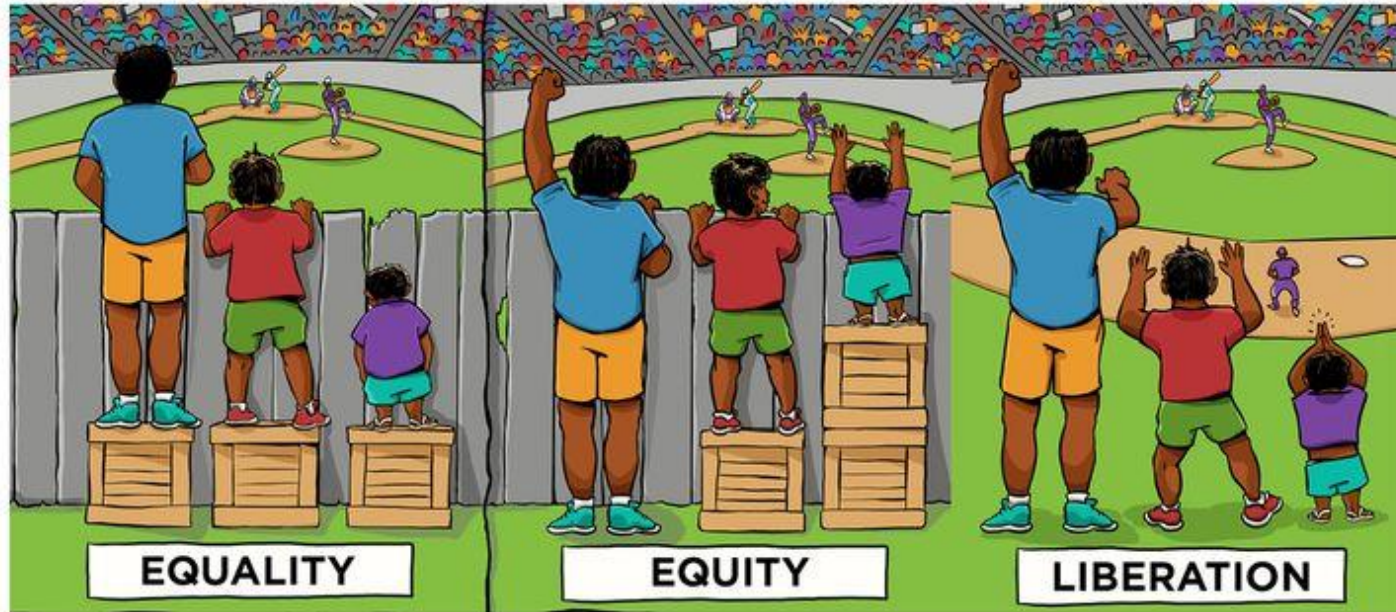
- Believes
- Reports
- Take action

A last thinking point...

○ Equality vs. Inclusion



*Don't just tell a different version of the same story.*  
**Change The Story!**



Equality DOES NOT mean treating everyone the same

Equality means giving everyone equal access to an opportunity.

Inclusion means valuing difference and removing barriers to participation