



South Lakes Academy

BEHAVIOUR POLICY AND PROCEDURES

2024

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Review date:	

REVIEW SHEET

Each entry in the table below summarises the changes to this policy and procedures made since the last review (if any).

Version Number	Version Description	Date of Revision
1	Original	Sept 2017
2	Updated to reflect changes made by 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' Sept 2018 and include reference to Peer on Peer Abuse Policy and Procedures	Oct 2018
3	Updated to reflect changes made by 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' September 2019	Sept 2019
4	Updated to reflect changes made by 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' September 2020	June 2021
5	Updated to reflect changes made by 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' September 2021. Includes references to Mental health, child on child abuse and sexual violence and sexual harassment.	December 2021
6	Updated to remove reference to the Covid-19 addendum and to reflect changes made by ' Keeping Children Safe in Education ' 2022 and the introduction of the revised DfE advice ' Behaviour in schools ' July 2022 and Searching, screening and confiscation: advice for schools July 2022	September 2022
7	Minor changes to reflect the creation of the new Unitary Authorities	May 2023
8	Major rewrite and additions made around clarity of protected characteristics in relation to discrimination	November 2023
9	Minor changes to reflect the creation of the new Unitary Authorities and new KAHSC guidance on Knives and Offensive weapons. Minor changes to links to KAHub and other external websites. Minor additions around clarity of protected characteristics in relation to discrimination. Minor changes following issue of DfE guidance on the use of mobile phones by pupils in schools and revised DfE Behaviour in Schools guidance	June 2024

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POLICY STATEMENT

1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Policy and procedures a child, young person, pupil, or student is referred to as a 'child' or a 'pupil' and they are normally under 18 years of age.

Wherever the term 'parent' is used this includes any person with parental authority over the child concerned e.g., carers, legal guardians etc.

Wherever the term 'Head teacher' is used this also refers to any Manager with the equivalent responsibility for children.

Wherever the term 'school' is used this also refers to both the Tutoring Centre and South Lakes Academy and all activities taking part in and outside of the school building – for example physical education activities.

2. Introduction

In their document '[Behaviour in Schools – Advice for head teachers and school staff](#)', the Department for Education (DfE) have set out the legal powers and duties that govern behaviour and attendance in schools and explains how they apply to teachers, governing bodies, pupils, and parents.

Legislation requires that every school must have a Behaviour Policy. Good behaviour in schools is central to a good education. Managing behaviour successfully allows us to provide a calm, safe and supportive environment which children and young people want to attend and where they can learn and thrive. Being taught how to behave well and appropriately within the context they are in is vital for all pupils to succeed personally.

Our aim is to create an environment where positive behaviours are more likely by proactively supporting pupils to behave appropriately. Our pupils will be taught explicitly what good behaviour looks like although it is recognised that some pupils will need additional support to reach the expected standard of behaviour. Where this is required, we will identify individual support required and put this in place as soon as possible. In some cases, particularly when a pupil is persistently disruptive and support or sanctions are not deterring misbehaviour, further action may be needed. In serious instances, a pupil may need to be suspended or excluded. This will, however, be a last resort. Where suspension or exclusion is deemed absolutely necessary, we will make reference to the DfE guidance on [School suspensions and permanent exclusions](#) to ensure that these interventions are used appropriately.

In the event of a national Public Health Emergency, there may be situations where additional measures need to be introduced to reduce the risk of ill health as a result of the emergency. Where this is the case, the Head teacher may introduce an Addendum to this Policy and procedures in order to properly impose recommended control measures on the school community. The school community will be advised by the school in advance and prior to additional recommended measures being imposed.

Section 78 of the Education Act 2002 requires that the curriculum for a maintained school must promote the spiritual, moral, social and cultural (SMSC), mental, and physical development of pupils at the school and of society which, in turn, prepares pupils at the school for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of later life.

The Proprietor [or Trustees](#) of an Academy or Independent school must ensure that a written Policy to promote good behaviour among pupils is drawn up and implemented by the Head teacher and others effectively. The Behaviour Policy must also set out the disciplinary sanctions. The Proprietor must also ensure that an effective anti-bullying strategy is drawn up and implemented so that bullying (in all its forms) is prevented as far as is reasonably practicable.

School leaders have a crucial role to play in making sure all staff understand the behavioural expectations and the importance of maintaining them. We will actively engage with pupils, parents and staff on setting and maintaining the behaviour culture and an environment where everyone feels safe and supported. Our leaders will make sure that all new staff are inducted clearly into the school's behaviour culture to ensure they understand its rules and routines and how best to support all pupils to participate in creating the culture of the school. Our leaders will also consider any appropriate training which is required for staff, both at induction and at regular intervals to meet their duties and functions within this Behaviour Policy.

In terms of staff and other adults, any person whose work brings them into contact with children including volunteers must follow the principles and guidance outlined in the school Code of Conduct for staff and other adults. In addition to this Code of Conduct, all employees engaged to work under Teachers' Terms and Conditions of Employment have a statutory obligation to adhere to the [Teachers' Standards 2011](#) (updated 2013 and 2021) which set out the expectation that all teachers manage behaviour effectively to ensure a good and safe educational environment and requires teachers to have a clear understanding of the needs of all pupils.

Pupils deserve to learn in an environment that is calm, safe, supportive and where they are treated with dignity. To achieve this, every pupil should be made aware of the school behaviour standards, expectations, pastoral support, and consequence processes. Pupils will be asked about their experience of behaviour and given the opportunity to provide feedback on the school's behaviour culture to help support the evaluation, improvement and implementation of the Behaviour Policy. Where the behaviour of pupils is deteriorating or becoming problematic, as well as reinforcing our behaviour expectations at every opportunity, additional support will be made **available in the form of re-induction of rules, routines and expected standards of behaviour**. Where necessary, extra support and induction will be provided for pupils who are mid-phase arrivals.

The procedures which support the school Behaviour Policy include measures to prevent all forms of bullying, harassment and intimidation among pupils.

This Policy and procedures should be read in conjunction with the following school Policies and procedures:

- Overarching Safeguarding Statement
- Health and Safety Policy and procedures
- Online Safety Policy and procedures
- Child Protection Policy and procedures
- Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education Policy and procedures
- Whistleblowing procedures
- Child on child abuse Policy and procedures
- Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions Policy and Procedures
- Special Educational Needs Policy/Information Report
- Complaints procedure
- Positive Handling, Support, and Intervention procedures
- Code of Conduct for Staff and other Adults
- Risk Assessments (including Behaviour Management Plans)
- Data Protection Policy

3. Ethos

create a framework for achieving good behaviour, rather than merely deter anti-social behaviour. It is directly related to the physical, social and emotional well-being of everyone meaning we aim for every member of the South Lakes Academy community to feel valued and respected, and each person to be treated fairly. Staff should be seen to be excellent role models for developing acceptable behaviour within the school.

South Lakes Academy believes that positive reinforcement of desirable behaviour and rewarding such behaviour is preferable than negative responses, as this can be counter-productive in many situations. We believe in giving our young people the respect and support that they need to help them to make positive choices over the way they behave. South Lakes Academy is built on the mutual trust and respect of our young people and staff, which is therefore why this policy focuses on primarily the reinforcement of positive behaviour and should be read in conjunction with the South Lakes Academy Pocket Money Policy.

4. Vision

- To ensure that the highest standards of behaviour amongst young people are encouraged and maintained by way of tried and tested methods, which are based on nationally recognised principles of good practice.
- To respect each individual and their individuality.

- The principles which underpin South Lakes Academy's Mission Statement are the fundamental basis for all professional practice.
- South Lakes Academy recognises the benefits of self-discipline and mutual respect. Whilst acknowledging the fact that some of our young people require South Lakes Academy facilities because they struggle with the lack of this in their lives.

It is the policy of South Lakes academy to expect the highest possible standards of behaviour from all our students as failure to do so would be discriminatory. The practice underpinning this policy must take in to account the nature of the social, emotional and behavioural difficulties that the young people face. Factors such as the quality and nature of home/school life, the opportunity for young people to have any form of responsibility, and the level of mutual respect and understanding between young people and staff will all have a critical role in the development of a learning environment that is stable and secure for our young people. This in turn, will lead to a better standard of behaviour which will grant a larger opportunity for learning to take place.

At all times the main aims will be to:

- Promote self-discipline and proper regard for authority amongst young people
- Encourage good behaviour and respect for others,
- Secure an acceptable standard of behaviour amongst young people
- Regulate the conduct of students in a manner that is acceptable and using permissible forms of control which are considered good practice within the Human Rights Act 1998

5. Our Beliefs

We believe that most negative or challenging behaviour stems from the difficulties a young person has due to their medical conditions and how it effects that young person individually. Young people with Autistic Spectrum Disorder tend to operate and exist within a different culture to others, and as such, may not 'speak' the same language, or do not understand other people's ways of communicating, which can lead to extreme difficulties at times 'cracking the code' of others way of being.

South Lakes Academy recognises that young people with Autistic Spectrum Disorder may have difficulty in certain areas, which will have an impact on their behaviour, some of these areas are:

- Decoding People – interpreting the behaviour of others
- Encoding Self – learning and understanding ourselves through understanding others. Having extreme difficulties in understanding and interpreting emotion is unable to give meaning to his/her own participation in events in his/her life, lacking a sense of 'experiencing self'
- Imagination – gives us the ability to pose alternatives in the mind, that is alternative images or interpretations of our own behaviour and the behaviour of others and also to plan alternative courses of action.
- Cracking the language code – instruction given to a group are not always recognised by the young person with Autistic Spectrum Disorder. Conversely the young person may shout out an answer, assuming a question given to the group was only aimed at him/her, which may seem as being disruptive
- Rigidity and rule-bound behaviour – the inability to abide by some social rules can result in episodes of confrontation
- Exclusive interests – can take over at times or become obsessive, this may take priority over learning, social interaction or activities
- Compulsivity, perseveration, perfectionism – can lead to a young person to not be able to stop an activity or conversely, not be able to start, which can be seen as uncooperative behaviour
- Integrated learning – generalisation does not occur. Concepts are not derived from facts. Learning needs to be specific
- Sensory experience – hypersensitivity or hyposensitivity may occur visually and aurally, sometimes with the additional involvement of taste, smell, and touch, which can lead to extreme reactions.
- Motor control – poor coordination and difficulty with handwriting and/or physical activity.

Because South Lakes Academy tailor makes its curriculum to fit the young person and each young person has their own designated teacher, or staff member, many of these areas will be accounted for an as such, the

curriculum is adapted to take into consideration these needs, which will in turn, aim to prevent the unwanted behaviour by removing the trigger causes. Sometimes these triggers may not be obvious, therefore we rely on excellent communication between ourselves, parents and partner agencies involved with the young person, to build a complete picture of the young person, their strengths and their needs. This enables us to be able to understand the reason for any behaviour issue from the point of view of the young person, which in turn will help us to change the behaviour if necessary.

Our main form of modifying challenging behaviour at South Lakes Academy is based on positive feedback. We believe that positive reinforcement is key to modifying behaviour and creating a positive environment where our young people feel valued and respected.

6. Communication

Communicating the school Policy to all members of the community is an important way of building and maintaining the school's culture. It helps make behaviour expectations transparent to all pupils, parents, and staff members, and provides reassurance that expectations of, and responses to, behaviour are consistent, fair, proportionate, and predictable.

We will publish details of the school's Behaviour Policy on the school website.

PROCEDURES

1. Responsibilities

The commitment of staff, pupils and parents is vital in developing a positive whole school ethos. The expectations of staff, pupils and parents are outlined below.

Our school leaders have a crucial role to play in making sure all staff understand the behavioural expectations and the importance of maintaining them. The Head teacher, in particular, is responsible for implementing measures to secure acceptable standards of behaviour and will support all staff in managing pupil behaviour through successful implementation of this Behaviour Policy.

Staff and other adults also have an important role in developing a calm and safe environment in which all pupils can learn and reach their full potential and establishing clear boundaries of acceptable pupil behaviour. Staff and other adults will therefore uphold the whole-school approach to behaviour by teaching and modelling expected behaviour and positive relationships so that pupils can see examples of good habits and are confident to ask for help when needed.

All staff and other adults will communicate the school expectations, routines, values and standards both explicitly through teaching behaviour and in every interaction with pupils. Staff should consider the impact of their own behaviour on the school culture and how they can uphold the school rules and expectations. Staff have received clear guidance about school expectations of their own conduct at school and this is set out explicitly in the school Staff Code of Conduct

The role of parents is also crucial in helping us to develop and maintain good behaviour. Parents will be encouraged to get to know our school's Behaviour Policy and, where possible, take part in the life of the school and its culture. Parents will also be encouraged to reinforce the Policy at home as appropriate. Where a parent has a concern about management of behaviour, they are advised to raise this directly with the Head teacher or other Senior Leader whilst continuing to work in partnership with us. Where appropriate, we will involve and include parents in any pastoral work following misbehaviour.

1.1 What pupils can expect from staff

Pupils may expect staff and other adults in the school to:

- create a positive, safe environment in which bullying, physical threats or abuse and intimidation are not tolerated;
- plan and deliver good to outstanding lessons which engage and motivate you to achieve;
- allocate sufficient time for each task;
- be enthusiastic and develop positive working relationships with you and your peers in their classes;
- celebrate the success of pupils in lessons, after school activities and assemblies;
- encourage all pupils to contribute to the work in hand;
- communicate both successes and concerns with parents;
- have a well organised room;
- mark or give feedback on work as soon as possible;
- set homework appropriate for the age and abilities of each pupil;
- treat you fairly with dignity, kindness and respect;
- eliminate or control hazards which may cause you harm;
- use a range of non-verbal and verbal cues to encourage good behaviour and limit inappropriate behaviour;
- be approachable and listen to you at appropriate times;
- always take seriously any complaints or incidents of bullying (both online and offline), discrimination, harassment, aggression and derogatory language (including name calling) or other inappropriate behaviour reported to them;
- set high expectations, clear boundaries and regularly agree classroom and behaviour expectations;
- use rewards and, where necessary, sanctions consistently;
- model the behaviours you wish to see.

1.2 What staff can expect from pupils

Staff may expect pupils to:

- follow classroom rules and procedures and not disrupt the learning of other pupils;
- follow instructions given by staff and other adults without arguing;
- listen attentively to the teacher who will explain the lesson, what you are going to do, why and how;
- use appropriate language;
- treat all members of the school community with dignity, kindness and respect;
- listen to others' ideas and work co-operatively;
- tell the truth and learn from your mistakes;
- care for the classroom and resources, respecting others' property;
- value other individuals and their contributions to lessons;
- lead by example creating a good role model for younger pupils in the school;
- accept responsibility for your behaviour;
- consider the needs of all the other people in the classroom;
- use ICT in accordance with school Online Safety Policy and procedures;
- be responsible when using online technologies and not compromise the professional integrity of staff or other adults in the school community;
- report to a teacher or other adult any bullying behaviour by others including bullying with the use of technology (cyberbullying), physical threats, abuse or harassment, intimidation, discrimination, aggression and derogatory language (including name calling);
- behave appropriately when outside school;

1.3 What staff can expect from their colleagues

Staff may expect colleagues and other adults in the school to:

- treat each other with dignity, kindness and respect;
- work and co-operate together for the overall good of the school community;
- respect each other's values and individual beliefs;
- treat all pupil and staff issues with the highest standards of confidentiality;
- offer support when appropriate;
- be aware of each other's job remit and respect its boundaries;
- use ICT appropriately and in accordance with the school's Online Safety Policy and procedures and staff Acceptable Use Agreement;
- be aware of and consider the possible implications for the school, colleagues and themselves when posting on Social Network sites;
- use online technology appropriately and not compromise the professional integrity of colleagues or other adults in the school community.

1.4 What staff can expect from parents

Staff and other adults in the school may expect parents to:

- treat all staff, pupils, other parents and other adults with dignity, kindness and respect;
- behave responsibly whilst on school premises;
- report any incidents of bullying both online and offline (cyberbullying), physical threats, abuse or harassment, intimidation, discrimination, aggression and derogatory language (including name calling) as soon as they are discovered so that the issue can be dealt with promptly by school staff;
- ensure that their child attends school regularly and contact the school in the event of an absence;
- encourage their child to achieve their very best in school;
- encourage their child to have high standards of behaviour in and out of school;
- support the school's Policies, strategies, and guidelines for behaviour;
- work with school staff to help their child accept responsibility for their behaviour and actions;
- inform the school of any concerns or problems that may affect the child's work or behaviour;
- support the school in its use of rewards and sanctions;

- take some responsibility for the behaviour of their child;
- discuss any issues of concern with the class teacher or Head teacher in a calm and non-aggressive or threatening manner;
- refrain from smoking on the school premises or around entrances/exits, especially at busy times before and after school. This includes the use of e-cigarettes and vaping;
- refrain from using foul, threatening, abusive or derogatory language at any time in or around the school premises;
- consider the implications of posting inappropriate or defamatory details on Social Network sites and the detrimental effect inappropriate comments can have on individuals and the school;
- support the school's approach to online safety which includes not uploading or posting to the internet any pictures, video or text that could upset, offend, or threaten the safety of any member of the school community or bring the school into disrepute;
- recognise the need for security and not create online media "on behalf" of the school without the Head teacher's express permission.

1.5 What parents can expect from staff and other adults in the school

Parents may expect staff and other adults working in the school to:

- treat all adults and others with dignity, kindness and respect;
- set high standards of work and behaviour for all children in their care;
- encourage your child to always do their best;
- deal promptly with any incidents of bullying (including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying) regardless of whether your child is considered to be either the perpetrator or the victim;
- impose sanctions consistently in accordance with this Policy and procedures;
- promote positive behaviour and reward such behaviour in accordance with this Policy and procedures;
- discuss your child's actions with them, give a warning and ensure that your child knows what the penalty will be should they continue to misbehave. All penalties will be carried out;
- provide a balanced curriculum to meet the needs of each child;
- keep you informed about general school matters, and your child's individual progress;
- let you know if there are any concerns about a child's work, attendance, or behaviour;
- support the child's homework and other home-based learning activities.

2. The school behaviour curriculum

Positive behaviour reflects the values and ethos of the school, readiness to learn and respect for others. It is established through creating an environment where good conduct is more likely than poor. This behaviour strategy will be taught to all pupils so that they understand what behaviour is expected and encouraged and what is unacceptable or prohibited. All staff and other adults are expected to positively reinforce when expectations are met and impose appropriate sanctions when rules are broken. Positive reinforcement and sanctions are both important and necessary to support the whole school culture.

Our behaviour curriculum defines the expected behaviours in school, rather than only a list of unacceptable or prohibited behaviours and is outlined in our expectations of each member of the school community described in section 1. above. Our behaviour curriculum represents the key habits and routines required in school.

Routines will be used to teach and reinforce the behaviours expected of all pupils. Repeated practices promote the values of the school, positive behavioural norms, and certainty on the consequences of unacceptable behaviour.

3. Celebrating success

At our school, we regularly celebrate the success of all pupils in a variety of ways as we recognise that focussing on success and positive outcomes is essential in developing a positive culture and ethos across the school. The many ways we celebrate success are listed below and will be reviewed by pupils, parents, and staff during the academic year.

- Intervention programs to help the young person to understanding
- Using adults and peers as co-learners/role models
- Teaching through special interests/obsessions
- Providing each young person with an individually designed and delivered curriculum, which builds on strengths and interests.
- Private individual praise
- Regular systematic feedback on behaviour

Young People will actively be rewarded for:

- Showing willing to/taking part
- Making progress
- Good work
- Improving work
- Positive behaviour
- Improving behaviour
- Completing work
- Arriving on time

4. Responding to misbehaviour

South Lakes Academy understands that behaviours are usually a symptom of a difficulty due to Autism and as far as possible we believe that intervention, or prevention is better than a reaction or punishment. However, there are times when it becomes necessary to have consequences for certain behaviours, these consequences will be based on each young person's level of understanding and their ability to reason.

In such circumstances, staff should respond predictably, promptly and assertively in accordance with this Behaviour Policy and the training and direction they have received. The first priority will be to ensure the safety of pupils and staff and to restore a calm and safe environment. It is important for staff across the school to respond in a consistent, fair and proportionate manner so pupils know with certainty that misbehaviour will always be addressed.

To achieve these aims, a response to behaviour may have various purposes. These include:

- **deterrence:** sanctions can often be effective deterrents for a specific pupil or a general deterrent for all pupils at the school.
- **protection:** keeping pupils safe is a legal duty of all staff. A protective measure in response to inappropriate behaviour, for example, removing a pupil from a lesson, may be immediate or after assessment of risk.
- **improvement:** to support pupils to understand and meet the behaviour expectations of the school and reengage in meaningful education. Pupils will test boundaries, may find their emotions difficult to manage, or may have misinterpreted the rules. Pupils should be supported to understand and follow the rules. This may be via sanctions, reflective conversations or targeted pastoral support.

Where appropriate, staff will take account of any contributing factors that are identified after a behaviour incident has occurred: for example, if the pupil has suffered bereavement, experienced abuse or neglect, has mental health needs, has been subject to bullying, has needs including SEND or other health condition (including any not previously identified) , has been subject to criminal exploitation, or is experiencing significant challenges at home.

The following methods of discouraging poor behaviour are effective

- Private verbal reminders
- Logging misdemeanours
- Removal from class for short periods to allow the young person time and space in a preferred place, where he/she feels safe to process the behaviour and its effect on others or to receive support and advice on appropriate alternatives
- Moving to another area for the lesson.

- Referral to senior staff/parents/home
- Withdrawal of privileges

Examples of Behavioural Consequences

- Poor or dangerous behaviour whilst on transport may result in a transport ban for a limited time period
- Threats to damage school property may result in the young person being denied access or the removal of said property
- Damage to school property may result in the young person incurring a fine, or being asked to help in the repair of said property
- Unacceptable behaviour prior to an activity may result in a planned activity being postponed until behaviour is acceptable
- Leaving school without permission may result in the loss of activities outside the school, or increased supervision (a risk assessment may also be put in place at this point)
- Bullying another young person may result in conflict resolution as per South Lakes Academy Anti Bullying Policy

This is not an exhaustive or definitive list of behavioural consequences. Behavioural consequences will be given based on each individual's level of understanding, their ability to reason and by looking at the whole picture.

4.1 Restorative justice/Reflection on actions

Restorative justice is a process which restores relationships where there have been problems. It is an opportunity for both sides to explain what happened and to try and establish a solution. Where there has been an issue the individuals involved will meet with a mediator who will ask them three main questions:

- What happened?
- Who else has been affected by this?
- What can be done to prevent this happening again?

The questions have been designed so that both sides have an opportunity to hear the situation from each other. It enables them to think about how this may have affected the other person but also the other pupils and their learning. By doing this and coming up with solutions it encourages both parties to take responsibility for their actions and make them aware of the impact they are having on others. It is also very helpful to hear the other side of the story and really appreciate why others may be upset.

Restorative justice works extremely well if there has been a repeated problem for a pupil and member of staff. This is because it gives them an opportunity to air their differences, appreciate how the other feels, and move on in a positive light, always with the aim to solve the problem, move on and prevent the same situation arising again.

Restorative justice also works very well when pupils fall out with each other, allowing them to see the impact of their actions, apologise if necessary and put it behind them.

Meetings are always held in a neutral place with a mediator who is not involved. The mediator's job is to keep everyone calm and civil and help those involved to move forward to restore the relationship.

Reflection on actions is normally used to allow the individual to reflect on their behaviour and to allow the pupil to decide for themselves why their behaviour was inappropriate and how it might have affected others in the school. Pupils are generally asked to write down their reasons for the behaviour and how that behaviour could be improved or what alternatives to the inappropriate behaviour might have been possible if the same circumstances arise again. This may ultimately include advising the perpetrator to apologise to the relevant person, if appropriate.

In any event, it is absolutely crucial to consider the views of the victim before embarking on any type of restorative justice. Depending on the circumstances of the issue or concern, the victim may not wish to speak to the perpetrator face to face under any circumstances and such a situation may be extremely detrimental to the victim's recovery.

4.2 Sanctions and disciplinary action

Teachers can sanction pupils whose conduct falls below the standard which could reasonably be expected of them. This means that if a pupil misbehaves, breaks a rule or fails to follow a reasonable instruction, the teacher can apply a sanction on that pupil. Staff can issue sanctions at any time pupils are in school or elsewhere under the charge of a member of staff, including on school visits. This also applies in certain circumstances when a pupil's misbehaviour occurs outside of school – see section 8. The Head teacher has the authority to extend the power to discipline to adult volunteers e.g. parents who have volunteered to help on a school trip.

There is a clearly defined process for issuing sanctions in this school. Where possible, and appropriate, pupils are issued with a warning to enable them to rectify their behaviour though there are times when the nature of the behaviour does not warrant a warning as it is so serious. The school uses a wide range of consequences for poor behaviour which are outlined in more detail below.

This school has a system in place to ensure relevant members of leadership and pastoral staff are aware of any pupil persistently misbehaving, whose behaviour is not improving following low-level sanctions, or whose behaviour reflects a sudden change from previous patterns of behaviour.

Searching, screening and Confiscation

The school follows the DfE advice when searching, screening and confiscating items from pupils which is outlined in their document [Searching, Screening and Confiscation – Advice for schools](#).

Head teachers and staff they authorise have a statutory power to search a pupil or their possessions where they have reasonable grounds to suspect that the pupil may have a prohibited or illegal item (listed below) or any other item that the school rules identify as an item which may be searched for.

Under no circumstances will individual pupils be searched on the school premises by anyone other than school staff unless they are accompanied by a parent or appropriate adult designated by the Head teacher.

The following items are what are termed 'Prohibited or illegal Items' and their presence on school premises, or if found on an individual pupil, will lead to the highest sanctions and consequences:

- Knives and weapons (Further guidance is available in KAHSC Safety Series G14 – Knives, Offensive Weapons and other inappropriate items)
- Controlled drugs
- Alcohol
- Fireworks
- Tobacco and cigarette papers
- Pornographic images (including those found on electronic devices)
- Stolen items
- Any article that the member of staff (or other authorised person) reasonably suspects has been, or is likely to be, used:
 - i) to commit an offence,
 - ii) to cause personal injury to, or damage to the property of, any person (including the pupil).

School staff have the power to search a pupil for any item if the pupil agrees. In all cases, staff will explain the reason for the search and how it will be conducted so that the pupil's agreement is informed.

Members of staff can use such force as is reasonable given the circumstances when conducting a search for knives or weapons, alcohol, controlled 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. Such force **cannot** be used to search for other items which are banned under the school rules.

School staff can seize any prohibited or illegal item found during a search. They can also seize any item, however found, which they consider harmful or detrimental to school discipline.

Where items are 'prohibited or illegal' as outlined above, these will not be returned to pupils and will be disposed of by the school according to the DfE guidance '[Searching, Screening and Confiscation – Advice for schools](#)'. The law protects staff from liability in any proceedings brought against them for any loss or damage to items they have confiscated, provided they acted lawfully. Staff will consider whether the confiscation is proportionate and consider any special circumstances relevant to the case. Pupils must not

bring any of the items listed above on to school premises. The school will automatically confiscate any of the 'prohibited or illegal' items and staff have the power to search pupils **without** their consent for such items. There will be severe penalties for pupils found to have 'prohibited or illegal' items in school. In certain circumstances, this may lead to permanent exclusion.

Alcohol will be disposed of. Under no circumstances will alcohol be returned to the pupil. **Tobacco, cigarette papers or fireworks will either be retained or disposed of, but not returned to the pupil. Pupils will also receive sanctions for smoking or vaping near the school and on their way to and from school.**

Where a member of staff finds stolen items, these must be delivered to the Police as soon as reasonably practicable. However, if there is good reason to do so, the member of staff may also return the item to the owner or retain or dispose of it if returning them to their owner is not practicable. In determining whether there is a good reason to return the stolen item to its owner or retain or dispose of the item, the member of staff will take account of all relevant circumstances and use their professional judgement to determine whether they can safely dispose of the seized article.

In taking account of the relevant circumstances, the member of staff should consider the following:

- the value of the item - it would not be reasonable or desirable to involve the Police in dealing with low value items such as pencil cases, though school staff may judge it appropriate to contact the Police if the items are valuable;
- whether the item is banned by the school;
- whether retaining or returning the item to the owner may place any person at risk of harm; and,
- whether the item can be disposed of safely.

Any weapons or items which are evidence of a suspected offence will be passed to the Police as soon as possible.

Staff have the power to search pupils **with their consent** for prohibited or illegal items **and any item banned under the school rules.** This includes searching bags.

- We are not required to have formal written consent from the pupil for this sort of search – it is enough for the authorised member of staff to ask the pupil to turn out his/her pockets or if the staff member can look in the pupil's bag and for the pupil to agree.
- It is clear in our Behaviour Policy and procedures and in communications to parents and pupils what items are banned.
- If a member of staff suspects a pupil has a banned item in his/her possession, they can instruct the pupil to turn out his/her pockets or bag and if the pupil refuses, the authorised member of staff can apply an appropriate punishment as set out in the Behaviour Policy and procedures.

A pupil refusing to co-operate with such a search raises the same kind of issues as where a pupil refuses to stop any other unacceptable behaviour when instructed by a member of staff – in such circumstances, we can apply an appropriate disciplinary sanction in line with our Behaviour Policy and procedures.

Mobile electronic devices/phones and other peripherals

Allowing access to mobile electronic devices including phones, iPads and other smart technology with similar functionality to mobile phones e.g. smart watches linked to mobile phones in school introduces complexity and risks, including distraction, disruption, bullying and abuse, and can be a detriment to learning. However, we recognise that for the majority of our students, their mobile phones are their safety net/comforter. Our rules on the use of mobile phones are as follows:

Student may have their mobile phones on them provided that they are not a distraction, parents have seen and signed the mobile phone policy and that they are not used for prohibited uses – as per this policy.

Mobile electronic devices can contain files or data which relate to an offence, or which may cause harm to another person. This includes, but is not limited to, indecent images of children, pornography, abusive messages, images or videos, or evidence relating to suspected criminal behaviour.

As with all prohibited or illegal items, staff will first consider the appropriate safeguarding response if they find images, data or files on an electronic device that they reasonably suspect are likely to put a person at risk.

If the member of staff conducting the search suspects they may find an indecent image of a child (sometimes known as nude and/or semi-nude images and/or videos), the member of staff should never intentionally view the image, and must never copy, print, share, store or save such images. When an incident might involve an indecent image of a child and/or video, the member of staff will confiscate the device, avoid looking at the device and refer the incident to the DSL (or deputy). Reference will be made to the school's Child Protection Procedures and DfE statutory guidance [Keeping children safe in education](#).

The UK Council for Internet Safety also provides the following guidance to support school staff and DSLs: [Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people](#).

If a member of staff finds any image, data or file that they suspect might constitute a specified offence, then they must be delivered to the Police as soon as is reasonably practicable. In exceptional circumstances members of staff may dispose of the image or data if there is a good reason to do so. In determining a 'good reason' to examine or erase the data or files, the member of staff and/or DSL must refer to the DfE advice for schools on [Searching, Screening and Confiscation](#).

Removal from class

Where a pupil fails to respond to repeated warnings and reminders to improve an aspect of behaviour which disrupts the learning of others, they can be removed from class and asked to go to the downstairs area until they are ready to re-join the main teaching area. The length of time a pupil may be removed from the class will be explicitly determined by the Head teacher or other senior leader. Removal from the classroom is different from circumstances in which a pupil is asked to step outside the classroom briefly for a conversation with a staff member and asked to return following this.

Removal from the classroom is considered to be a serious sanction and will only be used when necessary and once other behavioural strategies in the classroom have been attempted unless the behaviour is so extreme as to warrant immediate removal. The use of removal will allow for continuation of the pupil's education in a supervised setting and we will design a clear process for the reintegration of any pupil in removal into the classroom when appropriate and safe to do so.

Removal will be used for the following reasons:

- to maintain the safety of all pupils and to restore stability following an unreasonably high level of disruption;
- to enable disruptive pupils to be taken to a place where education can be continued in a managed environment; and,
- to allow the pupil to regain calm in a safe space

The above are not to be confused with the use of separation spaces for non-disciplinary reasons.

When dealing with individual removal cases, we will:

- consider whether any assessment of underlying factors of disruptive behaviour is needed;
- facilitate reflection by the pupil on the behaviour that led to their removal from the classroom and what they can do to improve and avoid such behaviour in the future;
- ensure that pupils are never locked in the room of their removal. There may be exceptional situations in which it is necessary to physically prevent a pupil from leaving a room in order to protect the safety of pupils and staff from immediate risk, but this would be a safety measure and not a disciplinary sanction;
- ensure that the Children and Families Act 2014, the Equality Act 2010 and regulations under those Acts are being complied with;
- if a pupil has a social worker, including if they have a Child in Need plan, a Child Protection plan or are looked-after, notify their Social Worker. If the pupil is looked-after, ensure their Personal Education Plan is appropriately reviewed and amended and notify their Virtual School Head.

Parents will be informed on the same day if their child has been removed from the classroom and as with other disciplinary measures, we will consider whether the sanction is proportionate and consider whether there are any special considerations relevant to its imposition e.g. SEND or other health conditions.

Data relating to removals will be collected, monitored and analysed in order to interrogate repeat patterns and the effectiveness of the use of removal. Consideration will be given to whether frequently removed

pupils may benefit from additional and alternative approaches, a pastoral review or investigation by the SENCo, or whether specific classes or teachers may require more support. Analysis will also be used to identify patterns relating to pupils sharing any of the protected characteristics and to ensure the removal is not having a disproportionate effect on those sharing particular protected characteristics.

Other examples of sanctions

- Verbal reprimand and reminder of the expectations of behaviour
- Moved seat or place – to sit by an adult / or to work on your own
- The setting of written tasks such as an account of their behaviour

1.1 Exclusions

At South Lakes Academy, our fundamental ethos and culture is clearly outlined in our mission statement, Behaviour Policy and Anti-bullying Policy. Within these, we have set clear boundaries which are deemed as appropriate and acceptable behaviour whilst attending our provision. Occasionally our staff will encounter behaviour that is deemed unacceptable. All our employees are trained on how to support young people in self-discipline and creating a positive culture for young people to flourish and develop into adulthood. Behaviours that are deemed unacceptable and inappropriate and the subsequent consequences are set out within the behaviour, anti-bullying and code of conduct policies.

If a young person continues to display behaviours that are unacceptable, and all avenues have been explored, having followed each stage of the behaviour policy, then it may be necessary to exclude a pupil from South Lakes Academy's alternative provision temporarily or in rare cases permanently. After exhausting all possible measures, if the student continues to engage in disruptive and inappropriate behaviour in the first instance will be excluded for a period of one week. Parents/guardians and Local Authorities, where appropriate, will be notified.

Prior to returning to education the student and his/her parents are invited to attend a meeting to discuss the terms of returning to school and discuss mutual strategies to prevent behaviours to repeat themselves. The meetings minutes are copied and placed in the student's file. If the actions, deemed inappropriate, continue, and threaten the other students or staff, the individual will be permanently excluded.

5. Responding to the behaviour of pupils with SEND or other health conditions

We will consistently and fairly promote high standards of behaviour for all pupils and provide additional support where needed to ensure pupils can achieve and learn as well as possible.

Adjustments will be made to routines for pupils with additional needs, where appropriate and reasonable to ensure all pupils can meet behavioural expectations. These adjustments may be temporary, but always to support the individual needs of the pupil. By planning positive and proactive behaviour support, using one to one teaching, and agreeing strategies with parents, jointly we can work towards a reduction in incidents of challenging behaviour.

Consideration will be given as to whether a pupil's SEND has contributed to the misbehaviour and if so, whether it is appropriate and lawful to sanction the pupil. In considering this, we will refer to the DfE guidance for schools on the [Equality Act 2010](#) and the [SEND code of practice: 0 to 25 years](#) so that appropriate support can be provided to pupils who have additional needs.

We will also consider whether any reasonable adjustments need to be made to the sanction in response to any disability the pupil may have and to try and ascertain the underlying causes of behaviour and whether additional support is needed.

We are, however, mindful that not all pupils requiring support with behaviour will have identified special educational needs, other health conditions or disabilities. Children experiencing a mental health problem, or at risk of developing one, can have an effect on a child's behaviour as can instances of adversity and trauma experienced by children. We will engage with other agencies and, where necessary, make links to the whole school approach to mental health and wellbeing as set out in the DfE guidance on [Mental health and behaviour in schools](#).

6. Pupil support

We aim to support all our pupils to ensure that every child succeeds during their time at the school. Where it becomes clear that a child is having on-going difficulties in managing their behaviour, there are a wide range of strategies which are used to support pupils.

- Increased communication between home and school
- Individual support plans – particularly provided to pupils with additional needs where those needs might affect behaviour.
- Inquiries into the pupil's conduct with staff involved in teaching, supporting or supervising the pupil in school.
- Additional literacy or numeracy support where this is identified as a barrier to learning and impacts on the child's behaviour.
- Alternative curriculum provision.
- Reduced timetable.
- Referral to outside agencies such as Educational Psychologist, Mental Health Worker, Behaviour Specialists etc.

7. Attendance and punctuality

The school is required by law to keep a record of pupil attendance. In an emergency, such as a fire, it is essential that we have an accurate record of who is in school. Good attendance and punctuality are essential for good learning. They are also essential skills for later life.

If pupils are late or do not attend:

- Parent should telephone the school in the morning on the first day of their child's absence.
- Any absence needs to be explained, on return to school, by a letter or phone call from parent.

Parent should contact. For further information, see the School Attendance Policy and procedures available to download from the school website.

We strongly discourage parents from taking their children out of school for holidays or family outings during the school term. The Head teacher is no longer able to grant any leave of absence during term time unless there are 'exceptional' circumstances. Absences taken without the authorisation of the Head teacher will be recorded as 'unauthorised'.

7. The Use of Reasonable Force

To maintain the safety and welfare of our pupils, there may be circumstances when it is appropriate for staff to use reasonable force to safeguard children. Schools do not require parental consent to use force on a pupil. The term 'reasonable force' covers the broad range of actions used by staff that involve a degree of physical contact to control or restrain children. This can range from guiding a child to safety by the arm, to more extreme circumstances such as breaking up a fight or where a young person needs to be restrained to prevent violence or injury. 'Reasonable' in these circumstances means 'using no more force than is needed'. The use of force may involve either passive physical contact, such as standing between pupils or blocking a pupil's path, or active physical contact such as leading a pupil by the arm out of the classroom. The decision on whether to not to use reasonable force to control or restrain a child is down to the professional judgement of the staff concerned and will always depend on individual circumstances.

The Head of Centre has taken account of advice provided by the DfE - [Use of reasonable force: advice for head teachers, staff and governing bodies](#) and the school's public sector equality duty set out in Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010.

Any use of force by staff will be reasonable, lawful, and proportionate to the circumstances of the incident and the seriousness of the behaviour (or the consequences it is intended to prevent). Reasonable force will be used only when immediately necessary and for the minimum time necessary to achieve the desired result and to prevent a pupil from doing or continuing to do any of the following:

- committing a criminal offence;

- injuring themselves or others;
- causing damage to property, including their own;
- engaging in any behaviour prejudicial to good order and discipline at the school or among any of its pupils, whether that behaviour occurs in a classroom or elsewhere.

Force will **never** be used as a punishment.

Whether it is reasonable to use force and to what degree, also depends on the age and understanding of the pupil and whether they have SEND, mental health needs or other health conditions. Medical advice will always be sought about the safest way to hold pupils with specific health needs, special educational needs and disabilities.

7.1 Action as a result of self-defence or in an emergency

All staff including teaching assistants, lunchtime supervisors, admin staff and the site management have the right to defend themselves from attack, providing they do not use a disproportionate degree of force to do so. Similarly, in an emergency, if for example, a pupil was at immediate risk of injury or at the point of inflicting injury on someone else, any member of staff is entitled to intervene. A volunteer helping in school would not be expected to work with a child who is known to need physical restraint as indicated in their Behaviour Management Plan.

7.2 Circumstances in which reasonable force might be used

Circumstances in which reasonable force might be used include the following:

- Pupils found fighting will be physically separated.
- Pupils who refuse to leave a room when instructed to do so may be physically removed.
- Pupils who behave in a way which disrupts a school event, or a school trip or visit may be physically removed from the situation.
- Restraint may be used to prevent a pupil leaving a classroom, where allowing him or her to do so would risk their safety or lead to disruptive behaviour. This may also include leading a pupil by the arm out of a classroom.
- Pupils at risk of harming themselves or others through physical outbursts will be physically restrained.
- To prevent a pupil from attacking a member of staff or another pupil.
- To prevent a pupil causing injury or damage by accident, by rough play, or by misuse of dangerous materials or an object.

7.3 Power to use reasonable force when searching without consent

In addition to the general power to use reasonable force, the Head teacher and authorised staff can use such force as is reasonable given the circumstances to conduct a search for 'prohibited or illegal' items. See section 4.2 above.

7.4 Unreasonable force

The type of force which will never be acceptable in our school includes¹:

- holding round the neck or any other hold that might restrict breathing;
- kicking, slapping, or punching;
- forcing limbs against joints (e.g., arm locks);
- tripping or holding by the hair or ear;
- holding face down on the ground.

In addition, a panel of national experts have identified that certain restraint techniques presented an unacceptable risk when used on children and young people. The techniques in question are:

- the 'seated double embrace' which involves two members of staff forcing a person into a sitting position and leaning them forward, while a third monitors breathing;
- the 'double basket-hold' which involves holding a person's arms across their chest; and
- the 'nose distraction technique' which involves a sharp upward jab under the nose.

¹ Extract from DFEE Circular 10/98 "Section 500A of the Education Act 1996: The use of force to control or restrain pupils"

7.5 Staff training

All members of staff will receive training about the use of reasonable force appropriate to their role to enable them to carry out their responsibilities. This will include training on any restraint techniques which must not be used because they are known to present an unacceptable risk when used on children and young people. All staff will receive additional training on the appropriate techniques which may be used to physically restrain pupils. The training will be to an approved nationally acceptable level and will be regularly refreshed.

7.6 Behaviour Management Plans (BMPs)

A pupil with a known challenging behaviour, a medical condition which affects behaviour patterns, has special educational needs **or where there is evidence or suspicion of self-inflicted harm (i.e., is a risk to themselves)** may be the subject of a Behaviour Management Plan. This Plan sets out specific ways in which the behaviour is controlled whilst on school premises and during any off-site visit. It may also include details on managing the pupil's behaviour whilst travelling to school on organised home-school transport.

By planning positive and proactive behaviour support, through the drawing up of an individual behaviour plan for more vulnerable children, and agreeing it with parents/carers, we may be able to reduce the occurrence of challenging behaviour and the need to use reasonable force.

In such circumstances, parents will always be made aware of their child's Behaviour Management Plan and will be asked to contribute to the content and control measures implemented in an attempt to apply consistency of sanctions and rewards both in school and at home. Wherever possible and appropriate, the child concerned will also be involved in creating the Behaviour Management Plan.

7.7 Informing parents when reasonable force has been used

In accordance with current good practice, the school will speak to parents or, in the case of a child looked after, the Social Worker/Virtual School Head, about serious incidents involving the use of force and will record such serious incidents.

In making a decision about informing parents, the following will be considered:

- the pupil's behaviour and level of risk presented at the time of the incident;
- the degree of force used;
- the effect on the pupil or member of staff concerned; and
- the child's age.

All incidents when 'physical restraint' as opposed to 'physical control' is used will be recorded as soon as possible and details passed on to the Head teacher (or deputy in the absence of the Head teacher) who will follow up the incident where necessary. The following must be recorded:

- all incidents where unreasonable use of force is used;
- any incident where substantial force has been used e.g., physically pushing a pupil out of a room;
- use of restraint;
- an incident where a pupil is distressed though clearly not overreacting.

The following criteria will be used when considering the need for recording:

- (a) Did the incident cause injury or distress to a member of staff or pupil?
- (b) Even though there was no apparent injury or distress, was the incident sufficiently serious in its own right? Any use of restrictive holds, for example, fall into this category;
- (c) Did the incident justify force? This is particularly relevant where the judgement is finely balanced;
- (d) Does recording it help to identify and analyse patterns of pupil behaviour?

If the answer to any of the questions is 'yes', a written record should be made and held in a secure central location.

In all instances of the use of physical restraint, parents will be informed the same day, by phone and in writing, and invited into the school to discuss the incident unless to do so would result in significant harm to the pupil, in which case, the incident will be reported to the respective LA Safeguarding Hub by the Head teacher/DSL.

All injuries will be reported and recorded in accordance with school procedures.

7.8 Post incident support

Serious incidents can create upset and stress for all concerned. After the incident ends it is important to ensure any staff and pupils involved are given first aid treatment for any injuries. Emotional support may also be necessary. Where required, immediate action will be taken to access medical help for any injuries that go beyond basic first aid. The school will then decide how and when to contact the parents of the pupil to engage them in discussing the incident and setting out subsequent actions. After the incident, the Head teacher and/or other staff will:

- (a) ensure the incident has been recorded;
- (b) decide whether multi-agency partners need to be engaged and, if so, which partners;
- (c) hold the pupil to account so that he or she recognises the harm caused or which might have been caused. This may involve the child having the chance to redress the relationship with staff and pupils affected by the incident. It may also mean the child is excluded. See section 4.3 above.
- (d) help the pupil develop strategies to avoid such crisis points in the future and inform relevant staff about these strategies and their roles;
- (e) ensure that staff and pupils affected by the incident have continuing support, if necessary, in respect of:
 - physical consequences
 - emotional stress or loss of confidence
 - analysis and reflection of the incident

7.9 Follow up

In many cases there will be a follow-up meeting of key personnel to discuss the restraint incident and review the Behaviour Management Plan or other plans for pupils. It might also be appropriate to review the school Behaviour Policy and/or supporting procedures.

7.10 Other physical contact with pupils

This school does not operate a 'No touch Policy'. There are occasions when physical contact, other than reasonable force, with a pupil is proper and necessary.

- When comforting a distressed pupil.
- When a pupil is being congratulated or praised.
- To demonstrate exercises or techniques during PE lessons or sports coaching.
- To administer first aid.
- To apply sunscreen to the arms, face, or lower legs of very young pupils or those with special educational needs who might struggle to apply it appropriately themselves.

8. Mental health and behaviour

South Lakes Academy recognises that taking a coordinated and evidence-informed approach to mental health and wellbeing in school, as outlined in the latest edition of the [Promoting children and young people's mental health and wellbeing - a whole school or college approach](#) issued by the Children and Young People's Mental Health Coalition, leads to improved pupil emotional health and wellbeing which can help readiness to learn.

All staff and other adults are made aware through regular training updates that mental health problems and changes in behaviour can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation.

Only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem. Staff and other adults, however, are well placed to observe children day-to-day and identify those whose behaviour suggests that they may be experiencing a mental health problem or be at risk of developing one.

Where children have suffered abuse and neglect, or other potentially traumatic adverse childhood experiences, this can have a lasting impact throughout childhood, adolescence and into adulthood. It is key

that staff are aware of how these children's experiences, can impact on their mental health, behaviour, and education.

If staff need more specific guidance on this, we can refer to the DfE guidance [Mental health and behaviour in schools](#) for support and our [Mentally Healthy Schools Resources](#).

9. Child on child abuse

We recognise that children can abuse their peers and all staff understand the importance of challenging inappropriate behaviours between peers. This is referred to as child on child abuse and can take many forms. This can include (but is not limited to) bullying (including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying); sexual violence and sexual harassment; physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm, abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers; the consensual or non-consensual sharing of nude and/or semi-nude images and/or videos and initiating/hazing type violence and rituals. Downplaying certain behaviours, for example dismissing sexual harassment as "just banter", "just having a laugh", "part of growing up" or "boys being boys" can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviours, an unsafe environment for children and in worst case scenarios a culture that normalises abuse leading to children accepting it as normal and not coming forward to report it.

We recognise that children with special educational needs or disabilities (SEND) or certain health conditions can face additional challenges. These can include:

- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's condition without further exploration;
- these children being more prone to peer group isolation or bullying (including prejudice-based bullying) than other children;
- the potential for children with SEND or certain medical conditions being disproportionately impacted by behaviours such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs; and
- communication barriers and difficulties in managing or reporting these challenges.

We recognise that even if there are no reported cases of child on child abuse, such abuse may still be taking place and is simply not being reported.

We also recognise that children who are LGBT+ can be targeted by other children. In some cases, a child who is perceived by other children to be LGBT+ (whether they are or not) can be just as vulnerable to abuse as children who identify as LGBT+. In such circumstances, staff will endeavour to reduce the additional barriers faced and provide a safe space for them to speak out or share their concerns with members of staff.

We will not dismiss abusive behaviour between children as 'normal' and our thresholds for investigating claims and allegations are the same as for any other type of abuse.

We have a separate Child on child abuse Policy and procedures which will be followed in the event of an allegation being made against pupils in our school by other pupils. This Policy and procedures is available on request from the school office.

Consideration will also be given to the advice contained within the DfE statutory guidance [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#), and the UKCIS Education Group publication [Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people](#) which outlines how to respond to an incident of nude and/or semi-nude images and/or videos being shared.

9.1 Minimising the risk of safeguarding concerns towards pupils from other pupils

On occasion, some pupils may present a safeguarding risk to other pupils. The school may well be informed by the relevant agency (either Police or Social Care) that the young person raises safeguarding concerns. These pupils will need an individual Behaviour (or risk) Management Plan to ensure that other pupils are kept safe and they themselves are not laid open to malicious allegations.

Pupils are encouraged to report child on child abuse and the issue is discussed as part of PSHE curriculum.

10. Sexual violence and sexual harassment (SVSH)

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of **any age and sex**. It can occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap; they can occur online and face to face (both physically and verbally) and are never acceptable.

We have a **zero-tolerance** approach in relation to any form of sexual discrimination, sexual violence, or sexual harassment amongst or directed at staff or pupils in the school.

We believe that it is essential that all victims of SVSH are reassured that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. A victim will never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor will a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.

We will consider sexual harassment in broad terms and understand that sexual harassment (as set out below) creates a culture that, if not challenged, can normalise inappropriate behaviours and provide an environment that may lead to sexual violence.

10.1 Types of SVSH conduct

Types of conduct that is inappropriate and may constitute sexual violence or sexual harassment include, but are not limited to, the following:

- unwelcome sexual flirtations or propositions, invitations, or requests for sexual activity;
- sexual comments, such as telling sexual stories, making lewd comments or sexual remarks about clothing and appearance, and calling someone sexualised names;
- sexual “jokes” or taunting, threats, verbal abuse, derogatory comments, or sexually degrading descriptions;
- unwelcome communication that is sexually suggestive, degrading or implies sexual intentions, including written, verbal, online etc.;
- physical behaviour, such as deliberately brushing against someone or interfering with someone’s clothes. Consideration will be given to when any of this crosses a line into sexual violence – it is important to talk to and consider the experience of the victim;
- displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature;
- exposing, or causing exposure of, underclothing, genitalia, or other body parts that are normally covered by an individual, through means including, but not limited to, mooning, streaking, “upskirting” (which is a criminal offence), “down blousing”, or flashing;
- purposefully cornering or hindering an individual’s normal movements;
- online sexual harassment. This may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence. It may include:
 - consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and/or semi-nude images and/or videos. Taking and sharing nude photographs of U18s is a criminal offence. [UKCIS Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people](#) provides detailed advice for schools.
 - sharing of unwanted explicit content;
 - sexualised online bullying;
 - unwanted sexual comments and messages, including on social media;
 - sexual exploitation coercion and threats; and,
 - coercing others into sharing images of themselves or performing acts they are not comfortable with online.

10.2 Managing a report of SVSH

We will consider every report on a case-by-case basis. How the school responds to a report can encourage or undermine the confidence of future victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment to report or come forward.

It is essential that all victims are reassured that they are being taken seriously, regardless of how long it has taken for them to come forward and that they will be supported and kept safe. Abuse that occurs online or outside of the school will not be downplayed and will be treated equally seriously. All concerns/allegations

of child on child abuse will be handled sensitively, appropriately and promptly. The way in which they are responded to can have a significant impact on the school environment.

It is important to understand that children may not find it easy to tell staff about their abuse verbally. Children can show signs or act in ways that they hope adults will notice and react to. In some cases, the victim may not make a direct report. For example, a friend may make a report, or a member of school staff may overhear a conversation that suggests a child has been harmed or a child's own behaviour might indicate that something is wrong.

Sanctions for incidents of SVSH will be determined based on the nature of the case, the ages of those involved and any previously related incidents. In some cases, the school may involve Local Authority Children's Social Care or the Police where it is determined that a crime has been committed.

A [KAHSC Model Response to reports of child on child sexual violence and sexual harassment flowchart](#) is available to download from the [KAHub](#).

Immediate consideration will be given as to how best to support and protect the victim and the alleged perpetrator(s) and any other children involved/impacted including siblings and other close relatives.

Consideration will also be given to the wishes of the victim in terms of how they want to proceed. This is especially important in the context of sexual violence and sexual harassment. Victims will be given as much control as is reasonably possible over decisions regarding how any investigation will be progressed and any support that they will be offered. This will, however, be balanced with the school's duty and responsibilities to protect other children.

We will do all we reasonably can to protect the anonymity of any children involved in any report of sexual violence or sexual harassment, carefully considering, based on the nature of the report, which staff should know about the report and any support that will be put in place for the children involved. We will also consider the potential impact of social media in facilitating the spreading of rumours and exposing victims' identities.

- Staff who observe or suspect any form of child on child abuse (including sexual violence or sexual harassment) must inform the DSL as soon as possible so that further investigations can take place. It is important to understand that children may not find it easy to tell staff about their abuse verbally and that additional barriers such as the child's vulnerability, disability, sex, ethnicity and/or sexual orientation may be a factor.
- Staff, and this could be anyone in the school who the child trusts, must not promise confidentiality at the initial stage as it is very likely a concern will have to be shared with the DSL to discuss next steps. Information must only be shared with those people who are necessary in order to progress the report and the child should be informed what the next steps will be and to whom the report will be passed.
- When an allegation is made by a pupil against another pupil, members of staff should consider whether the complaint raises a child protection concern. If there is a child protection concern the DSL must be informed as soon as possible.
- Reports that include an online element will be carefully managed in line with the DfE advice for schools on [Searching, screening and confiscation](#). Staff will not view or forward illegal images of a child but will discuss with the DSL whether it may be more appropriate to confiscate any devices to preserve any evidence and hand them to the Police for inspection.
- A factual written or electronic record will be made of the concern/allegation, but no attempt at this stage should be made to investigate the circumstances.
- The DSL should contact the relevant LA Safeguarding Hub for the area in which the child normally resides to discuss the case. It is possible that Safeguarding Hub is already aware of child protection concerns around this young person. The DSL will follow through the outcomes of the discussion and make a referral of either one or all of the pupils involved where appropriate.
- The DSL will make a written or electronic record of the concern, the discussion and any outcome and keep a copy in the files of both/all pupils.
- If the concern/allegation indicates a potential criminal offence has taken place e.g. rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault, sexual violence or sexual harassment (regardless of the age of the alleged perpetrator(s)), the Police must be contacted at the earliest opportunity and parents informed (of both

the pupil being complained about and the alleged victim). See '[When to call the Police](#)' for further guidance.

- The school will consider how best to keep victims and alleged perpetrators of sexual violence a reasonable distance apart while on school premises and, where relevant, on transport to and from school. While the facts are being investigated, the alleged perpetrator should be removed from any classes that they share with the victim. This is in the best interests of both children and should not be perceived to be a judgement on the guilt of the alleged perpetrator.
- It may be appropriate to exclude the pupil being complained about for a period of time in accordance with this Policy and procedures.
- Where a criminal investigation into sexual assault leads to a conviction or caution, we will consider any additional sanctions in light of this Policy including consideration of permanent exclusion. In any action we take, the nature of the conviction or caution and wishes of the victim will be taken into account.
- Both the immediate and future needs of the victim, the alleged perpetrator and any other children involved/affected will be assessed and, where necessary appropriate plans and strategies put in place.
- Where neither the Local Authority Children's Social Care nor the Police accept the complaint, a thorough school investigation should take place into the matter using the School's usual disciplinary procedures.
- In situations where the school considers a child protection risk is present, a risk assessment should be prepared along with a preventative, supervision plan.
- The plan should be monitored, and a date set for a follow-up evaluation with everyone concerned.

10.3 Internal Management of reports of SVSH

Ultimately, any decisions are for the school to make on a case-by-case basis, with the DSL (or deputy) taking a leading role and using their professional judgement, supported by other agencies, such as Children's Social Care and the Police as required.

Whatever the response, it will be underpinned by the principle that there is a **zero-tolerance** approach to sexual violence and sexual harassment and it is never acceptable and will not be tolerated. Where behaviour between children is abusive or violent, the incident will be dealt with using methods such as an Early Help Assessment or where necessary a referral to the LA Children's Social Care or the Police. However, where support from local agencies is not available or the incident is considered to be inappropriate or problematic, the school may need to handle allegations/concerns internally. It may be appropriate to handle the incident using this Policy and procedures and the procedures to be followed in the case of bullying. All concerns, discussions, decisions and reasons for the decisions will be recorded either in writing or electronically. The services of external specialists may be required to support the process.

10.4 Sanctions

Before deciding on appropriate action, the school will always consider its duty to safeguard all children from harm; the underlying reasons for the alleged perpetrator(s) behaviour; any unmet needs, or harm or abuse suffered by the child; the risk that the child may pose to other children; and the severity of the abuse and the causes of it.

Taking disciplinary action and still providing appropriate support are not mutually exclusive actions. They can, and should, occur at the same time if necessary.

It is good practice for the school (DSL) to meet the victim's parents with the victim present to discuss what arrangements are being put in place to safeguard the victim and understand their wishes in terms of support they may need and how the report will be progressed.

It is also good practice for the school (DSL) to meet with alleged perpetrator's parents to discuss any arrangements that are being put into place that impact an alleged perpetrator, such as, for example, moving them out of classes with the victim and what this means for their education. The reason behind any decisions will be explained. Support for the alleged perpetrator will also be discussed.

Sanctions may include additional supervision of the pupil or protective strategies if the pupil feels at risk of engaging in further inappropriate or harmful behaviour.

The school response might include a sanction (in accordance with this Policy and procedures) such as a detention, SLT supervision or a fixed-term exclusion to allow the pupil to reflect on their behaviour.

The school will, where appropriate, consider the potential benefit, as well as challenge, of using managed moves or exclusion as a response, and not as an intervention, recognising that even if this is ultimately deemed to be necessary, some of the measures referred to in this Policy may still be required.

A permanent exclusion will only be considered as a last resort and only where necessary to ensure the safety and wellbeing of other children in the school or, where the Head teacher, in their absolute discretion, considered the actions of the pupil(s) has damaged the school's ethos or reputation.

Disciplinary interventions alone are rarely able to solve issues of child on child abuse, and the school will always consider the wider actions that may need to be taken, and any lessons that may need to be learnt going forward.

Part five of [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#) provides examples of situations where specific sanctions have been utilised.

11. Bullying

In addition to the sections below, we have a separate Child on child abuse Policy and procedures, a copy of which is available on request from the school office.

11.1 What is bullying?

According to the DfE document '[Preventing and Tackling Bullying – Advice for Head teachers, staff and Governing Bodies](#), bullying may be defined as:

“Behaviour by an individual or group, repeated over time, that intentionally hurts another individual or group either physically or emotionally”.

Specific types of bullying (cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying) include those relating to:

- race, religion or belief, culture, sex (gender), gender reassignment;
- SEN or disabilities;
- appearance or health conditions;
- sexual orientation;
- young carers or looked after children or otherwise related to home circumstances;
- sexist or sexual bullying **and sexual harassment**.

It can take place between pupils, between pupils and staff, parents, and staff or between staff; by individuals or groups; face-to-face, indirectly or using a range of cyberbullying methods.

Acts of bullying can include:

- name-calling;
- taunting;
- mocking;
- making offensive comments;
- kicking;
- hitting;
- pushing;
- taking belongings;
- inappropriate text messaging, emailing, or 'posting' on social media sites;
- sending offensive or degrading images by phone or via the internet (consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and/or semi-nude images and/or videos);
- upskirting;
- producing graffiti;
- excluding people from groups;
- spreading hurtful and/or untruthful rumours.

Many experts believe 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.

All staff are made aware that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues and can also adversely affect the behaviour of all parties involved. Children are at risk of abuse online (cyberbullying) as well as face to face. In many cases abuse will take place concurrently via online channels and in daily life. Children can also abuse their peers online, this can take the form of abusive, harassing, and misogynistic messages, the consensual or non-consensual sharing of nude and/or semi-nude images and/or videos or other indecent images, especially around chat groups, and the sharing of abusive images and pornography, to those who do not want to receive such content.

Cyberbullying can be defined as the use of information and communications technology particularly mobile phones and the internet, deliberately to upset someone else. Cyberbullying that occurs while pupils are under the school's direct supervision will be dealt with in line with this Policy and procedures.

In cases where cyberbullying occurs while pupils are outside our direct supervision (i.e., at home), parents will be encouraged to report these incidents to the Police as criminal laws (such as those pertaining to harassment, threatening, and menacing communications) may apply. Parents are also encouraged to report such bullying to the school. If the alleged perpetrator is a member of this school community, the school will act in line with this Behaviour Policy and procedures. The school will, wherever possible, support parents in this and may impose a sanction upon the bully where this individual is recognisable.

11.2 Reporting and recording incidents of bullying

Pupils and parents are encouraged to report bullying to any member of staff. Incidents are, in the first instance, referred to the pupil's teacher or Head of centre to be investigated, appropriate action taken, and parents will be informed promptly using usual school procedures. Pupil voice is important at this school and pupils are encouraged through various means to report any incidents of bullying behaviour which they encounter personally or become aware of. The Behaviour Policy and procedures also reinforce the school's expectation as to how members of the school community should conduct themselves. A log will be maintained of racist incidents and information on incidents of bullying. All reported incidents of bullying will be recorded regardless of the outcome of the investigation.

11.3 Tackling bullying

The aim of any anti-bullying intervention is to safeguard and support the victim, discipline and modify the behaviour of the bully with a view to prevent, de-escalate and stop further incidents of harmful behaviour.

11.4 Strategies for dealing with bullying

- Ensuring that there is a promotion of an open and honest anti-bullying ethos in the school
- Investigate all allegations of bullying
- Adequate staff supervision at lunch and break times
- Clear and consistently applied Policies for Behaviour

11.5 Strategies for dealing with the bully

- Engage promptly with parents to ensure their support and involvement
- Restorative justice approaches taken as appropriate
- One-to-one interview with staff or peer mentors
- Counselling offered
- Work with the educational psychologist or other outside agency
- Anger management strategies discussed

11.6 Strategies to support a victim

- Disciplinary sanctions as appropriate applied to the bully

- Counselling offered
- Mediation
- One-to-one parental interview, parental support and involvement
- Self-assertive strategies discussed

12. Suspected Criminal Behaviour including the possession/use of drugs

In cases when a member of staff or the Head teacher suspects criminal behaviour including the use of or possession of volatile substances or illegal drugs, the school will make an initial assessment of whether an incident should be reported to the Police only by gathering enough information to establish the facts of the case. These initial investigations will be fully documented, and every effort will be made to preserve any relevant evidence.

Once a decision is made to report the incident to Police, we will ensure any further action they take does not interfere with any Police action taken. However, we retain the discretion to continue investigations and enforce our own sanctions so long as it does not conflict with Police action.

When making a report to the Police, it will often be appropriate to make in tandem a report to LA Children's Social Care. As set out in [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#), it would be expected in most cases that the DSL (or deputy) would take the lead.

Reports of child on child sexual violence and abuse can be especially difficult to manage and Part 5 of [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#) provides additional guidance.

12.1 When to contact the Police/sanctions

The Police will always be contacted in situations where controlled drugs are found unless there is good reason not to do so. In these cases, the member of staff must safely dispose of the drugs. In determining whether there is a good reason to dispose of controlled drugs, the member of staff should take account of all relevant circumstances and use their professional judgement to determine whether they can safely dispose of the controlled drug. When staff are unsure as to the legal status of a substance and have reason to believe it may be a controlled drug, they should treat it as such. If the member of staff is in doubt about the safe disposal of controlled drugs, they should deliver them to the police. Other substances which are not believed to be controlled should also be delivered to the Police, or disposed of as above, if the member of staff believes they could be harmful. Any decisions made on the appropriate sanctions to impose will consider the advice of the Police. Further advice on this subject can be found in the NPCC guidance document [When to call the Police – Guidance for schools and colleges](#).

If other substances are found which are not believed to be controlled drugs, but the member of staff believes they could be harmful, these will be confiscated and disposed of in accordance with the school's procedures. This would include, for example, so called 'legal highs'.

In the event of a drug-related incident in the school, the school would co-operate with the Police should they wish to search the premises. Under no circumstances will individual pupils be searched on the school premises by anyone other than school staff unless they are accompanied by a parent or appropriate adult designated by the Head teacher.

As a result of a drug-related incident, the pupil(s) concerned will be subject to sanctions. This action may result in a fixed term exclusion and in the most serious of cases would result in permanent exclusion.

12.2 Procedures for dealing with alcohol or drug-related incidents involving adults

The following examples are situations where concerns about **alcohol**/drug misuse or related behaviour involve a parent or other adult rather than pupils:

- Adults may attend school premises under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- A parent or adult may attempt to remove a child from school premises during or at the end of the school day whilst under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- An adult may behave aggressively, intimidate or threaten staff or assault school staff or pupils whilst appearing to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- School staff may be concerned that a parent or family member's drug misuse may put the child at risk.

- An adult may be involving pupils in drug misuse or the supply of drugs to pupils.

These examples are not exhaustive and, in each case, the Head teacher will consider the safety of the whole school community including staff when determining the appropriate course of action.

Where, in the opinion of school staff, it is thought that an adult is unable to provide appropriate care and supervision of a child because they are under the influence of drugs or alcohol, they will first attempt to contact an alternative adult carer for the child before contacting the LA Social Care Services and, if necessary, the Police.

Where there are concerns over the safety of the child, school staff will attempt to persuade the adult not to leave the premises with the child until appropriate assistance arrives. If the adult insists on leaving the school, staff will immediately contact the Police. This will also be the case if an adult becomes threatening or aggressive.

If school staff have concerns about an adult or adults supplying drugs on or near school premises, or to any of the pupils outside school premises, the Head teacher or other member of staff will consult with the Police.

13. Allegations of abuse/concerns against staff and other adults working in the school (including volunteers, contractors and supply staff)

All children and adults have a fundamental right to be protected from harm. All allegations of abuse will be taken seriously. (For more information, refer to the School Allegations procedure which forms part of the Child Protection Policy and procedures).

To fulfil its commitment to the welfare of children, this School has a procedure for dealing with allegations of abuse/concerns against members of staff, supply staff, volunteers, contractors and other children.

The procedure aims to ensure that all allegations are dealt with fairly, consistently, and quickly and in a way that provides protection for the child, whilst supporting the person who is the subject of the allegation. Where an allegation is made against supply staff employed by an Agency, the school will take the lead and will collect the facts when an allegation is made. In such cases, we will involve the Agency in any further investigations and follow-up procedures.

If a member of staff has a general concern about malpractice within the school, reference can also be made to the school's Whistleblowing procedures and procedures for reporting low-level concerns about another adult who works with children in the school. Further information on how to report low-level concerns is outlined in the school's Code of Conduct for staff and other adults.

If an allegation is shown to be deliberately invented or malicious, the school will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the individual who made it in line with this Policy and procedures.

The procedure complies with the framework for managing cases of allegations of abuse/low-level concerns against people who work with children, as set out in Part four of the DfE statutory guidance [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#) and the Cumbria Safeguarding Children Partnership (CSCP) [Core procedures](#).

14. Behaviour of parents and other visitors to the school

The school encourages close links with parents and the community. We believe that pupils benefit when the relationship between home and school is a positive one. Most parents and others visiting our school are keen to work with us and are supportive of the school. However, on the rare occasions when a negative attitude towards the school is expressed, this can result in aggression, threatening behaviour, written, verbal and/or physical abuse towards a member of the school community.

Violence, threatening behaviour and abuse against school staff or other members of the school community will not be tolerated. When formulating our procedures, reference was made to the DfES document [A Legal toolkit for schools – Tackling abuse, threats and violence towards members of the school community](#) and DfE non-statutory guidance [Controlling access to school premises](#). A poster indicating that such negative behaviour is not acceptable is displayed in the school reception area.

Our school expects and requires staff to behave professionally in these difficult situations, and to attempt to defuse the situation where possible, seeking the involvement as appropriate of other colleagues. However, all members of the school community (including other parents and visitors) have the right to visit and work without fear of violence and abuse, and the right in an extreme case, of appropriate self-defence.

We expect parents and other visitors to behave in a reasonable way towards other members of the school community. The following outlines the steps that will be taken where parent or visitor behaviour is unacceptable.

14.1 Types of behaviour that are considered serious and unacceptable

The following list outlines the types of behaviour that are considered serious and unacceptable and will not be tolerated towards any member of the school community. This is not an exhaustive list but seeks to provide illustrations of such behaviour:

- Shouting, either in person or over the telephone
- Speaking in an aggressive/threatening tone
- Physical intimidation e.g., standing very close to her/him
- The use of aggressive hand gestures/exaggerated movements
- Physical threats
- Shaking or holding a fist towards another person
- Swearing
- Pushing
- Hitting, e.g., slapping, punching, or kicking
- Spitting
- Racist, sexist, defamatory or other derogatory comments
- All types of sexual violence and sexual harassment as outlined above
- Sending inappropriate or abusive e-mails to school staff or to the general school e-mail address
- Publishing or posting derogatory or inappropriate comments which relate to the school, its pupils or staff/volunteers on a social networking site
- Breaking the school's security procedures

Unacceptable behaviour may result in the Police being informed of the incident.

14.2 Procedures for dealing with unacceptable behaviour

When a parent or member of the public behaves in an unacceptable way during a telephone conversation, staff at the school have the right to terminate the call. The incident will be reported by staff to the Senior Management Team. The school reserves the right to take any necessary actions to ensure that members of the school community are not subjected to verbal abuse. The school may warn the aggressor, temporarily or permanently ban them from the school site, and/or contact the Police.

When any parent or visitor behaves in an unacceptable way in person towards a member of the school staff a member of the Senior Management Team will seek to resolve the situation through discussion and mediation. If necessary, the school's complaints procedure should be followed. Where all procedures have been exhausted, and aggression or intimidation continues, or where there is an extreme act of violence, the discussion will be terminated, and the visitor will be asked to leave the school immediately. It is an offence under Section 547 of the Education Act 1996 (as amended by Section 206 (schedule 20) of the Education Act 2002) for any person (including a parent/carer) to cause a nuisance or disturbance on school premises. The Police will be called if necessary. The perpetrator may also be banned from the school premises for a period, which will be determined by the school.

Prior to a ban being imposed, the following steps will be taken:

- Depending on the severity of the incident, the individual may first be issued with a written warning stating that if a similar incident occurs, the individual concerned will be banned (temporarily or permanently) from the school premises.
- In more serious cases, the individual will be informed, in writing, that she/he is banned from the premises temporarily, subject to review, and what will happen if the ban is breached.

- Extreme incidents will result in a permanent ban being enforced immediately. The individual will be informed in writing of the permanent ban but will be given the right to appeal in writing against the decision.
- In all cases, **individuals** will be given the opportunity to discuss any issues relating to their child with school staff.
- Incidents of verbal or physical abuse towards staff may result in the Police being informed and may result in prosecution.

If an individual is intimidating, threatening or aggressive towards a member of the school community any interaction will be terminated immediately, and the person will be instructed to leave the premises. The school may take further action.

The school will take action where behaviour is unacceptable or serious and breaches this Behaviour Policy and procedures.

14.3 Unacceptable use of technology

The school takes the issue of unacceptable use of technology by any member of the school community very seriously.

We expect parents and other adults within the school community to act responsibly when using online technologies. The expectation of parents is set out on page 2. Failure to comply with these expectations could result in parents and/or other adults being banned either temporarily or permanently from the school site, and the incident may be reported to the Police.

Acceptable Use Agreements exist for pupils, staff and governors of the school and form part of our Online Safety Policy and procedures.