



Harassment and Bullying Policy

Introduction

Harassment or bullying in any workplace is clearly undesirable and unacceptable. Not only can it have a detrimental effect on health and well-being of an employee who suffers it, but it can generally undermine good working relationships, affect staff morale and reduce overall effectiveness in a working environment. An organisation has a legal duty to provide a safe working environment for its employees and volunteers.

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that complaints of harassment or bullying are dealt with swiftly, fairly and consistently, that unwanted behaviour ceases, and that prompt and effective solutions are found, whilst maintaining all parties' rights.

Scope

This procedure applies to all employees and volunteers at GoCreate Taunton CIC. A person working within the organisation but employed on another organisation's terms and conditions of employment should have any grievance managed under their own organisation's appropriate policy/procedure.

Confidentiality

The material involved in a complaint of harassment or bullying is of a sensitive nature. All the parties involved in these procedures, including the complainant, the person responding, and any witnesses, have a right to expect that the information which they provide will be treated in confidence by all parties.

Details should normally only be disclosed to those who have a role within the procedure, or for the purposes of seeking professional advice, and for legitimate purposes to expedite the procedure.

Minutes of the proceedings of any committee of the organisation will usually be confidential to members of the committee, although the decision and outcome of the committee's deliberations will normally be reported to the Proprietor. Other records, complaints, statements etc. collected during the process of investigation and assessment of the complaint should be held securely.

Roles and Responsibilities

All stakeholders including volunteers are reminded that they are expected to observe the highest standards of behaviour towards all members of the GoCreate community and that harassment or bullying of other employees may be regarded as a disciplinary offence.

It is a disciplinary offence to victimise an employee who has made a complaint of harassment or bullying, or a person who gives evidence in good faith about a matter under investigation.

Where someone has raised a complaint of harassment or bullying it must be recognised that this is likely to be a very stressful time for the person concerned and others must be mindful of this and consider what support may be necessary via well-being programmes or similar. The same support should also be offered to alleged perpetrators who are being called upon to respond to such allegations.

Key terms: definitions of harassment and bullying

Harassment and bullying can take many forms. It can be directed at an individual, or a group, and examples include violence, abusive or offensive behaviour towards an individual or ignoring someone.

Employees can be subject to harassment and bullying on a wide variety of grounds, including their:

- age;
- gender;
- gender reassignment
- marital or civilly partnered status;
- pregnancy and maternity;
- physical characteristics;
- race, ethnic origin, nationality or skin colour;
- religion, belief or political convictions, or none;
- sensory or physical impairments, learning difficulties, ill health or medical condition;
- sexual orientation;
- trade union membership, or non-membership;
- willingness to challenge harassment and bullying, leading to victimisation;

This list is not exhaustive. Employees are also protected on the basis of being perceived to possess the above protected characteristics, whether they have them or not. They are also protected on an associative basis (e.g. parents of a disabled child are protected from harassment on this basis). Job applicants, as well as current employees, are also covered by the legislation.

Definition of Harassment

Harassment is unwanted conduct that has the purpose or effect of violating a person's dignity, or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading or offensive work environment.

The types of harassment set out in the Equality Act 2010 are as follows:

1. General: based on a protected characteristic
2. Conduct of a sexual nature
3. Less favourable treatment because of rejection of or submission to conduct of a sexual nature, or harassment based on sex or gender reassignment

The Equality Act 2010 protects staff and customers from harassment because of: age, disability, gender, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnerships, pregnancy and maternity; race, religion or belief, and sexual orientation. It should be noted that behaviour does not have to be directed at a person in order for them to make a claim; they simply have to be able to demonstrate that the behaviour had the effect of creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment for them. For example, that derogatory terms were used as a joke, or that the perpetrator was unaware the complainant was of a particular protected group when they made the offensive remarks, or that they treat everyone equally badly. Harassment is defined not by the intention of the perpetrator, but by the negative impact on the recipient.

Harassment can take many forms including:

- physical contact, ranging from touching to serious assault;
- verbal and written harassment through jokes, offensive language, gossip, slanderous correspondence;
- graffiti or obscene gestures;
- sending offensive material by email, by post, by text, or via social networking media;
- isolation or non co-operation at work; exclusion from social activities;
- coercion ranging from pressure for sexual favours to pressure to participate in particular activities;
- intrusion by pestering, spying, following;
- “outing” someone - to state openly and publicly someone's sexual orientation without their permission

The scope of the various forms of harassment is explained in more detail below.

- Harassment on age grounds can affect people of any age
- Harassment on disability grounds affects people with physical and sensory impairments, learning difficulties and mental health conditions.
- Harassment on gender grounds affects people of any gender.
- Harassment on gender reassignment grounds affects people as soon as they manifest their transgendered status (e.g., by dressing in the clothes of the opposite sex).
- Harassment on marriage or civil partnership grounds affects those who are currently married or civilly partnered. There is no legal protection for previous or future relationships.
- Harassment on pregnancy or maternity grounds affects female employees who are pregnant or on statutory maternity leave.
- Harassment on race grounds affects people of all races, and includes race, colour, nationality, citizenship, caste, and ethnic or national origins.
- Harassment on religion or belief grounds affects people from all religions and religious groups; people with certain belief systems and also people who have no religious belief.
- Harassment on sexual orientation grounds affects people of all sexual orientations, whether they are heterosexual, lesbian, gay or bisexual.
- Sexual harassment refers to unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. If an incident of perceived sexual harassment persists once it has been made clear that it is regarded by the recipient as offensive or unwelcome, this is deemed to be harassment. In certain cases, however, one incident of harassment may constitute sexual discrimination if sufficiently serious. It is the unwanted nature of the conduct that distinguishes sexual harassment from friendly behaviour that is welcome and mutual. People are also protected from less favourable treatment because of rejection of or submission to conduct of a sexual nature. Further details as to the forms it can take are given below.

- (i) Physical contact of a sexual nature is commonly regarded as meaning unwanted physical contact, ranging from unnecessary touching of a colleague, to sexual assault and coercing intercourse.
- (ii) Verbal conduct of a sexual nature may include unwelcome sexual advances, offensive flirtations, continued unwelcome suggestions for social activity outside the workplace, suggestive remarks, and lewd comments.
- (iii) Non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature refers to the display of pornographic or sexually suggestive pictures, objects or written materials; leering, and/ or making sexually suggestive gestures.

Definition of Bullying

Bullying is the misuse of power or position to criticise and condemn unreasonably; to humiliate and undermine an individual's professional ability.

Obvious bullying may include:

- shouting at others
- displaying instantaneous rages
- using personal insults and name-calling
- criticising unreasonably
- humiliating publicly
- threatening behaviour

Less obvious bullying may include:

- setting objectives with impossible deadlines
- removing areas of responsibility
- setting menial tasks
- changing working guidelines
- ignoring or excluding an individual
- talking only through a third party
- refusing reasonable requests
- blocking a person's promotion
- stealing credit for the work of the victim
- subjecting the employee to excessive scrutiny or 'micromanagement'

It is the pattern of such events that determines if bullying is taking place. Any one of these examples may occur in isolation and can be 'out of character' for the person who perpetrates it. A bully, however, will consistently use one or more of the above methods to harass and intimidate the victim.

Definition of Victimisation

Victimisation is treating someone less favourably than others because he or she has reported harassment (whether formally or otherwise), or supported someone in making a complaint, for example by giving evidence as a witness in relation to a complaint. It includes when A *believes* B has made, or may make, a complaint or support another's complaint.

This policy is reviewed annually and may be amended at any time. Due date for review March 2023