



# Anti-Bullying Policy

**Last reviewed: November 2023**

**This policy applies to all schools and operations of the Vale Academy Trust**

**Review period:** 12 Months  
**Owner:** Director for Pupil Inclusion and Wellbeing  
**Category:** Public

**Next review:** July 2024  
**Approver:** Board of Directors  
**Type:** Global

## Contents

1. Introduction
2. Aims
3. Purpose
4. Intended outcomes
5. Bullying Definition and further information
6. Roles and Responsibilities
7. Preventing and Tackling Bullying
8. Safeguarding
9. SEND
10. Pupil Voice
11. Monitoring & Recording of Incidents
12. Links to guidance and Trust policies
13. Review of Policy
  - Appendix 1 – General Procedures and Dealing with Incidents
  - Appendix 2 – SVSH Flowchart
  - Appendix 3 – Anti-Bullying Guidelines for staff, parents and pupils
  - Appendix 4 – Restorative Approaches to dealing with incidents

### IN THIS DOCUMENT:

'the Trust', 'we' and 'our' means the [Vale Academy Trust](#)

For the purpose of this document, Parent refers to:

- All natural parents, whether married or not
- Any person who has parental responsibility for a child or young person
- Any person who has care of a child or young person (i.e, lives with and looks after the child)

### 1. Introduction

The Trust schools are committed to working with pupils, staff, governors and parents/carers to create inclusive environments where similarities and differences are celebrated, difference is valued and nurtured, and bullying, harassment and violence are never tolerated. This policy aims to help both prevent and tackle bullying in equal measure.

The Trust and its schools have a 'duty of care' towards our pupils. This duty includes protecting pupils from harm by bullying.

Bullying of any kind is unacceptable and will never be tolerated within our Trust and schools.

We expect our whole community of adults and pupils to uphold our values of:

- Respect
- Ambition
- Collaboration
- Integrity
- Kindness

We actively encourage every pupil and adult to embrace the above values, thereby developing knowledge, skills and attitudes which enable them to develop as reflective learners and grow to be stable, educated, respected and respectful adults in modern Britain. It is our duty to prepare every pupil for what will be expected of them by society in the future.

## **2. Aims**

- To assist in creating an anti-bullying ethos whereby a Trust school is a positive experience for all pupils
- To make it clear that all forms of bullying are unacceptable
- To enable everyone to feel safe while at school
- To encourage pupils to report incidences of bullying
- To deal effectively with bullying incidents
- To support and protect victims of bullying and ensure they are listened to
- To help and support people who bully to change their attitudes as well as their behaviours, and support them to understand why this change is needed
- To liaise with pupils, parents and other appropriate members of the school community and outside agencies where necessary
- To ensure all members of the school communities feel responsible for combating bullying
- To ensure consistency in practice within our schools

## **3. Purpose**

The purpose of this policy is to ensure a consistent approach to hurtful behaviour and bullying within our school communities. While we must understand that we are all individuals, everybody has the right to feel safe, all of the time.

Bullying will not be tolerated by any member of the Trust and our school communities.

The Trust and its schools believe that:

- bullying is undesirable and unacceptable
- bullying is a problem to which solutions can be found
- seeking help and openness are regarded as signs of strength not weakness
- all members of Trust schools will be listened to and taken seriously
- bullying prevents pupils achieving to their full potential and affects standards of achievement and aspirations
- everyone has the right to work and learn in an atmosphere that is free from fear
- all of us have a responsibility to ensure that we do not abuse or bully others
- pupils will be encouraged to seek support in school if they are worried about bullying and have a right to expect their concerns to be listened to and treated seriously
- pupils will be involved in decision making about matters that concern them
- we all have a duty to work together to protect vulnerable individuals from bullying and other forms of abuse.
- those who exhibit bullying behaviours will be supported to understand their impact and so change their behaviours

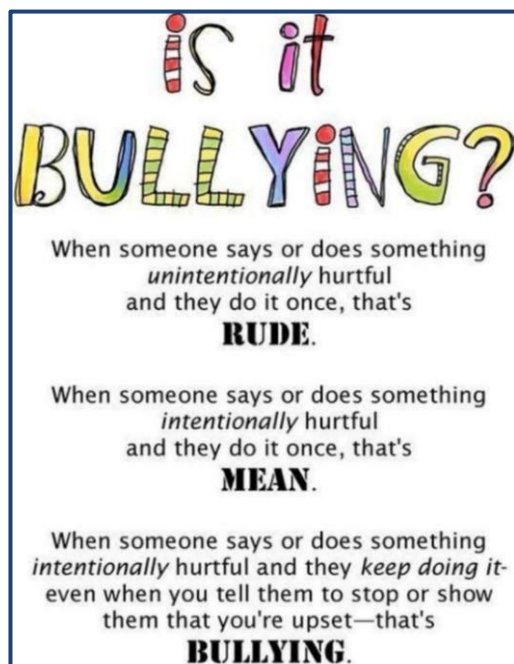
## **4. Intended Outcomes**

- That all pupils, staff and parents understand the anti-bullying policy
- That there are procedures within each Trust school for reporting, recording and monitoring incidents of bullying

- That parents have a point of contact in school if they are concerned about their child
- That all staff have the necessary skills and confidence to deal with incidents of bullying effectively and promptly
- That pupils' educational opportunities and achievement are not disadvantaged due to the experience of bullying
- That all staff are involved in dealing effectively with, reporting, recording, monitoring and, if necessary, referring bullying incidents
- That there is effective communication with parents and the wider school community on the subject of bullying
- That all incidents of bullying are monitored appropriately, and use is made of the information to demonstrate impact of the policy

Guidelines for how bullying may be dealt with can be found in Appendices 1, 2, 3 and 4. These guidelines are neither compulsory nor exhaustive but may be used as a framework by pupils, staff and parents to provide support; response to any incident will be tailored according to individual need and to safeguarding concerns if any arise.

## 5. Bullying definition and additional information



Source: Psychology Tod

“Bullying is the repetitive, intentional hurting of one person or group by another person or group, where the relationship involves an imbalance of power. It can happen face-to-face and online.”

*Anti-Bullying Alliance*

### 5.1 Factors that can make people vulnerable to bullying

Anyone can be bullied, especially if they are perceived different in any way. Pupils who are at increased risk of being the victims or perpetrators of bullying can be those who:

- are in foster care or residential homes (Children We Care For)
- are understood to be at risk from a range of safeguarding or Child Protection issues – e.g. organised crime groups
- have specific special educational needs – e.g., Autism

- have a disability or impairment
- are from minority ethnic backgrounds
- are refugees or asylum seekers
- start school or an activity group mid term
- are, or are perceived to be, gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender or questioning of their sexuality or gender
- speak a first language other than English
- are young carers
- have suffered bereavement
- have suffered domestic violence
- have experienced physical or emotional trauma
- have a parent that was a victim of bullying
- experienced poverty or deprivation

## 5.2 Types of bullying: Bullying behaviours can include:

The negative **use of bodily contact** to intentionally hurt others.

- Physical harm – e.g., hitting, kicking, tripping up, spitting, sexualised touching, taking or damaging property, use of threat or force in any way, intimidation or demands for money or goods.

The negative **use of speech, sign language, or verbal gestures** to intentionally hurt others.

- Verbal harm – e.g. name calling, insulting, teasing, 'jokes'/banter, mocking, taunting, gossiping, secrets, sexualised comments, threats. Reference to upsetting events - e.g., bereavement, divorce, being in care.

The negative **use of actions, which are neither physical nor verbal**, to intentionally hurt others.

- Non-verbal harm – e.g., staring, body language, gestures.
- Indirect harm – e.g., excluding, ostracising, rumours and stories, emails, chat rooms, messaging phones, notes, inappropriate gestures.

The negative **use of technology as a medium** to intentionally hurt others.

- Cyber harm – e.g., text messaging, instant messaging, internet chat rooms, the misuse of social media applications, the misuse of camera or video facilities (including self-generated inappropriate images), offensive questions, sexualised content and nasty messages.

The negative treatment of another **incited by a parent**.

We acknowledge that some acts of bullying will constitute a criminal offence. In these cases, we would seek advice from local services for example, our Police Liaison Officer, the Local Authority's Anti-Bullying Officer and the Locality and Community Support Services (LCSS).

## 5.3 Bullying outside of school

Bullying is unacceptable and will not be tolerated, whether it takes place inside or outside of school.

'Where bullying outside school is reported to school staff, it should be investigated and acted on.'

For more information, refer to the below Department for Education (DfE) publications:

- [Bullying outside school](#)
- [Preventing and Tackling Bullying](#) (advice for schools, including advice on cyberbullying)
- [Education and Inspections Act \(2006\)](#)

Bullying can take place on the way to and from school, before or after school hours, at the weekends, during the holidays and in the wider community. The nature of cyberbullying means that it can impact on pupils' well-being beyond the school day. Trust school staff, parents and pupils must be vigilant to bullying outside of school and report it in the same way that they would if they witnessed bullying in school.

The same procedures (see 'Dealing with an Incident') apply when it becomes apparent that bullying outside of school is affecting members of our school community. However, if the individual or group causing harm to a member of our community does not attend one of our Trust schools, advice and guidance should be sought from local services (e.g., Schools, Police, Children's Social Care) to ensure action is initiated to address the bullying behaviour.

#### **5.4 Possible indicators of bullying**

The following behaviours may suggest that someone is being bullied:

- disturbed sleep
- bed-wetting
- head and stomach aches
- problems with concentration
- changes in behaviour and attitude
- school refusal
- bullying other pupils
- damaged or missing clothes / money / property
- asking for more money than usual or stealing money
- withdrawn or changes in their usual behaviour patterns or attitude
- distressed or emotional and finds it hard to articulate their feelings
- changes in their eating patterns
- changes in their online activity
- shows evidence of self-harming or even for extreme cases potential suicide
- is unusually tired without a reasonable explanation
- has unexplained bruises or marks on their body - some may refuse to change for PE
- repeatedly comes to school without dinner money or a packed lunch
- seems afraid to be alone and requires more adult interaction
- This list is not exhaustive. In addition, these behaviours could also indicate other issues for which schools may refer to their Behaviour and Child Protection and Safeguarding Policies for guidance

## **6. Roles and Responsibilities**

### **6.1 Trust Board**

The Trust Board has overall responsibility for approving this policy and reviewing its effectiveness.

### **6.2 Local Governing Body (LGB)**

The LGB has a duty to ensure the school has policies and procedures in place to effectively prevent and tackle all forms of bullying, and for reviewing the effectiveness of such policies/procedures.

### **6.3 Headteacher**

It is the responsibility of the headteacher, with the support of senior leaders, to adhere to this policy and implement the school's Anti Bullying Procedures consistently throughout the school and to report to the LGB, when requested, on the effectiveness of the policy. It is also the responsibility of the headteacher to ensure the health, safety and welfare of all children in the school, with the support of the Designated Safeguarding Lead/s.

The headteacher must ensure that Anti-Bullying procedures are consistently implemented by all staff by setting the standards of behaviour expected and by supporting staff, through appropriate training, in the implementation of this policy.

The headteacher, supported by class teachers, is also responsible for ensuring expectations of behaviours are clear to all pupils and that pupils know what to do if they or somebody else is being mistreated or bullied.

Where appropriate, the headteacher should seek advice in order to address complex cases of bullying; it is not always possible to effectively resolve every case by following the steps outlined in the 'Dealing with an Incident' section. Indeed, every case will be unique.

### **6.4 Staff and Volunteers**

#### **Staff**

All adults encountered by the children at Trust schools have a responsibility to model and promote respectful relationships, both in their dealings with the pupils and with each other, as their example has a huge influence on the pupils. All adults have a duty to encourage positive behaviours and challenge any negative behaviours. We believe that the behaviour we walk past is the behaviour we accept.

Staff are trained to be vigilant to the signs of bullying and to play an active role in the school's measures to prevent bullying. If adults become aware of bullying, they should reassure the pupils' involved that they will act without delay, following the guidance in this policy and the schools procedures for dealing with incidents of bullying.

Volunteers are made aware of the school's approaches to bullying and asked to be vigilant in reporting incidents as per the school procedures.

All adults within the Trust should aim to:

- create a positive environment with high expectations;

- emphasise the importance of being valued as an individual within the group;
- promote, through example, honesty and courtesy;
- provide a caring and effective learning environment;
- encourage relationships based on kindness, respect and understanding of the needs of others;
- ensure fair treatment for all regardless of age, gender, race, ability and disability;
- show appreciation of the efforts and contributions of all.

### **6.5 Pupils**

All pupils have a duty to report bullying. If pupils become aware of hurtful behaviour, they should reassure their peers involved that they will act and inform an adult without delay.

### **6.6 Role of Parents / Carers**

We aim to work closely with parents/carers so that the pupils in our care receive consistent messages about appropriate behaviour both in and out of school. Behaviour expectations are clearly communicated within our school communities.

We expect all parents/carers to support their child's learning and to co-operate with the school. We work hard to build positive relationships with parents/carers and will always inform parents/carers if we have concerns about their child's welfare or behaviour.

If the school uses reasonable sanctions to manage a child's behaviour, it is essential that parents/carers support the actions of the school. If parents/carers have concerns about the way that their child has been treated, they should initially contact the class teacher. If concerns remain, parents/carers should speak with a member of the Senior Leadership Team. If after this, concerns remain, parents/carers should speak to the headteacher.

For more information, go to Oxfordshire County Council's ['Help if your child is being bullied'](#) webpage.

Should a parent/carer wish to pursue a complaint regarding bullying, they should refer to the Trust Complaints Policy (found on school websites).

## **7. Preventing and Tackling Bullying**

A range of measures in our Trust schools are used to prevent and tackle bullying. Some examples of these are listed below (this list is not exhaustive):

- Pupil friendly Anti-Bullying procedures
- Anti-Bullying Ambassadors
- Staff trained in Restorative Practice
- All staff are trained in Generalist Safeguarding; effectively preventing and tackling all forms of bullying; reporting concerns; and where to go for help and support.
- High behaviour expectations and positive behaviour procedures in place
- RE and PSHE lessons may include opportunities for pupils to understand about how we are all unique
- PSHE lesson topics
- The RSHE programme of study which includes opportunities for pupils to learn:
  - about different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help.



- the importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs.
- that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority.
- that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not.
- that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online when we are anonymous.
- Regular school assemblies, in addition to Anti-Bullying Week in November, to help raise pupils' awareness of bullying and derogatory language.
- Difference and diversity are celebrated across the school through diverse calendars of events, displays, books and images.
- Trust and school values embedded – we strive to be inclusive in everything that we do.
- Pupils are continually involved in developing school-wide Anti-Bullying initiatives.

## **8. Safeguarding**

When there is a 'reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm' a bullying incident should be addressed as a child protection concern under the Children Act 1989. Where this is the case, school staff should discuss with the school's designated safeguarding lead and report their concerns to their local authority children's social care and work with them to take appropriate action.

## **9. Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)**

The headteacher should take account of any contributing factors when dealing with incidents of bullying. Early intervention to address underlying causes of bullying behaviour should include an assessment of whether appropriate provision is in place to support any SEN or disability that a pupil may have. Under the Equality Act 2010, schools must not discriminate. For disabled children, this includes a duty to make reasonable adjustments to policies and practices.

Should the behaviour of a pupil with any SEN or disability be causing significant harm to others and there is an Education and Health Care Plan (EHCP) in place, the school must request an emergency annual review.

## **10. Pupil Voice**

Pupil voice is central to the culture and ethos of our schools. Pupil voice will be used to evaluate the relevance and impact of this policy and schools' procedures on their lives in ensuring they feel safe and able to learn.

## **11. Monitoring and recording of incidents**

Trust schools develop anti-bullying procedures aligned with this policy. Consistent methods of monitoring bullying incidents help evaluate the effectiveness and impact of their procedures.

Recording of incidents may be in paper form or electronic form e.g., CPOMS. Recording systems should allow analysis of behaviours and prompt response to bullying incidents. Reflections sheets may be completed by pupils within restorative school environments.

Records of incidents of bullying are analysed at school level by SLT/Inclusion/Pastoral teams regularly. The LGB will monitor on a termly basis through the headteacher's report. At Trust level information is collated termly from Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSLs) by the Director for Pupil Inclusion & Wellbeing and reported to the Trust Behaviour Working Group and Education Committee.

## **12. Links to guidance and Trust policies**

This policy takes full account of our legal obligations under the [Education and Inspections Act 2006](#) to ensure that all schools within the Trust have measures to encourage good behaviour and prevent all forms of bullying amongst pupils. These measures are part of the Trust's behaviour policy and each school's local behaviour procedures, which must be communicated to all staff, pupils and parents.

This policy should be read in conjunction with:

- [Keeping children safe in education - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) (statutory guidance)
- [Respectful School Communities: Self Review and Signposting Tool](#) (a tool to support a whole school approach that promotes respect and discipline)
- [Behaviour in schools - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) (advice for schools, including advice for appropriate behaviour between pupils)
- [Equality Act 2010 and schools](#)
- [SEND code of practice: 0 to 25 years](#) (statutory guidance)
- [Mental Health and Behaviour in Schools](#) (advice for schools)
- [Preventing and Tackling Bullying](#) (advice for schools, including advice on cyberbullying)
- [Promoting fundamental British values through SMSC - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) (guidance for maintained schools on promoting basic important British values as part of pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural development (SMSC) )

This policy should also be read in conjunction with the following Trust policies:

- Behaviour Management Policy
- Equality, Diversity & Inclusion Policy
- Suspensions and Exclusions Policy
- Relationships and Sex Education Policy
- Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy
- SEND policy

## **13. Review of Policy**

This policy will be evaluated and updated annually.

## **APPENDIX 1 – GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR PARENTS AND PUPILS**

### **Role of pupils and staff in reporting and recording a bullying incident involving pupils**

We take the view that everyone has a responsibility to report incidents of bullying or to share their concerns with a member of the school community. Trust schools follow their school procedures when reporting and dealing with bullying incidents.

#### **b) Guidance for Pupils**

##### **If you are being bullied:**

- Remember it is not your fault
- Try to remain calm
- Be firm and clear – look them in the eye and, if possible, tell them to stop and tell them how you feel.

##### **After you have been bullied:**

- All bullying is wrong, and you do not have to stay silent about it
- Tell an adult or somebody you trust about what has happened straight away. Adults in school have a responsibility to give you help and support around bullying
- If you are scared to tell a teacher or adult on your own, ask a friend to go with you
- Keep on speaking until someone listens and does something to prevent the bullying

##### **When you are talking to an adult about bullying be clear about:**

- What has happened to you
- How often it has happened
- Who was involved
- Who saw what was happening
- Where it happened
- What you have done about it already.

##### **If you experience bullying by mobile phone, text messages or e-mail:**

- Don't retaliate or reply
- Save the evidence; do not delete anything
- Make sure you tell an adult who you trust
- Contact your service provider or look at their website to see where to report incidents (ask an adult to support if you need help)
- Be careful who you give your mobile phone number or e-mail address to
- Make a note of exactly when a bullying / threatening message was sent.

#### **b) Guidance for parents**

##### **If your child has been bullied:**

- Calmly talk with your child about his/ her experiences
- Make a note of what your child says including who was involved, how often the bullying has occurred, where it happened and what happened
- Reassure your child that he/ she has done the right thing to tell you about the bullying

- Explain to your child that should any further incidents occur he/she should report them to an adult in school immediately
- Contact your child's class teacher to explain the problem

**When talking with members of staff about bullying:**

- Try to stay calm and bear in mind that the staff member may have no idea that your child is being bullied or may have heard conflicting accounts of an incident.
- Be as specific as possible about what your child says has happened; give dates, places and names of other children involved
- Make a note of what action the school intends to take
- Ask if there is anything you can do to help your child or the school
- Stay in touch with the school and let them know if things improve as well as if problems continue.

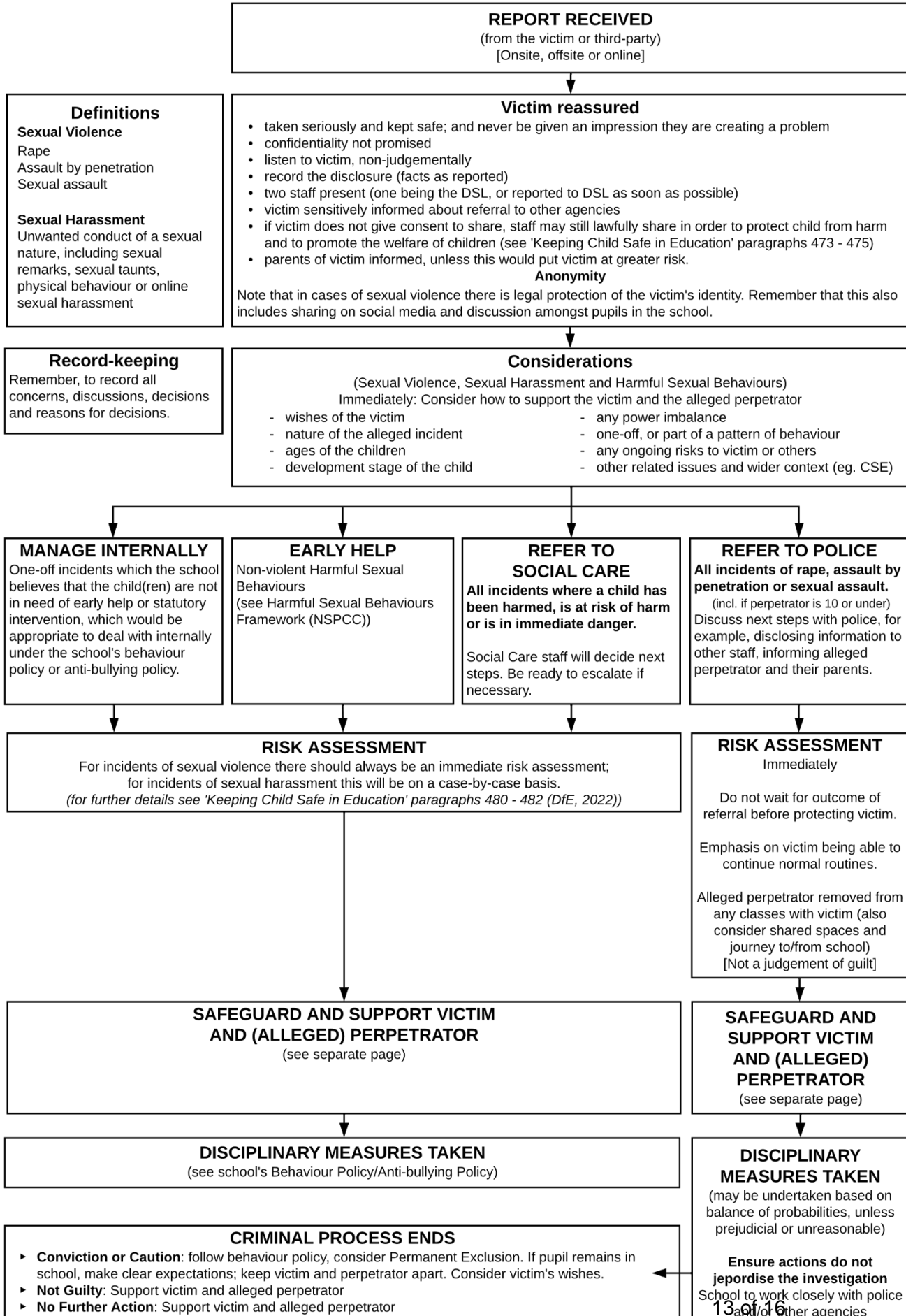
**If your child is displaying bullying behaviour towards others:**

- Talk with your child and explain that what he/she is doing is unacceptable and makes other children unhappy
- Discourage other members of your family from bullying behaviour or from using aggression or force to get what they want
- Show your child how he/she can join in with other children without bullying
- Make an appointment to see your child's class/form teacher and explain the problems your child is experiencing as well as discussing how you can work together to stop him/ her bullying others
- Regularly check with your child how things are going at school
- Give your child lots of praise and encouragement when he/she is co-operative or kind to other people.

**If your child is experiencing any form of cyber bullying:**

- Ensure your child is careful whom they give their mobile phone number and e-mail address to
- Check exactly when a threatening message was sent and keep evidence of offending e-mails, text messages or online conversations. Do not delete messages
- If the bullying involves a child from the school contact the school to report this.
- Contact the service provider to report the incidents
- If the cyber bullying is serious and a potential criminal offence has been committed, you should contact the police as soon as is reasonably possible.

**\*PART FIVE: CHILD-ON-CHILD SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT**



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**Source:**

\*Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2022 (DfE, 2022)

### **Appendix 3: Anti-Bullying guidelines for staff, parents and pupils**

The table below broadly describes the stages which may be employed in the management of friendship issues through to bullying. Friendship issues are a normal part of growing up and most pupils will fall out with friends during their school career as they develop and change as people; this is not uncommon and self-management is an important skill to develop. The table below is not definitive, and different strategies may be tried in one particular stage; equally, each stage is not compulsory. How this guidance is used will depend on the child and the circumstances. Formal Bullying Records must be kept by schools for safeguarding purposes for any intervention at Stage 3 and onwards.

<p><b>Stage 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most friendship and relationship issues resolve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1:1 Intervention by staff. Discussions will take place with relevant pupils.</li> <li>• Parents may not be informed at this stage as most situations are resolvable and self-management is an important life skill. The member of staff will make a judgement based on knowledge and experience.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Stage 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some friendship and relationship issues extend further and need more structure to resolve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Restorative Meeting will be held with a member of staff who is trained in restorative practice.</li> <li>• Parents informed that a Stage 2 Restorative Meeting has been held and the behavioural expectations made clear.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Stage 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rarely friendship issues get to this stage, but may still be resolved this way.</li> <li>• Sustained behaviour (bullying) is now a consideration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A formal Restorative Meeting will be held by an advanced restorative practitioner such as the Lead of Learner Engagement at Oxfordshire County Council (Anti-Bullying Team) or Trust Director for Pupil Inclusion &amp; wellbeing.</li> <li>• A written record is sent to all parents concerned.</li> <li>• Relevant staff are informed of local actions/guidance.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Stage 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustained behaviour is now the likely cause</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A meeting with the parents of the bully(ies) is held to work together to educate and support the bully in changing their behaviour.</li> <li>• Clarity of sanction, should a change in behaviour not be seen, will be made.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Stage 5</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanctions implemented</li> </ul>

**During the stages, any of the following approaches identified in the policy may be considered:**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-operative group work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peer Counselling</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Circle of Friends</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buddy Systems</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support Groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peer Mediation</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A pupil may be requested to keep a diary of Who, What, When and How?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self-esteem support for the victim or the bully</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX 4 – RESTORATIVE APPROACH TO DEALING WITH AN INCIDENT

The table below broadly describes the stages employed in the restorative approach to dealing with bullying incidents. This is an approach encouraged across the Trust. However, each school has its own procedures tailored to their setting, therefore how this guidance is used will depend on those procedures and the circumstances of the incident. The stages may not be followed in order for serious incidents. Formal Bullying Records must be kept for safeguarding purposes.

Stage	Further Information	Possible Approach
1	As it can be difficult to identify the bully and bullied in situations of conflict, once children are calm enough to engage in conversation, staff will work through the 5 restorative steps (which may be available on their lanyard) with any child involved in conflict/bullying.	<p><b>‘5 Steps of Restorative Practice’?</b></p> <p><b>Step 1:</b> Tell the story - What has happened? Start from the beginning... What happened just before that?</p> <p><b>Step 2:</b> Thoughts and Feelings - What were/are you thinking? What were/are you feeling? How do you think they are feeling?</p> <p><b>Step 3:</b> Ripples of harm – Who has been harmed and how have they been harmed? What has been the most difficult thing for you?</p> <p><b>Step 4:</b> Needs – What do you need in order to find closure? What do you need to move forward?</p> <p><b>Step 5:</b> What next? What do you think will make things better? What needs to happen?</p> <p>Pupils may initially do the above on a reflection form, if emotions are running high, and then talk to staff.</p> <p>Appropriate next steps will be agreed (e.g., restorative meeting, letter of apology, etc.) and the class teacher and parents, of all pupils involved, will be notified. The incident will be recorded.</p>
2	<p>Pupils who continue to behave in a way that is hurtful to others.</p> <p>(For serious behaviour incidents, skip immediately to Stage 3)</p>	<p>Stage 1 will be repeated and the child causing harm will be treated in line with the school’s Behaviour Policy/Procedures to safeguard any children who have been harmed by their behaviour. This may, for example, be a period of internal exclusion (1 or 2 days off the playground) and will be decided by the Headteacher/Senior Leadership Team. Staff will offer support to any children who have been harmed and take necessary action to make sure they feel safe and reassured – with the children’s consent, this may involve a restorative meeting that produces a written agreement between all children involved.</p>

**APPENDIX 4 cont.**

Stage	Further information	Possible approach
3	When negative behaviours persist following Stage 2 intervention(s) or a serious behaviour incident.	<p>Pupil/Pupils causing harm will be placed on an Inclusion Support Plan (ISP). An ISP (see below) requires positive and negative behaviours to be identified by a relevant member of staff using a QCA Behaviour Assessment. The pupils who have been harmed should be safeguarded from the harmer until the point a meeting can be arranged with the parents of the harmer. In a meeting involving school, parents and the child, the behaviours causing concern must be acknowledged, possible triggers identified, and a SMART action plan put in place. The ISP should be reviewed weekly with key adults in school.</p> <p>For any pupils who have suffered harm, we will assess their needs and, where possible, provide in-school welfare support. For significant cases and cases that constitute a criminal offence, pupils can be referred to <u>SAFE! Support for Young People Affected by Crime</u>, with the consent of their parent.</p>
4	Should negative behaviours persist following the implementation of an Inclusion Support Plan (ISP), the headteacher should seek advice to further consider how to reduce the risk of recurrence as part of a risk assessment/safety plan and implement appropriate safeguards and support for the child.	<p>If a pupil reaches Stage 4, the school should also work with the parents to initiate an Early Help Assessment (EHA) and Team Around the Family (TAF) – multi-agency meeting - to consider what action is necessary, and in the pupil’s best interests. Should the family refuse to engage with school in this process, the school will seek support from the Locality and Community Support Service (LCSS) to engage the family. TAF meetings should take place every 6 weeks. Progress against PSP goals should be reviewed as part of the TAF.</p> <p>At Stage 4, the headteacher should also refer to the Learner Engagement Team’s <u>Guide for school leaders and agencies supporting school-age children / young people at risk of exclusion from school</u>.</p>
<p>In stage 4 cases, a multi-agency meeting should be arranged to reduce the risk of exclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If a child has an <b>Education Health and Care Plan</b> you must contact your SEN Officer to discuss the risk of exclusion</li> <li>▪ If the child is a <b>Looked After</b> you must contact the Virtual School for Looked After Children</li> <li>▪ If the child is open to social care (<b>Child in Need or Child Protection</b>) you must contact the social worker</li> </ul>		