



Haringey Hounds Junior Ice Hockey Club Statement on Bullying

At the Hounds, our key focus is to create a positive, fun and supportive environment where children can learn to play ice hockey and compete with other children to develop their skills.

We ask that all families who join the Haringey Hounds do so with an attitude of supporting their children to learn the sport & develop teamwork and collaboration to resolve any issues which should arise; great skills for life. Players and families do not have to be best friends, but are expected to be polite, civil and willing to sit down to resolve disagreements.

Haringey Hounds response to bullying

The Hounds have a zero tolerance to mean behaviour and bullying. All Hounds are expected to support and encourage each other, on ice and off. If a player is unhappy or feels they are not being treated well, they should:

1. Speak as soon as possible to their team coach or manager. Anything raised will be taken seriously and managed promptly.
2. The Team manager and the coach will speak to those involved and listen to all sides of the situation. Parents may also be involved if the situation cannot be resolved easily. Most situations can be resolved if managed promptly.
3. Sometimes behaviour was not meant maliciously, but causes upset – if this is the case, it will be discussed with all relevant parties
4. The Club Child Protection Officer will be involved if necessary

Possible sanctions include:

- Sitting on the bench; being given a warning that the behaviour needs to stop; being sent off the ice; missing a training session; missing a game
- The level of sanction will be decided by the coach and manager, if necessary involving the CPO
- If the behaviour continues, consideration will be given to whether the player can continue to play in the Haringey Hounds

**Speak up – don't be a bystander – don't be in the 'don't care' team
What is bullying?**



There is no legal definition of bullying. However, it is usually defined as repeated, unwanted behaviours over time, which are intended to hurt someone, either emotionally or physically. It may be aimed at a person's ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation or something else about them.

An Imbalance of Power: people who bully use their power—such as physical strength, access to embarrassing information, or popularity—to control or harm others. Power imbalances can change over time and in different situations, even if they involve the same people.

Types of Bullying

Verbal bullying is saying or writing mean things. Verbal bullying includes:

- Teasing
- Taunting or putting people down/ demeaning comments/ gestures
- Name-calling
- Inappropriate sexual comments
- Threatening to cause harm

Social bullying, sometimes referred to as relational bullying, involves hurting someone's reputation or relationships. Social bullying includes:

- Leaving someone out on purpose
- Telling other children not to be friends with someone
- Spreading rumours about someone, verbally or on social media
- Embarrassing someone in public

Physical bullying involves deliberately or maliciously hurting a person's body or possessions. Physical bullying can include:

- Hitting/kicking/pinching
- Spitting
- Tripping/pushing
- Taking or breaking someone's things
- Making mean or rude signs or hand gestures