



Kings Academy Trust

Behaviour Policy Including Anti-Bullying

Date of Issue: December 2019

Date of Last Review: September 2024

Date of Next Review: September 2025

CONTENTS	PAGE
SAFEGUARDING	
SAFEGUARDING POLICIES CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE	4
WORRIED ABOUT A CHILD/YOUNG PERSON	4
EXTREMISM/RADICALISATION	4
SAFEGUARDING /HEALTH AND SAFETY	4
CRIMINAL LAW	4-5
SPIRITUAL, MORAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL (SMSC)	5
VOCATIONAL TRAINING	5
ANTI BULLYING	
THE AIM OF THE POLICY	5
THE PURPOSE OF POLICY	5-6
SIGNS TO WATCH FOR	6
BULLYING CONCERNS	6
STAFF WITH KEY RESPONSIBILITY FOR BEHAVIOUR	6
PROMOTING POSITIVE BEHAVIOUR	7-8
WHAT IS BULLYING	8
ANTI BULLYING ALLIANCE DEFINITION	8-9
CYBER BULLYING	9
HOW WE DEAL WITH BULLYING/ PREVENTION	9-10
EMBEDDING SPIRITUAL, MORAL SOCAIL & CULTURAL PRINCIPLES	10
STRATEGIES FOR PROMOTING POSITIVE BEHAVIOUR	10
SCHOOL RULES & CODE OF CONDUCT	
SCHOOL RULES	11
CODE OF CONDUCT	11
REWARDS AND SANCTIONS	
REWARDS	12
SANCTIONS	12
SANCTIONS AT OAKWOOD	12-13
REFLECTION TIME	
EXCLUSIONS	13-14
PUPIL SUPPORT	14
SMART ROOM INTERVENTIONS	14
SUPPORT FOR PUPILS	
SUPPORT FOR PUPILS IN TIMES OF NEED	14-15
PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH BEHAVIOUR ISSUES	15
PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH INCIDENTS OF BULLYING	15-16
INTERVENTION	16
A GRADUATED RESPONSE – STAFF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	17
CLASSTEACHERS, SUPPORT STAFF, FORM TUTORS, HOY’S & LEAD PROFESSIONAL FOR BEHAVIOUR.	17-18
LGBT	18-19
SEND	19
RACISM	19
PARENTS/ CARERS CONCERNS	19
THE SCHOOL COUNCIL	20
PUPIL WELFARE	20
DISCIPLINE IN SCHOOLS	
TEACHERS’ POWERS AND THE LAW	20
PUNISHING BEHAVIOUR	20-21
PUPILS’ CONDUCT OUTSIDE THE SCHOOL GATES	
TEACHERS’ POWERS	21
CONFISCATION OF INAPPROPRIATE ITEMS	21

GENERAL POWER TO DISCIPLINE POWER TO SEARCH WITHOUT CONSENT	21-22 22
POWER TO USE REASONABLE FORCE	22
CONNECTING POLICIES FOR SAFEGUARDING PURPOSE	22-23

SAFEGUARDING

SAFEGUARDING POLICIES CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The safeguarding policies (list back page) are in place to help prevent children and young people up to 18 years of age being at risk of harm. Kings Academy Trust advises the safeguarding policies are read in conjunction with each other. If you have any concerns or questions regarding policies please refer to a member of SLT.

WORRIED ABOUT A CHILD/YOUNG PERSON

If you are worried about a child or a young person being at risk of harm please speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or, in their absence the Deputy DSL, **DO NOT IGNORE IT.**

EXTREMISM/RADICALISATION

All staff and Governors are to be familiar with the indicators of vulnerability to extremism and radicalisation and the procedures for dealing with concerns. Staff are made aware of the potential indicating factors when a child is vulnerable to being radicalised or exposed to extreme views. These include peer pressure, influence from other people or the internet, bullying, crime and anti-social behaviour, family tensions, race/hate crime, lack of self-esteem or identity, prejudicial (damaging) behaviour and personal or political grievances. Staff to report any concerns to the Single Point of Contact (SPOC).

SAFEGUARDING /HEALTH AND SAFETY

Kings Academy Trust is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people and expects all staff and volunteers to share this commitment. At the trust we provide a caring, positive, safe and stimulating environment that promotes the social, physical and moral development of the individual child and we strive to provide this within our classrooms. All staff follow health and safety guidelines. Safeguarding children and young people (bullying)

Under the Children Act 1989 a bullying incident should be addressed as a child protection concern when there is 'reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm'. Where this is the case, Kings Academy Trust will report their concerns to their local authority children's social care. Even where safeguarding is not considered to be an issue, the trust may need to draw on a range of external services to support the student who is experiencing bullying, or to tackle any underlying issue which has contributed to a child engaging in bullying. This may include a community support police officer.

CRIMINAL LAW

Although bullying in itself is not a specific criminal offence in the UK, it is important to bear in mind that some types of harassing or threatening behaviour – or communications – could be a criminal offence, for example under the Protection from Harassment Act 1997, the Malicious Communications Act 1988, the Communications Act 2003, and the Public Order Act 1986.

If Kings Academy Trust feel that an offence may have been committed, we will seek assistance from the police. For example, under the Malicious Communications Act 1988, it is an offence for a person to send an electronic communication to another person with the intent to cause distress or anxiety or to send an electronic communication which conveys a message which is indecent or grossly offensive, a threat, or information which is false and known or believed to

be false by the sender.

SPIRITUAL, MORAL, SOCIAL & CULTURAL

Kings Academy Trust work to prevent children and young people from developing extreme and radical views by embedding SMSC principles throughout the curriculum. During lessons we strive to create a learning environment which promotes respect, diversity and self-awareness and equips all of our children and young people with the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values they will need to succeed in their future lives.

Vocational Training and Work Placements: External providers will be provided with a copy of the policy. They will be expected to follow the policy and inform school of behavioural incidents to ensure the safety of all pupils and appropriate sanctions put in place.

For more details/information on Safeguarding refer to the following documents:

- Keeping Children safe in education (statutory guidance for schools and colleges) : September 2024
- Working together to safeguard children (A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children : July 2018
- Guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in educational settings : May 2019
- Safeguarding & Child Protection Procedures

Important: Please refer to the list of safeguarding policies (on back page) includes specific Safeguarding/Child Protection issues towards children and young people.

ANTI BULLYING

The aim of this behaviour/anti bullying policy is to:

- provide a safe, comfortable and caring environment where optimum learning takes place
- provide clear guidance for pupils, staff and parents of expected levels of behaviour
- provide a calm and consistent approach
- ensure all adults take responsibility for behaviour, and follow up personally
- adopt and use consistent language to promote positive behaviour
- use restorative approaches instead of punishments.
- ensure that Kings Academy Trust has measures in place to prevent all forms of bullying.
- adopt a whole authority approach to countering bullying.
- conform to Section 89 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 preventing all forms of bullying amongst pupils

The purpose of this behaviour policy is to:
provide procedures for all staff and pupils that:

- foster the belief that there are no “Bad” pupils just “Bad” choices
- encourage students to recognise that they can and should make “Good” choices
- recognise behavioural norms
- promote self-esteem and self-discipline
- teach appropriate behaviour through positive intervention
- enable staff to identify that all behaviour is a type of communication

The Governing body of Kings Academy Trust has a duty under paragraph 7 of Schedule 1 to the Education (Independent School Standards) (England) Regulations 2010 requiring them to make arrangements to ensure that their functions are carried out with a view to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.

The aim of this policy is to promote good behaviour among pupils which links with the Trust Anti-Bullying policy. This policy sets out the disciplinary sanctions to be adopted if a pupil misbehaves.

This behaviour policy, acknowledges the school’s legal duties under the Equality Act 2010 and in respect of pupils with SEN. Punishment must be reasonable and account must be taken of the pupil’s age, any special educational needs or disability they may have. (Section 91 of the Education and Inspectors Act 2006)

Signs to watch for if you think a child may be being bullied

You may be unsure if a child is involved in a bullying incident. He or she could be acting as a bully, being bullied or upset because they have seen others behaving badly. If you suspect that a child is involved in bullying then look out for these signs:

- Bruises/broken or missing possessions
- becoming withdrawn – not talking, or spending more time alone
- changes in eating habits
- changes in behaviour – becoming aggressive at home
- tired looking /attendance issues
- complaining of headaches or stomach aches
- worrying about going to school
- suddenly doing less well at school

Who to go to with Bullying concerns?

All member of staff need to be extra vigilant especially during un-supervised time i.e. going from class to class (pupils are escorted) On the playground (staff are on duty) In the dining Hall (staff are on duty) If you suspect bullying is going on (the bully or the victim of being bullied) please do not ignore it as you have a duty of care. Pass on your concerns to the child’s form tutor, Head of Upper School or Head of Lower School.

Promoting Positive Behaviour

At Kings Academy Trust we believe that positive, respectful relationships across the community, and consistent, composed adults are the foundations for positive behaviour management. We understand that all behaviour is a message. If we do not understand the initial behaviour this can lead to secondary behaviours. Empathy, kindness and taking the time to understand what the initial behaviour is communicating, will enable adults to support and guide the children to regulate their behaviour.

We recognise that our ever changing pupil community present with a varied range of needs and that it is our responsibility to ensure that alongside our whole school code of conduct and school rules we recognise the individuality of each student and their stage of development. Everyone is expected to maintain the highest standards of personal conduct, to accept responsibility for their behaviour and encourage others to do the same.

We believe that every child deserves a champion. An adult who will never give up on them. Rita Pierson (<https://youtu.be/SFnMTHhKdkw>). The children who demonstrate the most negative of behaviours often are the most in need of our empathy.

Kings Academy Trust recognise that clear structure of predictable outcomes has the best impact on behaviour. Our principle sets out the rules, relentless routine and visible consistencies that all children and staff follow. It is based on the work of Paul Dix and his book "When the adults change, everything changes". Good behaviour is recognised sincerely rather than just rewarded. Children are praised publicly and reminded in private.

"When people talk about behaviour, they obsessively search for the instant solution. Some peddle magic dust or 'behaviour systems' that listen quickly fade. Others relentlessly scream for a bigger stick to beat students down with. Both extremes harbour an irresistible idea that there is short cut to changing behaviour. They sell the lie that you can provoke sustained behaviour change in others without doing much hard work yourself. The truth is that there's no alternative to the hard work: building relationships with those who would rather not, resetting expectations with those who trample them, being relentlessly positive and sustaining a poker face when confronted with challenging behaviour".

Paul Dix, Pivotal Education

We recognise that a good behaviour policy reflects the vision of the school and enhances the quality of relationships found in the school, promoting mutual respect, a readiness to learn and a safe learning environment. Positive behaviour is focussed upon, acknowledged and rewarded. Negative behaviour is dealt with in a non-confrontational, calm manner, and with a restorative approach.

This policy is written in to ensure that our pupils are safeguarded against harmful behaviour. Bullying is behaviour by an individual or group, repeated over time, that intentionally hurts another individual or group either physically or emotionally. Bullying can take many forms (for instance, cyber-bullying via text messages or the internet), and is often motivated by prejudice against particular groups, for example on grounds of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or because a child is adopted or has caring responsibilities. It might be motivated by actual differences between children, or perceived differences. Stopping violence and ensuring immediate physical safety is obviously a school's first priority but emotional bullying can be more damaging than physical; teachers and schools have to make their own judgements about each specific case.

This policy also takes into account harmful behaviour as a result of extremism and radicalisation. All staff at Kings Academy Trust are familiar with the indicators of vulnerability to extremism and radicalisation and the procedures for dealing with concerns. We look out for indicators and report any concerns.

What is bullying?

Bullying is behaviour by an individual or group, repeated over time, that intentionally hurts another individual or group either physically or emotionally. Bullying can take many forms (for instance, cyber-bullying via text messages or the internet), and is often motivated by prejudice against particular groups, for example on grounds of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or because a child is adopted or has caring responsibilities. It might be motivated by actual differences between children, or perceived differences. Stopping violence and ensuring immediate physical safety is obviously a school's first priority but emotional bullying can be more damaging than physical; teachers and schools have to make their own judgements about each specific case. Many experts say that bullying involves an imbalance of power between the perpetrator and the victim. This could involve perpetrators of bullying having control over the relationship which makes it difficult for those they bully to defend themselves. The imbalance of power can manifest itself in several ways, it may be physical, psychological (knowing what upsets someone), derive from an intellectual imbalance, or by having access to the support of a group, or the capacity to socially isolate. It can result in the intimidation of a person or persons through the threat of violence or by isolating them either physically or online. Manipulation of those who do not understand they are being bullied is common.

Anti-Bullying Alliance definition:

'Bullying is the repetitive, intentional hurting of one person or group by another person or group, where the relationship involves an imbalance of power.

The three elements of Bullying

1. Bullying is deliberate or intentional
2. It is usually repeated and
3. There is an imbalance of power between perpetrator and target.

A one off incident is seldom, regarded as bullying except in certain rare circumstances where the other two elements and prejudice are present. In some cases such as bullying that targets someone with special needs or disability for example or if there is a significant risk of harm, we would not look for repeated incidents to classify it as bullying if all the other aspects were there. Bullying can be frequent or infrequent, long term, high or low level and persistent. Bullying can include bullying of and by school staff, whether by pupils, parents or staff.

Bullying can take many forms including:

- Physical – kicking and shoving, injuring the target or damaging their belongings, intimidation
- Verbal – taunts and name-calling, insults, threats or humiliation, intimidation
- Emotional - behaviour intended to isolate, hurt or humiliate someone
- Indirect – sly and underhand, behind the target's back, rumour spreading
- Cyber – using any form of electronic means, mobile phones, social networks, gaming, chat rooms, forums or apps.
- Bullying can be driven by prejudice or fear of difference. It can be linked to Race, religion or culture
- Gender
- Sexual orientation
- Disability or special need
- Long term illness
- Appearance
- Family arrangements
- Any protected characteristic within the Equality Act 2010

Cyber-bullying

The rapid development of, and widespread access to, technology has provided a new medium for 'virtual' bullying, which can occur in or outside school. Cyber-bullying is a different form of bullying and can happen at all times of the day, with a potentially bigger audience, and more accessories as people forward on content at a click.

The wider search powers included in the Education Act 2011 give teachers' stronger powers to tackle cyber-bullying by providing a specific power to search for and, if necessary, delete inappropriate images (or files) on electronic devices, including mobile phones. We regularly evaluate and update our approach to take account of developments in technology, for instance updating 'acceptable use' policies for computers.

How we deal with bullying/Prevention

At Kings Academy Trust we work with the pupils to create a positive culture of respect. We are committed to providing a supportive, caring, safe and inclusive environment for all of our pupils so they can learn in an atmosphere where they feel happy, secure and without the fear of being bullied or discriminated against. For our Anti-Bullying Policy to be effective, it must raise awareness in pupils, staff and parents of what constitutes bullying. At the Trust, awareness of bullying is fully embedded within our curriculum and school life. We take part in national strategies such as Anti-Bullying Week in November each year and include anti-

bullying as a theme for one of our 'super learning days'. We regularly address anti-bullying in active tutorial time, weekly assemblies and enrichment. All pupils have discrete lessons on e-safety built into their ICT curriculum. We are a member of The BIG Award: The Bullying Intervention Group (BIG) offer a national scheme and award for schools to tackle bullying effectively. All staff at Kings Academy Trust are familiar with the indicators of vulnerability to extremism and radicalisation and the procedures for dealing with concerns. We look out for indicators and report any concerns.

Embedding Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural principles

We work to prevent pupils from developing extreme and radical views by embedding spiritual, moral, social and cultural principles throughout the curriculum. We strive to create a learning environment which promotes respect, diversity and self-awareness and equips all of our pupils with the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values they will need to succeed in their future lives.

Spiritual development focuses on an individual's own personal beliefs and values and their resulting behaviours. Through spiritual development, children are able to understand their own feelings and emotions and this enables them to reflect and to learn.

Moral development means exploring, understanding and recognising shared values and considering the issues of right and wrong.

Social development involves learners working effectively together and participating successfully in the school community as a whole. During a pupil's social development, they gain interpersonal skills that allow them to form successful relationships and to become a positive team member.

Cultural development enables learners to develop an understanding of their own culture and of other cultures locally, nationally and internationally. It also means learning to feel comfortable in a variety of cultures and valuing cultural diversity.

(Please see Appendix 1&2 of this Policy)

Staff Strategies for Promoting Positive Behaviour

- take time to welcome students at the start of the day
- always redirect pupils by referring to "Be Ready, Be Respectful and Be Safe"
- be at the door of the classroom, to greet pupils, at the beginning of each lesson
- never walk past and ignore pupils who are failing to meet expectations, unless directed
- regularly celebrate pupils whose efforts go above and beyond
- encourage use of positive praise, phone calls/postcards and certificates/stickers

RULES AND CODE OF CONDUCT

The code of conduct and rules are expectations which are reinforced throughout trust, and displayed in classrooms, to ensure a ready, respectful and safe learning environment for all.

School Rules – as a trust we have 3 simple rules

- Be Ready
- Be Respectful
- Be Safe

Code of Conduct –encompass the 3, simple rules

Be Ready

- To learn
- To listen
- To follow instructions

e.g handing in of mobile phones at the beginning of the day To communicate

- Be Respectful

To staff

To pupils

To peers

- Be Safe

To learn

To allow others to learn

To move around school

REWARDS AND SANCTIONS

Kings Academy Trust has in place a range of options and rewards to reinforce and praise good behaviour, and clear sanctions for those who do not comply with the school's behaviour policy. These will be proportionate and fair responses which are consistent across the school.

Rewards

There are many ways in which pupils are rewarded for positive behaviour and good work ethics. These may be slightly different according to stage and age group. Below are examples commonly used in the Trust as rewards.

- Verbal praise (Recognition boards)
- Note in log book, phone call home, communication via Class Dojo
- Free choice time
- Star of the week award for behaviour or work
- Head Teacher's special award certificates
- Prizes
- High attendance certificates

Sanctions

If a pupil's behaviour warrants a sanction, Kings Academy Trust implement a tiered approach. Failure to comply with a sanction will lead to a more serious one. Parents/carers will be contacted when behaviour becomes unacceptable in order to plan a way forward.

Sanctions at Kings Academy Trust:

We use the following stepped consequences followed by a restorative ending.

Step 1 - Reminder: A reminder of the three rules delivered privately, wherever possible. A child might receive repeated reminders, if reasonable adjustments are necessary.

Step 2 - Caution: A clear verbal caution delivered privately, wherever possible, making the child aware of their behaviour and clearly outlining the consequences if they continue.

Step 3 - Last chance: The child will be spoken to privately and given a final opportunity to engage. The adult will offer a positive choice to do so and refer to previous examples of good behaviour. Reflection time is given and the child will be asked to return at break and or dinner time for a fixed time determined by the individual teacher (no longer than 10 minutes).

Step 4 - Time out: This might be a short time out of the classroom with a member of staff or away from the group. It is a few minutes for the child to calm down, breathe and look at the situation from a different perspective.

Step 5 - Repair: This might be a quick chat at break time or a more formal meeting. This is a restorative conversation that takes place once the child has calmed down. The adult will help these conversations be successful by ensuring the child feels at ease and is able to engage. Incidents of aggressive, verbal or physical behaviour, will move directly to stage 4 followed by stage 5, and intervention from the Inclusion Team.

We appreciate that some children may require further support to help them learn to manage and self-regulate their emotions and behaviours. As appropriate, we will support these children using planned interventions, an Individual Behaviour Plan or seek advice from outside agencies.

REFLECTION TIME

The law allows teachers the power to issue reflection time to pupils (aged under 18).

- At Kings Academy Trust reflection time will be issued during the school day
- All staff are able to impose this behaviour strategy.
- Parental consent for reflection time is not permitted by law.
- With reflection time, staff will allow reasonable time for the pupil to eat, drink and use the toilet where appropriate.

Fixed term Exclusions

Kings Academy Trust does not believe we are able to safeguard or educate a child if they are excluded from school, so we endeavour to avoid this at every opportunity and exclusion is only used when every other course of action has been exhausted and the safety of other children or staff is at risk. We ensure that pupils causing concern are flagged up at the weekly safeguarding supervision by the schools safeguarding leads. Termly Strategy Intervention meetings and Provision Mapping also looks at the holistic needs of the child and ensures wrap around care is put in place such as additional support, Learning Mentor Intervention and therapeutic support by a trained counsellor. Form Tutors and Heads of year provide a staged response and support teaching staff with strategies for supporting positive behaviour. We work closely with the Local Authority SEND team and meet with parents regularly to discuss ways to support a child in crisis or who has additional needs. We ensure every opportunity for curriculum enrichment is put in place and look for the most appropriate pathway for our learners and effective risk assessments, behaviour plans and RPI plans ensure a calm, orderly environment is available to all pupils where effective teaching and learning can take place. All staff are Team Teach trained and regular CPD opportunities ensure staff have the skills they need to meet a wide range of complex needs.

If all of our systems are not effective, internal isolation may be used for a fixed term. Internal isolation has to be approved by a member of the SLT and we track and monitor this through data collection. The aim of internal isolation is to always give the pupil time to reflect, have a consequence for a serious incident and have interventions put in place to ensure patterns of behaviour do not emerge and the cycle is broken. Only in serious cases where there is immediate risk of harm to others would an external fixed term exclusion be considered and if this has to be used we would have explored all other options first and it is often the case that a pupil is wrongly placed in our setting and needs more specialist support for their behavioural needs.

Pupil Support

A range of support is available for pupils who are experiencing difficulties with behaviour, self-regulation and self-esteem through the SMART Room (School Mentoring Achievement Relaxation Therapies).

The SMART Room offers a therapeutic early intervention service which helps remove barriers to learning and promote pupil success in school and life.

It supports pupils in developing greater social and emotional skills which will help promote short and long term academic and personal outcomes.

SMART Room interventions will focus on:

- Self-Management - Managing emotions and behaviours to achieve personal and academic goals.
- Self-Awareness - Being able to recognise emotions and values, as well as strengths and weaknesses.
- Social Awareness - Showing understanding and empathy for others.
- Relationship Skills - Being able to form positive relationships, work in teams and deal effectively with others, including but not limited to bullying
- Responsible Decision Making - Making the right choices about personal and social behavior, including but not limited to bullying .

Planned and timetabled interventions with pupils are identified through provision mapping and referrals from staff or pupil self referral.

SUPPORT FOR PUPILS

Support for pupils in times of need:

- Breakfast and Active Tutorial
- Alternative break and lunch time provision for vulnerable pupils
- 1:1 or group mentoring
- Counselling
- Alternative Education
- Advice and support for staff

- Strategies for supporting pupils in the classroom
- Intervention programmes
- Heart Math
- Developing social skills
- Understanding and managing emotions
- Behaviour management strategies
- Relaxation techniques/ Mindfulness
- External agencies such as CAMHS, Learning Disability Nurses, Early Help

Procedures for Dealing with Behaviour Issues

It is the responsibility of the class teacher to ensure high standards of positive behaviour within each lesson. If behaviour issues arise, these should be dealt with by the class teacher. Behaviours which disrupt learning and good order after warnings have been given and strategies used by staff to de-escalate should be recorded on CPOMS and appropriate sanctions given. Class teachers should liaise with form tutors, Heads of Year and Learning Mentors to plan an intervention. Staff should look for patterns of behaviour which may suggest difficulties within a particular lesson or time of day and indicate that a learning or social need may need addressing.

Serious incidents should also be recorded on CPOMS and be passed on to Heads of Lower and Upper School (and the senior leadership team) to inform parents or carers and to determine a suitable sanction.

Serious incidents to be recorded are:

- RPI's
- Bullying
- Racism
- Sexualised Behaviour
- Fixed term Exclusions
- Planned and approved internal isolations/exclusions

In addition to serious incidents please include: Persistent behaviours. This would be where the pupil has disrupted learning and after warnings have been given and strategies used by staff to de-escalate. Low level behaviours should initially be managed through class room management strategies/consequences and not to be recorded in CPOMS.

Procedures for Dealing with incidents of bullying.

- If bullying is suspected or reported, the incident will be dealt with immediately by the member of staff who has been approached.
- A clear account of the incident will be recorded in CPOMS.
- The incident will be recorded on a record of bullying or racism form. This will include clear strategies put in place to reduce further risk. These will be sent to the Local Authority at the end of each academic year.
- Incidents of bullying are reported half termly to the senior leadership team and governors.

- Pupils involved will be interviewed by appropriate staff. This may be the learning mentor or someone with whom the child has a trusting relationship.
- Parents of all pupils involved will be informed.
- All staff will be informed and advised of strategies as set out on the bullying or racism form.
- Pupils who have bullied will incur an appropriate sanction. These could include; loss of break times, detention, a behavior tracker, reporting to Head of Upper/Lower school at regular intervals, a specific seating plan in the classroom and the canteen, withdrawal from class or a fixed term exclusion.
- Restorative justice may take place between children involved in bullying as a positive intervention.
- we work with our community support police officers when bullying is particularly serious or persistent and where a criminal offence may have been committed.

Intervention

At Kings Academy Trust we apply disciplinary measures to pupils who bully in order to show clearly that their behaviour is wrong. These will be applied fairly, consistently, and reasonably taking account of any special educational needs or disabilities that the pupils may have and taking into account the needs of vulnerable pupils. It is also important that we consider the motivations behind bullying behaviour and whether it reveals any concerns for the safety of the perpetrator. Where this is the case the child engaging in bullying may need support themselves or openly discuss differences between people that could motivate bullying, such as religion, ethnicity, disability, gender or sexuality. Also children with different family situations, such as looked after children or those with caring responsibilities. We teach children that using any prejudice based language is unacceptable. All pupils are advised to tell a trusted adult in school or at home so that the matter can be dealt with. They can alternatively record their concerns on paper and post in the box labelled 'Pupil Voice' in the SLT corridor.

For serious incidents where other pupils and staff could be at risk, a Risk Assessment Form (see below) should be filled out and shared with all staff. This will provide a plan of action to reduce further risk.

Kings Academy Trust Pupil Welfare Risk Assessment Form	
Name of pupil(s) causing risk:	
Name of pupil(s) at risk:	
Name of person recording the concern:	
Date recorded:	
Details of the nature of concern including who reported it. Include as much information about who was involved and what has happened.	
Plan of action to reduce further risk. Use check list as a guide.	
Log incident(s) in SIMS	Speak to other pupils to gather information.
Speak to pupil at risk	Agree action with pupil at risk
Speak to pupil(s) causing risk	Agree action with pupil(s) causing risk
Inform parents/carers, arrange meeting	Inform governors
Inform staff	Refer to an agency
Change of timetable/lunch/break	Refer to safeguarding officer
Restorative Justice	Involve police.
<input type="checkbox"/>	
Dates of review:	
Outcome of follow up and any further action taken:	

A Graduated Response – Staff Roles and Responsibilities

<p>Class teachers and Supporting Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To deal with behavior's in the first instance unless they are serious incidents. • To consistently follow the tiered sanction approach (identified above) • To take account of the developmental needs of the individual and adopt a range of good classroom management skills to promote and facilitate positive behavior e.g. differentiation, seating arrangements, directed support, verbal reminders/prompts. • To facilitate sanctions as a result of negative behavior as identified in the tiered sanction approach • To input cases of poor behavior in CPOMS
<p>Form Tutors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor behavior on a daily basis using class Dojo. • To support staff in arranging and facilitating reflection time where necessary. • To liaise with parents and carers to keep them informed of behavior issues and strategies.

- To liaise with class teachers and the Heads of Lower and Upper and Learning Mentors to improve behavior and to help write and implement Individual Behavior Plans .

Heads of Lower and Upper School

- To meet regularly with form tutors to monitor behavior within their department.
- To support the class teachers and form tutors in arranging and facilitating strategies to improve behavior.
- To liaise with the Learning Mentors and Heads of Lower and Upper school to arrange and implement long term interventions resulting from a behavior plan such as alternative timetable arrangements, extra support, pupil trackers, external placements etc.
- To arrange meetings with parents to discuss concerns about a student's behavior and work with them collaboratively on ways to improve it.
- To meet regularly with the Director of Inclusion to report behavior issues within their department.
- To provide information for half termly planning meetings with other pastoral staff to bring issues of concern which may need input from external professionals.

Inclusion Manager

- To meet regularly with Heads of Lower and Upper to monitor behavior in each department.
- To offer advice and support to all staff on behavior as needed including facilitating strategies.
- To collate and analyse whole school data on behavior and make plans to improve it.
- To oversee behavior profiles and plans to ensure that they are working documents which are reviewed regularly.
- To work closely with Learning Mentors to implement the most appropriate interventions for individuals.
- To oversee implementation and progress of interventions through provision mapping

LGBT

- EACH: (Educational Action Challenging Homophobia): provides a national freephone Actionline for targets of homophobic or transphobic bullying and training to schools on sexual orientation, gender identity matters and cyberhomophobia.
- Schools Out: Offers practical advice, resources (including lesson plans) and training to

schools on LGBT equality in education.

- Stonewall: An LGB equality organisation with considerable expertise in LGB bullying in schools, a dedicated youth site, resources for schools, and specialist training for teachers.

SEND

- Mencap: Represents people with learning disabilities, with specific advice and information for people who work with children and young people.
- Changing Faces: Provide online resources and training to schools on bullying because of physical difference.
- Cyberbullying and children and young people with SEN and disabilities: Advice provided by the Anti-Bullying Alliance on developing effective anti-bullying practice.
- Anti-bullying Alliance SEND programme of resources: Advice provided by the Antibullying Alliance for school staff and parents on issues related to SEND and bullying.

Racism

- Show Racism the Red Card: Provide resources and workshops for schools to educate young people, often using the high profile of football, about racism.
- Kick it Out: Uses the appeal of football to educate young people about racism and provide education packs for schools.
- Anne Frank Trust: Runs a schools project to teach young people about Anne Frank and the Holocaust, the consequences of unchecked prejudice and discrimination, and cultural diversity.

Parents/Carers concerns

Parents/Carers having concerns relating to bullying. Oakwood takes seriously bullying issues and will deal with any complaints as quickly as possible. If parents/carers are not satisfied they can request a copy of the complaints procedure. Please note that parents/carers are expected to support the school in its efforts to prevent and address bullying and use the procedures that are in place.

The School Council

Member of the School Council have an important role to play when addressing Bullying issues that are discussed (as necessary) at the School Council.

Pupil Welfare

The Governors of Kings Academy Trust will become involved in discipline procedures if a pupil regularly breaks the schools code of conduct. Dates/times are listed on the 'Governing Body Information' sheets. Depending on the nature of the incident/s pupils and parents/carers will be invited to meet with the Governing Body by letter to discuss further action and decide on the appropriate consequences.

DISCIPLINE IN SCHOOLS

Discipline in schools – teachers' powers and the law Key

Points

- Teachers have statutory authority to discipline pupils whose behaviour is unacceptable, who break the school rules or who fail to follow a reasonable instruction (Section 90 and 91 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006).
- The power also applies to all paid staff (unless the Headteacher says otherwise) with responsibility for pupils, such as teaching assistants.
- Teachers can discipline pupils at any time the pupil is in school or elsewhere under the charge of a teacher, including on school visits.
- Teachers can also discipline pupils in certain circumstances when a pupil's misbehaviour occurs outside of school.
- Teachers have a power to impose reflection time.
- Teachers can confiscate pupils' property.

Punishing poor behaviour, what the law allows:

At Kings Academy Trust staff can discipline pupils whose conduct falls below the standard which could reasonably be expected of them. This means that if a pupil misbehaves, breaks a school rule or fails to follow a reasonable instruction staff can impose a punishment on that pupil.

To be lawful, the punishment (including reflection time) must satisfy the following three conditions:

- The decision to punish a pupil must be made by a paid member of school staff or a member of staff authorised by the Headteacher;
- The decision to punish the pupil and the punishment itself must be made on the school premises or while the pupil is under the charge of the member of staff; and
- It must not breach any other legislation (for example in respect of disability, special educational needs, race and other equalities and human rights) and it must be reasonable in all the circumstances.

A punishment must be proportionate. In determining whether a punishment is reasonable, section 91 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 says the penalty must be reasonable in all the circumstances and that account must be taken of the pupil's age, any special educational needs or disability they may have, and any religious requirements affecting them. Oakwood should consider whether the behaviour under review gives cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm. Where this may be the case, school staff should follow the Trust's safeguarding policy. They should also consider whether continuing disruptive behaviour might be the result of unmet educational or other needs. At this point, the school should consider whether a multi-agency assessment is necessary.

Pupils' conduct outside the school gates – teachers' powers

What the law allows:

Teachers have the power to discipline pupils for misbehaving outside of the school premises "to such an extent as is reasonable" (paragraph 21. 7 Section 90 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006).

Maintained schools and Academies' behaviour policies should set out what the school will do in response to non-criminal bad behaviour and bullying which occurs off the school premises and which is witnessed by a staff member or reported to the school, including the punishments that will be imposed on pupils.

Subject to the behaviour policy, teachers may discipline pupils for: misbehaviour when the pupil is:

- taking part in any school-organised or school-related activity
- travelling to or from school or wearing school uniform or in some other way identifiable as a pupil at the school.
- any bullying incidents occurring anywhere off the school premises, such as on school or public transport, outside the local shops, or in a town or village centre. Where bullying outside school is reported to school staff, it should be investigated and acted on. Senior staff will consider whether it is appropriate to notify the police or anti-social behaviour coordinator in their local authority of the action taken against a pupil.

or misbehaviour at any time whether or not the conditions above apply, that:

- could have repercussions for the orderly running of the school
- poses a threat to another pupil or member of the public
- could adversely affect the reputation of the school.

In all cases of misbehaviour the teacher can only discipline the pupil on school premises or elsewhere when the pupil is under the lawful control of the staff member.

Confiscation of inappropriate items What the law allows:

There are two sets of legal provisions which enable school staff to confiscate items from pupils:

1) The general power to discipline (“Discipline in Schools – Teachers’ Powers”) enables a member of staff to confiscate, retain or dispose of a pupil’s property as a punishment, so long as it is reasonable in the circumstances. The law protects them from liability for damage to, or loss of, any confiscated items provided they have acted lawfully (Section 94 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006). The legislation does not describe what must be done with the confiscated item and the school behaviour policy may set this out; and

2) Power to search without consent for “prohibited items” (Section 550ZA (3) of the Education Act 1996) including:

- knives and weapons
- alcohol
- illegal drugs
- stolen items
- tobacco and cigarette papers
- fireworks
- pornographic images
- any article that has been or is likely to be used to commit an offence, cause personal injury or damage to property; and
- any item banned by the school rules which has been identified in the rules as an item which may be searched for.

If weapons and knives and extreme or child pornography are found as a result of a search they will be handed over to the police. For other prohibited items found it is for the teacher to decide if and when to return a confiscated item.

Power to use reasonable force

- Headteachers and authorised school staff may also use such force as is reasonable given the circumstances when conducting a search without consent for knives or weapons, alcohol, illegal drugs, stolen items, tobacco and cigarette papers, fireworks, pornographic images or articles that have been or could be used to commit an offence or cause harm.
- Schools can also identify additional items in their school rules which may be searched for without consent. Force cannot be used to search for these items.
- Separate advice is available in ‘Use of Reasonable Force – advice for school leaders, staff and governing bodies’. See Associated Resources section below for a link to this document.

CONNECTING POLICIES FOR SAFEGUARDING PURPOSE

If you are worried about a child or young person (in relation to issues listed below) or have any concerns or questions regarding Child Protection refer to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or, in their absence Assistant DSL.

LIST OF SAFEGUARDING/CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES

Child missing from education: child missing from home care: child sexual exploitation (CSE): bullying including cyber bullying: domestic violence: drugs: fabricated or induced illness: Child abuse linked with Faith & Beliefs (CALFB): female genital mutilation (FGM): forced marriage: gangs with youth violence: gender based violence against women and girls (VAWG): mental health: private fostering: preventing radicalisation: sexting: teenage relationship abuse: trafficking.

From DfE, Keeping children safe in education: September 2024

Kings Academy Trust believes it is very important that all the Safeguarding Policies are read in conjunction with one another to quickly identify and take any necessary and appropriate action to help prevent children and young people up to 18 years of age being at risk of harm.

MORE INFORMATION VISIT: NSPCC.org.uk: TES & NSPCC safeguarding: GOV.UK keeping children safe

SAFEGUARDING CONNECTING POLICIES (situated on the Oakwood website) www.oakwoodacademy.co.uk

Anti- Racism

Anti-Radicalisation

Attendance

Behaviour

Safeguarding & Child Protection Procedures Care/Intimate

Care/Administration of Medication /Touch Children Missing

From Home

Complaints

Child Protection (including the safeguarding of all children) Data

Protection

Drugs

e-ssafety

(online) FGM

First Aid Health

& Safety

ICT and Computing

Lone Worker

PSHE

Pupil Friendly Safeguarding

SRE

SMSC

Safer Recruitment

SMSC

Trafficking

Visits/Trips

Whistleblowing

Further sources of information useful for staff and parents Other departmental advice:

- Cyber bullying: advice for headteachers and school staff

Advice for parents and carers on cyberbullying

- DfE Behaviour and Discipline in Schools Guidance

Supporting children and young people who are bullied: advice for schools Counselling in schools a blueprint for the future: advice for school leaders and counsellors

Legislative links

Schools' duty to promote good behaviour: Section 89 Education and Inspections Act 2006 and Education (Independent School Standards) (England) Regulations 2010 Power to tackle poor behaviour outside school

- The Equality Act 2010 Specialist organisations
- The Anti-Bullying Alliance (ABA): Founded in 2002 by NSPCC and National Children's

Bureau, the Anti-Bullying Alliance (ABA) brings together over 100 organisations into one network to develop and share good practice across the whole range of bullying issues.

- The ABA has also put together a fact sheet outlining the range of support that is

available to schools and young people from the anti-bullying sector which can be accessed here <http://www.anti-bullyingalliance.org.uk/advice/support-from-thesection/>.

- Kidscape: Charity established to prevent bullying and promote child protection

providing advice for young people, professionals and parents about different types of bullying and how to tackle it. They also offer specialist training and support for school staff, and assertiveness training for young people.

- The Diana Award: Anti-Bullying Ambassadors programme to empower young people to

take responsibility for changing the attitudes and behaviour of their peers towards bullying. It will achieve this by identifying, training and supporting school anti-bullying ambassadors.

- The BIG Award: The Bullying Intervention Group (BIG) offer a national scheme and award for schools to tackle bullying effectively.
- Restorative Justice Council: Includes best practice guidance for practitioners 2011. Cyber-bullying – sites
- Child Net International: Specialist resources for young people to raise awareness of online safety and how to protect themselves
- Think U Know: resources provided by Child Exploitation and Online Protection (CEOP) for children and young people, parents, carers and teachers.
- Digizen: provides online safety information for educators, parents, carers and young people.
- Advice on Child Internet Safety 1.0: The UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCCIS) has produced universal guidelines for providers on keeping children safe online.

The Safeguarding Policies are up-dated annually or as necessary depending on new statutory guidance or legislation.

THE GOVERNORS AGREEMENT TO POLICY

Signed (Chair of Governors) Date

The Safeguarding Policies are up-dated yearly or as necessary depending on new statutory guidance or legislation.