



Stillness Junior School

Safeguarding News

Issue 2 – Spring Term 2023

At Stillness Junior School, we respect and value all children and are committed to providing a caring, friendly and safe environment for all our children so they can learn, in a relaxed and secure atmosphere.

We believe every child should be able to participate in all school activities in an enjoyable and safe environment and be protected from harm. This is the responsibility of every adult employed by, or invited to deliver services at Stillness Junior School. We recognise our responsibility to safeguard all who access school and promote the welfare of all our pupils by protecting them from physical, sexual and emotional abuse, neglect and bullying.

We are aware that children may be bullied in any school setting, and recognise that preventing, raising awareness and consistently responding to any cases of bullying should be a priority to ensure the safety and well-being of our children.

We are determined to promote and develop a school ethos where bullying behaviour is regarded as unacceptable, to ensure a safe and secure environment is sustained for all children. We aim for all children to reach their potential academically, socially and personally through learning and playing in a safe and secure environment.

Safeguarding Leads:

Mrs Mitzi Nichol
Headteacher

Mrs Zoe Renner-Thomas
Deputy Headteacher

Mrs P Brown
Inclusion Lead

Please visit our school website for further safeguarding information

Safeguarding is a process of making sure vulnerable children and young people are protected from being abused, neglected or exploited. If you worried or concerned about a child and/or family please do not hesitate to email the school on kim@stillnessjs.lewisham.sch.uk. Please be assured that all concerns will be treated with the utmost confidentiality.

Bullying: What is it?

DFE guidance (2012) defines bullying as “behaviour by an individual or group, repeated over time, that intentionally hurts another individual or group either physically or emotionally”.

Bullying can be direct (either physical or verbal) or indirect (for example, being ignored or not spoken to). It results in pain and distress to the victim. Bullying is the systematic and persistent use of aggression with the intention of hurting another person. Bullying can take many forms:

Physical Bullying: Physical bullying occurs when children use physical actions to gain power and control over their peers. Examples of physical bullying include kicking, hitting, punching, slapping, shoving and other physical attacks.

Verbal Bullying: Perpetrators of verbal bullying use words, statements, and name-calling to gain power and control over their peers. Typically, verbal bullies will use relentless insults to belittle, demean, and hurt another person.

Homophobic Bullying: Homophobic bullying is when people behave or speak in a way which makes someone feel bullied because of their actual or perceived sexuality.

Racist bullying: This refers to a range of hurtful behaviour, both physical and psychological, that make the person feel unwelcome marginalised and excluded, powerless or worthless because of their colour, ethnicity culture, faith community, national origin or national status.

Cyber-Bullying: Cyber bullying uses digital technologies such as computers and smartphones, and software such as social media, texts, websites and other online platforms. Cyber bullying can happen at any time. It can be in public or in private.

KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE IS EVERYONE’S RESPONSIBILITY

