



Wellington Place
Primary School
Learn, Lead, Achieve, Succeed

Behaviour policy and statement of behaviour principles

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1. Aims

This policy aims to:

- Create a positive culture that promotes excellent behaviour, ensuring that all pupils have the opportunity to learn in a calm, safe and supportive environment
- Establish a whole-school approach to maintaining high standards of behaviour that reflect the values of the school
- Outline the expectations and consequences of behaviour
- Provide a consistent approach to behaviour management that is applied equally to all pupils
- Define what we consider to be unacceptable behaviour, including bullying and discrimination

2. Legislation, statutory requirements and statutory guidance

This policy is based on legislation and advice from the Department for Education (DfE) on:

- [Behaviour and discipline in schools: advice for headteachers and school staff, 2016](#)
- [Behaviour in schools: advice for headteachers and school staff 2022](#)
- [Searching, screening and confiscation at school 2018](#)
- [Searching, screening and confiscation: advice for schools 2022](#)
- [The Equality Act 2010](#)
- [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)
- [Exclusion from maintained schools, academies and pupil referral units in England 2017](#)
- [Suspension and permanent exclusion from maintained schools, academies and pupil referral units in England, including pupil movement - 2022](#)
- [Use of reasonable force in schools](#)
- [Supporting pupils with medical conditions at school](#)

It is also based on the [Special Educational Needs and Disability \(SEND\) Code of Practice](#) and [DfE guidance](#) explaining that academies should publish their behaviour policy and anti-bullying strategy.

This policy complies with our funding agreement and articles of association.

3. Definitions

Negative behaviours are defined as:

- Disruption in lessons, in corridors between lessons, and at break and lunchtimes
- Non-completion of classwork or homework
- Poor attitude
- Incorrect uniform

- Repeated breaches of the school rules
- Any form of bullying
- Sexual violence
- Sexual harassment, meaning unwanted conduct of a sexual nature, such as:
 - o Sexual comments
 - o Sexual jokes or taunting
 - o Physical behaviour like interfering with clothes
 - o Online sexual harassment, such as unwanted sexual comments and messages (including on social media), sharing of nude or semi-nude images and/or videos, or sharing of unwanted explicit content
- Vandalism
- Theft
- Fighting
- Smoking, including vaping
- Racist, sexist, homophobic or discriminatory behaviour
- Possession of any prohibited items. These are:
 - o Knives or weapons
 - o Alcohol
 - o Illegal drugs
 - o Stolen items
 - o Tobacco and cigarette papers
 - o Fireworks
 - o Pornographic images
 - o Any article a staff member reasonably suspects has been, or is likely to be, used to commit an offence, or to cause personal injury to, or damage to the property of, any person (including the pupil)

4. Bullying

Bullying is defined as the repetitive, intentional harming of 1 person or group by another person or group, where the relationship involves an imbalance of power.

Bullying is, therefore:

- Deliberately hurtful
- Repeated, often over a period of time
- Difficult to defend against

Bullying can include:

| TYPE OF BULLYING | DEFINITION |
|------------------|---|
| Emotional | Being unfriendly, excluding, tormenting |

| TYPE OF BULLYING | DEFINITION |
|--|---|
| Physical | Hitting, kicking, pushing, taking another's belongings, any use of violence |
| Prejudice-based and discriminatory, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Racial • Faith-based • Gendered (sexist) • Homophobic/biphobic • Transphobic • Disability-based | Taunts, gestures, graffiti or physical abuse focused on a particular characteristic (e.g. gender, race, sexuality) |
| Sexual | Explicit sexual remarks, display of sexual material, sexual gestures, unwanted physical attention, comments about sexual reputation or performance, or inappropriate touching |
| Direct or indirect verbal | Name-calling, sarcasm, spreading rumours, teasing |
| Cyber-bullying | Bullying that takes place online, such as through social networking sites, messaging apps or gaming sites |

We believe the whole school community works together to combat all forms of bullying.

All staff, parents and children need to be very clear about the school's policy and procedures on bullying. It is always our ultimate aim to provide a secure, stimulating, positive and mutually respectful and inclusive environment for learning.

The school uses the STOP acronym in regard to friendship and bullying, meaning Several Times On Purpose and Start Telling Other People.

All children are taught about how to be friends and what to do if they are bullied through Personal Development lessons. Children are encouraged to talk about issues with teachers and their parents. We involve the School Council in any planning, discussion and dissemination of any work related to anti-bullying. We have in place an anti-bullying support system that all staff and children understand and are committed to applying the system consistently. Parents/Carers have a vital role in reinforcing the value of good behaviour at home and supporting children's sense of well-being when they are in school. They should understand that the school does not tolerate bullying in or out of the school premises and know the procedures to follow if they believe their child is being bullied. Any concerns should be raised with the class teacher. Children understand the school's approach through S.T.O.P and are clear about the part they play to prevent bullying, including when they are bystanders. Staff have a vital role to play as they are at the forefront of behaviour management and supporting children's sense of well-being in school. They have the closest knowledge of the children in their care and should build up a relationship involving mutual support, trust and respect. Children MUST understand what bullying is and the difference between bullying and 'falling out with other children, or a one-off disagreement (PSCHE lessons, Parent/Carer understanding of the term bullying). Children MUST know that the school will not condone bullying and know that they should speak out if they are aware of any bullying. Children MUST be aware that their class teacher, the Deputy Head and the Head teacher will help them deal with the situations in which they feel they or their friends are being bullied. Children MUST be given opportunities to learn and talk about bullying in general.

5. Roles and responsibilities

5.1 The Advisory Board

The Advisory Board is responsible for:

- Reviewing and approving the written statement of behaviour principles
- Reviewing this behaviour policy in conjunction with the headteacher
- Monitoring the policy's effectiveness
- Holding the headteacher to account for its implementation

The Advisory Board is responsible for monitoring this behaviour policy's effectiveness and holding the headteacher to account for its implementation.

5.2 The Headteacher

The Headteacher is responsible for:

- Reviewing and approving this behaviour policy
- Ensuring that the school environment encourages positive behaviour
- Ensuring that staff deal effectively with poor behaviour
- Monitoring how staff implement this policy to ensure rewards and sanctions are applied consistently to all groups of pupils
- Ensuring that all staff understand the behavioural expectations and the importance of maintaining them
- Providing new staff with a clear induction into the school's behavioural culture to ensure they understand its rules and routines, and how best to support all pupils to participate fully
- Offering appropriate training in behaviour management, and the impact of special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) and mental health needs on behaviour, to any staff who require it, so they can fulfil their duties set out in this policy
- Ensuring this policy works alongside the safeguarding policy to offer pupils both sanctions and support when necessary
- Ensuring that the data from the behaviour log is reviewed regularly, to make sure that no groups of pupils are being disproportionately impacted by this policy (see section 13.1)

5.3 Teachers and colleagues

Colleagues are responsible for:

- Creating a calm and safe environment for pupils
- Establishing and maintaining clear boundaries of acceptable pupil behaviour
- Implementing the behaviour policy consistently
- Communicating the school's expectations, routines, values and standards through teaching behaviour and in every interaction with pupils
- Modelling expected behaviour and positive relationships
- Providing a personalised approach to the specific behavioural needs of particular pupils
- Considering their own behaviour on the school culture and how they can uphold school rules and expectations

- Recording behaviour incidents promptly (see appendix 3 for a behaviour log)
- Challenging pupils to meet the school's expectations

The senior leadership team (SLT) will support staff in responding to behaviour incidents.

5.4 Parents and carers

Parents and carers, where possible, should:

- Get to know the school's behaviour policy and reinforce it at home where appropriate
- Support their child in adhering to the school's behaviour policy
- Inform the school of any changes in circumstances that may affect their child's behaviour
- Discuss any behavioural concerns with the class teacher promptly
- Take part in any pastoral work following incidents of concern (for example: attending reviews of specific behaviour interventions)
- Raise any concerns about the management of behaviour with the school directly, whilst continuing to work in partnership with the school
- Take part in the life of the school and its culture

The school will endeavour to build a positive relationship with parents and carers by keeping them informed about developments in their child's behaviour and the school's policy, and working in collaboration with them to tackle behavioural issues.

5.5 Pupils

Pupils will be made aware of the following during their induction into the behaviour culture:

- The expected standard of behaviour they should be displaying at school
- That they have a duty to follow the behaviour policy
- The school's key rules and routines
- The rewards they can earn for meeting the behaviour standard, and the consequences they will face if they don't meet the standard
- The pastoral support that is available to them to help them meet the behavioural standards

Pupils will be supported to meet the behaviour standards and will be provided with repeated induction sessions wherever appropriate.

Pupils will be supported to develop an understanding of the school's behaviour policy and wider culture.

Pupils will be asked to give feedback on their experience of the behaviour culture to support the evaluation, improvement and implementation of the behaviour policy.

Extra support and induction will be provided for pupils who are mid-phase arrivals.

6. School behaviour curriculum

Where appropriate and reasonable, adjustments may be made to routines within the curriculum to ensure all pupils can meet behavioural expectations in the curriculum.

7. Responding to behaviour

7.1 Classroom management

Teaching and support staff are responsible for setting the tone and context for positive behaviour within the school.

Foundation Stage:

We are committed to establishing a learning environment that promotes positive behaviour and relationships where children treat each other with care and respect.

We believe that children flourish best when their personal, social and emotional needs are met and where there are clear and developmentally appropriate expectations for their behaviour. We have an inclusive setting that supports all children as they take increasing responsibility for themselves and their actions and consider the welfare and wellbeing of others. Children need to learn to consider the views, feelings, needs and rights of others and the impact that their behaviour has on people, places and objects.

Ethos

Positive behaviour management in the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) emphasises a proactive approach to fostering desired behaviours in young children. By creating an environment that promotes understanding, respect, and constructive communication, educators can guide children in developing essential social and emotional skills. This foundational stage sets the tone for future learning, ensuring children are equipped with the right attitudes and behaviours for lifelong success.

The following terminology is used throughout the day to promote positive behaviour:

'It's good to be safe', 'It's good to be kind', 'It's good to be fair', if a child is struggling to follow instructions/ misbehaves within the environment 'Stop and think' is applied. The next step is then given depending on the incident or child. The adults also encourage the children to use the language 'Stop I don't feel safe!' This protected behaviour language is encouraged to be used by peers, adults and at home.

If a child shows some positive behaviour a child can be told by an adult 'Wow you are amazing'. The adult can give a sticker to a child, the child can repeat back the affirmation 'Wow I am amazing' and explain the reasoning for this positive feedback.

A child that does not listen, does not share, hits another child and is generally not following the class rules will move progressively through the system below:

1. 'Stop and think' - Have a verbal warning
2. Be given time out of their classroom or removed to a different area of the classroom
3. Taken to the Year Leader
4. Taken to EYFS Leader
5. Phone call home

Negative Behaviour

There could be times when a child will behave in a way that is unacceptable, disruptive or harmful to others.

A list of what constitutes unacceptable behaviour in EYFS includes:

- Tearing books or pictures

- Hitting, spitting, biting, pinching or scratching
- Taking toys from another child
- Throwing food, drink or toys
- Deliberately spoiling or breaking another child's work
- Swearing

What do the EYFS staff do?

- We organise the learning environment so that it has a positive impact on behaviour in terms of space, access and choice of activities.
- We ensure that there are enough popular toys and resources and sufficient activities available so that children are meaningfully occupied without the need for unnecessary conflict over sharing and waiting for turns.
- We take a positive and consistent approach towards managing children's behaviour.
- We help children find solutions such as for example the acknowledgement of feelings, explanation as to what was not acceptable, supporting children to gain control of their feelings so that they can learn a more appropriate response.
- We encourage appropriate behaviour in all interactions with children and staff and show that good behaviour is valued by for example acknowledging positive behaviour such as kindness and sharing.
- We encourage children to be aware of our routines and procedures around the building.
- We establish clear expectations and boundaries for behaviour, appropriate to the children's level of understanding.
- We record all significant incidents relating to behaviour.
- We identify and implement strategies that encourage positive behaviour.
- We deal with negative behaviour at the earliest opportunity.

Biting

During the children's developmental stages of the early years some children can go through a biting phase, which is a natural part of development. Whilst children are learning the skills of language, they can at times show frustration which can lead to biting as they have not yet acquired the skills to express their feelings. Temper tantrums are another expression of frustrated behaviour by children of a similar age. In time, with the correct guidance, both behaviours eventually diminish.

EYFS staff must recognise the children's reasons for biting and react appropriately with taking the appropriate measures to prevent further incidents.

Biting Prevention

- We examine and develop our programmes so that the children are happy, stimulated and engaged in activities to prevent these incidents. ● We organise activities that allow our children to release frustration. ● We provide age-appropriate materials that stimulate interest.
- We provide close supervision and monitor each situation. ● Staff will be aware of possible conflict of personality between children and act accordingly and separate the children if necessary.
- Staff will be aware that a simple conflict over a toy or personal space could be enough to cause a child to bite. ● Staff will know the temperaments of the children and look for patterns in a frequent biter ● Are there

particular times of the day that the biter has difficulty? Be extra vigilant at these times ● Does the biter focus on one child? Look at ways of separating children as much as possible ● Do toys seem to cause many biting incidents? You may need more or duplicate toys, so every child has several to choose from

- Encourage the use of words to express feelings and emotions ● Help children understand that words can be used to express feelings ● Staff may need to teach the children words that are appropriate ● Children who can verbally express themselves will be less likely to lash out physically ● We provide biting chews (chewy tubes) for children that may need sensory input.

7.2 Safeguarding

The school recognises that changes in behaviour may be an indicator that a pupil is in need of help or protection.

We will consider whether a pupil's negative behaviour may be linked to them suffering, or being likely to suffer, significant harm.

Where this may be the case, we will follow our child protection and safeguarding policy, and consider whether pastoral support, an early help intervention or a referral to children's social care is appropriate.

Please refer to our [child protection and safeguarding policy](#) for more information.

7.3 Responding to good behaviour

When a pupil's behaviour meets or goes above and beyond the expected behaviour standard, staff will recognise it with positive recognition and reward. This provides an opportunity for all staff to reinforce the school's culture and ethos.

Positive reinforcements and rewards will be applied clearly and fairly to reinforce the routines, expectations and norms of the school's behaviour culture.

Positive behaviour will be rewarded with:

- Praise, smile and visual encouragement
- Communicating praise to parents via a phone call or written correspondence
- Certificates, prize ceremonies or special assemblies

In Class Behaviour Systems

There are a number of strategies in use within classrooms to monitor behaviour throughout the day, rewarding children from their positive behaviour (and giving consequences for negative behaviour.)

For Foundation see section below.

ClassDojo (Years 1 to Year 4) Teachers use an electronic tool, ClassDojo, to assign/takeaway points for behaviour throughout the day.

[ClassDojo](#)

Squirrel (Year 5 and Year 6) In Years 5 and 6, teachers assign 'Squirrel' virtual pounds to children, for exhibiting positive behaviours, whilst fines are in operation for negative behaviour.

[Platform - Squirrel Education](#)

7.4 Responding to negative behaviours

When a pupil's behaviour falls below the standard that can reasonably be expected of them, staff will respond in order to restore a calm and safe learning environment, and to prevent recurrence of pupils' negative behaviour.

Staff will endeavour to create an expected environment by always challenging behaviour that falls short of the standards, and by responding in a consistent, fair and proportionate manner, so pupils know with certainty that negative behaviours will always be addressed.

De-escalation techniques can be used to help prevent further behaviour issues arising, such as the use of pre-arranged scripts and phrases.

All pupils will be treated equitably under the policy, with any factors that contributed to the behavioural incident identified and taken into account.

When giving behaviour sanctions, staff will also consider what support could be offered to a pupil to help them to meet behaviour standards in the future.

- Reflection
- A verbal reprimand and reminder of the expectations of behaviour
- Loss of privileges – for instance, the loss of a prized responsibility
- Referring the pupil to a senior member of staff
- Letter or phone call home to parents
- Agreeing a behaviour contract
- Suspension or permanent exclusions, in the most serious of circumstances

Personal circumstances of the pupil will be taken into account when choosing sanctions and decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis, but with regard to the impact on perceived fairness.

7.5 Reasonable force

Reasonable force covers a range of interventions that involve physical contact with pupils. All members of staff have a duty to use reasonable force, in the following circumstances, to prevent a pupil from:

- Causing disorder
- Hurting themselves or others
- Damaging property
- Committing an offence

Incidents of reasonable force must:

- › Always be used as a last resort
- › Be applied using the minimum amount of force and for the minimum amount of time possible
- › Be used in a way that maintains the safety and dignity of all concerned
- › Never be used as a form of punishment
- › Be recorded and reported to parents (see appendix 3 for a behaviour log)

When considering using reasonable force, staff should, in considering the risks, carefully recognise any specific vulnerabilities of the pupil, including SEND, mental health needs or medical conditions.

Using reasonable force will be carried out in-line with our trust [Physical Interventions Policy](#).

7.6 Confiscation and searches

Searching, screening and confiscation is conducted in line with the DfE's [latest guidance on searching, screening and confiscation](#).

Confiscation

Any prohibited items (listed in section 3) found in a pupil's possession as a result of a search will be confiscated. These items will not be returned to the pupil.

We will also confiscate any item that is harmful or detrimental to school discipline. These items will be returned to pupils after discussion with senior leaders and parents, if appropriate.

Searching pupils' possessions

Possessions means any items that the pupil has or appears to have control of, including:

- Desks
- Lockers
- Bags

A pupil's possessions can be searched for any item if the pupil agrees to the search. If the pupil does not agree to the search, staff can still carry out a search for prohibited items (listed in section 3) and items identified in the school rules.

An authorised member of staff can search a pupil's possessions when the pupil and another member of staff are present.

If there is a serious risk of harm if the search is not conducted immediately, or it is not reasonably practicable to summon another member of staff, the search can be carried out by a single authorised member of staff.

Informing the designated safeguarding lead (DSL)

The staff member who carried out the search should inform the DSL without delay:

- Of any incidents where the member of staff had reasonable grounds to suspect a pupil was in possession of a prohibited item as listed in section 3
- If they believe that a search has revealed a safeguarding risk

All searches for prohibited items (listed in section 3), including incidents where no items were found, will be recorded in the school's CPOMS.

Informing parents

Parents will always be informed of any search for a prohibited item (listed in section 3). A member of staff will tell the parents as soon as is reasonably practicable:

- What happened
- What was found, if anything
- What has been confiscated, if anything
- What action the school has taken, including any sanctions that have been applied to their child

Support after a search

Irrespective of whether any items are found as the result of any search, the school will consider whether the pupil may be suffering or likely to suffer harm and whether any specific support is needed (due to the reasons for the search, the search itself, or the outcome of the search).

If this is the case, staff will follow the school's safeguarding policy and speak to the designated safeguarding lead (DSL). The DSL will consider if pastoral support, an early help intervention or a referral to children's social care is appropriate.

7.7 Off-site negative behaviours

Consequences may be applied where a pupil has behaved negatively off-site when representing the school. This is when the pupil is:

- Taking part in any school-organised or school-related activity (e.g. school trips)
- Travelling to or from school
- Wearing school uniform
- In any other way identifiable as a pupil of our school

Consequences may also be applied where a pupil has behaved negatively off-site, at any time, whether or not the conditions above apply, if the negative behaviour:

- Could have repercussions for the orderly running of the school
- Poses a threat to another pupil
- Could adversely affect the reputation of the school

Consequences will only be given out on school premises or elsewhere when the pupil is under the lawful control of a staff member (e.g. on a school-organised trip).

7.8 Online misbehaviour

The school can issue behaviour sanctions to pupils for online misbehaviour when:

- It poses a threat or causes harm to another pupil
- It could have repercussions for the orderly running of the school
- It adversely affects the reputation of the school
- The pupil is identifiable as a member of the school

Sanctions will only be given out on school premises or elsewhere when the pupil is under the lawful control of a staff member.

7.9 Suspected criminal behaviour

If a pupil is suspected of criminal behaviour, the school will make an initial assessment of whether to report the incident to the police.

When establishing the facts, the school will endeavour to preserve any relevant evidence to hand over to the police.

If a decision is made to report the matter to the police, the (*headteacher / member of the senior leadership team / pastoral lead*) will make the report.

The school will not interfere with any police action taken. In addition, the school will follow its own investigation procedure and enforce sanctions, as long as it does not conflict with police action.

If a report to the police is made, the designated safeguarding lead (DSL) will make a tandem report to children's social care, if appropriate and record on CPOMS.

7.10 Zero-tolerance approach to sexual harassment and sexual violence

The school will ensure that all incidents of sexual harassment and/or violence are met with a suitable response, and never ignored.

Pupils are encouraged to report anything that makes them uncomfortable, no matter how 'small' they feel it might be.

The school's response will be:

- Proportionate
- Considered
- Supportive
- Decided on a case-by-case basis

The school has procedures in place to respond to any allegations or concerns regarding a child's safety or wellbeing. These include clear processes for:

- Responding to a report
- Carrying out risk assessments, where appropriate, to help determine whether to:
 - o Manage the incident internally
 - o Refer to early help
 - o Refer to children's social care
 - o Report to the police

Please refer to our [child protection and safeguarding policy](#) for more information

7.11 Malicious allegations

Where a pupil makes an allegation against a member of staff and that allegation is shown to have been deliberately invented or malicious, the school will consider whether to discipline the pupil in accordance with this policy.

Where a pupil makes an allegation of sexual violence or sexual harassment against another pupil and that allegation is shown to have been deliberately invented or malicious, the school will consider whether to discipline the pupil in accordance with this policy.

In all cases where an allegation is determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, the school (in collaboration with the local authority designated officer (LADO), where relevant) will consider whether the pupil who made the allegation is in need of help, or the allegation may have been a cry for help. If so, a referral to children's social care may be appropriate.

The school will also consider the pastoral needs of staff and pupils accused of misconduct.

Please refer to our [child protection and safeguarding policy](#) for more information on responding to allegations of abuse against staff or other pupils.

8. Restorative Sanctions

8.1 Removal from classrooms

In response to serious or persistent breaches of this policy, the school may remove the pupil from the classroom for a limited time.

Pupils who have been removed will continue to receive education under the supervision of a member of staff that is meaningful, but it may differ from the mainstream curriculum.

Removal is a serious sanction and will only be used in response to serious misbehaviour. Staff will only remove pupils from the classroom once other behavioural strategies have been attempted, unless the behaviour is so extreme as to warrant immediate removal.

Removal can be used to:

- › Restore order if the pupil is being unreasonably disruptive
- › Maintain the safety of all pupils
- › Allow the disruptive pupil to continue their learning in a managed environment
- › Allow the disruptive pupil to regain calm in a safe space

Pupils who have been removed from the classroom are supervised by Cressida Knox, Headteacher and will be removed for a maximum of day.

Pupils will not be removed from classrooms for prolonged periods of time without the explicit agreement of the headteacher and parents.

Pupils should be reintegrated into the classroom as soon as appropriate and safe to do so. The school will consider what support is needed to help a pupil successfully reintegrate into the classroom and meet the expected standards of behaviour.

Parents will be informed on the same day that their child is removed from the classroom.

The school will consider an alternative approach to behaviour management for pupils who are frequently removed from class, such as...

- › Meetings with headteacher, class teacher and parents
- › Use of teaching assistants
- › Short term behaviour report cards
- › Long term behaviour plans
- › Pupil support units / advice from other trust schools who specialise in Behaviour
- › Multi-agency assessment

Staff will record all incidents of removal from the classroom along with details of the incident that led to the removal, and any protected characteristics of the pupil in the behaviour log.

8.3 Suspension and permanent exclusions

The school can use suspension and permanent exclusion in response to serious incidents or in response to persistent poor behaviour, which has not improved following in-school sanctions and interventions.

The decision to suspend or exclude will be made by the headteacher and only as a last resort.

Please refer to our [exclusions policy](#) for more information.

9. Responding to misbehaviour from pupils with SEND

9.1 Recognising the impact of SEND on behaviour

The school recognises that pupils' behaviour may be impacted by a special educational need or disability (SEND).

When incidents of misbehaviour arise, we will consider them in relation to a pupil's SEND, although we recognise that not every incident of misbehaviour will be connected to their SEND. Decisions on whether a pupil's SEND had an impact on an incident of misbehaviour will be made on a case-by-case basis.

When dealing with misbehaviour from pupils with SEND, especially where their SEND affects their behaviour, the school will balance their legal duties when making decisions about enforcing the behaviour policy. The legal duties include:

- Taking reasonable steps to avoid causing any substantial disadvantage to a disabled pupil caused by the school's policies or practices ([Equality Act 2010](#))
- Using our best endeavours to meet the needs of pupils with SEND ([Children and Families Act 2014](#))
- If a pupil has an education, health and care (EHC) plan, the provisions set out in that plan must be secured and the school must co-operate with the local authority and other bodies

As part of meeting these duties, the school will anticipate, as far as possible, all likely triggers of misbehaviour, and put in place support to prevent these from occurring.

Any preventative measures will take into account the specific circumstances and requirements of the pupil concerned.

- › Short, planned movement breaks for a pupil with SEND who finds it difficult to sit still for long
- › Adjusting seating plans to allow a pupil with visual or hearing impairment to sit in sight of the teacher
- › Adjusting uniform requirements for a pupil with sensory issues or who has severe eczema
- › Training for staff in understanding conditions such as autism
- › Use of separation spaces (sensory zones or nurture rooms) where pupils can regulate their emotions during a moment of sensory overload

9.2 Adapting sanctions for pupils with SEND

When considering a behavioural sanction for a pupil with SEND, the school will take into account:

- › Whether the pupil was unable to understand the rule or instruction?
- › Whether the pupil was unable to act differently at the time as a result of their SEND?
- › Whether the pupil is likely to behave aggressively due to their particular SEND?

If the answer to any of these questions is yes, it may be unlawful for the school to sanction the pupil for the behaviour.

The school will then assess if it is appropriate to use a sanction and if so, whether any reasonable adjustments need to be made to the sanction.

9.3 Considering whether a pupil displaying challenging behaviour may have unidentified SEND

The school's special educational needs co-ordinator (SENCO) may evaluate a pupil who exhibits challenging behaviour to determine whether they have any underlying needs that are not currently being met.

Where necessary, support and advice will also be sought from specialist teachers, an educational psychologist, medical practitioners and/or others, to identify or support specific needs.

When acute needs are identified in a pupil, we will liaise with external agencies and plan support programmes for that child. We will work with parents to create the plan and review it on a regular basis.

9.4 Pupils with an education, health and care (EHC) plan

The provisions set out in the EHC plan must be secured and the school will co-operate with the local authority and other bodies.

If the school has a concern about the behaviour of a pupil with an EHC plan, it will make contact with the local authority to discuss the issue. If appropriate, the school may request an emergency review of the EHC plan.

10. Supporting pupils following a sanction

Following a sanction, the school will consider strategies to help pupils to understand how to improve their behaviour and meet the expectations of the school.

[Adapt this section to include information about your strategy for reintegrating pupils following removal from the classroom, time spent in a pupil support unit, in another setting under off-site direction or following suspension.

This could include measures like:

- Reintegration meetings
- Daily contact with the headteacher
- A report card with personalised behaviour goals for positive behaviour

11. Pupil transition

11.1 Inducting incoming pupils

The school will support incoming pupils to meet behaviour standards by offering an induction process to familiarise them with the behaviour policy and the wider school culture.

11.2 Preparing outgoing pupils for transition

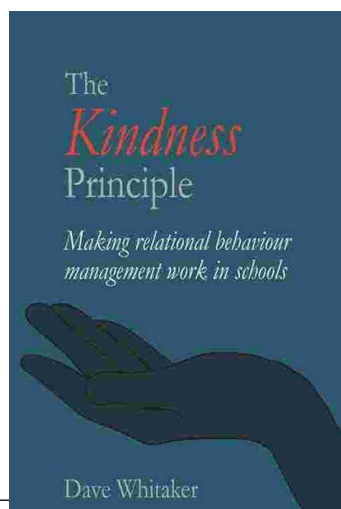
To ensure a smooth transition to the next year, pupils have transition sessions with their new teacher(s). In addition, staff members hold transition meetings.

To ensure behaviour is continually monitored and the right support is in place, information related to pupil behaviour issues may be transferred to relevant staff at the start of the term or year.

12. Training

As part of their induction process, our staff are provided with regular training on managing behaviour, including training on:

- The school's key text for behaviour is *The Kindness Principle* by Dave Whitaker.



The Kindness Principle: Making relational behaviour management work in schools advocates a behaviour management approach rooted in values, acceptance and a genuine understanding of children's behaviour.

In an education system that too often reaches for the carrot-and-stick approach to dealing with poor pupil behaviour, an approach built on kindness and compassion might just provide the cure. *The Kindness Principle* begins with the idea that relationships should be at the heart of behaviour management and culture, and sets out the ways in which the adoption of relational approaches can help create safer and happier schools. Schools where all staff and learners are valued and understood, where expectations and standards are high, and where kindness and acceptance matter. Dave Whitaker explores why it is so important to understand children – offering

techniques and advice on how to work effectively with all children (even the most challenging and troubled ones) without resorting to zero-tolerance, no-excuses and consequence-driven practices.

Dave also shares a wealth of real-life experiences from some of the most challenging schools in the country, along with research-informed insights that will help teachers understand children's behaviour in a new light. To this end he provides a wealth of guidance to help develop effective practice and learn from people who have actually walked the walk and don't just talk the talk. Furthermore, the topics covered in the book include: restorative approaches, unconditional positive regard, building personal resilience, structures and routines, and the ins and outs of rewards and sanctions.

Staff will receive training on:

- › The needs of the pupils at the school
- › How SEND and mental health needs impact behaviour

Behaviour management will also form part of continuing professional development.

A staff training log can be found in appendix 2.

13. Monitoring arrangements

13.1 Monitoring and evaluating school behaviour

The school will collect data on the following:

- › Behavioural incidents, including removal from the classroom
- › Attendance, permanent exclusion and suspension
- › Use of pupil support units, off-site directions and managed moves
- › Incidents of searching, screening and confiscation
- › Anonymous surveys for staff, pupils, governors, trustees and other stakeholders on their perceptions and experiences of the school behaviour culture

The data will be analysed every term by Cressida Knox, headteacher.

The data will be analysed from a variety of perspectives including:

- › At school level
- › By age group
- › At the level of individual members of staff
- › By time of day/week/term
- › By protected characteristic

The school will use the results of this analysis to make sure it is meeting its duties under the Equality Act 2010. If any trends or disparities between groups of pupils are identified by this analysis, the school will review its policies to tackle it.

13.2 Monitoring this policy

This behaviour policy will be reviewed by the headteacher and the local advisory board at least annually, or more frequently, if needed, to address findings from the regular monitoring of the behaviour data (as per section 13.1).

14. Links with other policies

This behaviour policy is linked to the following policies;

List any other related policies that your school holds here, including the anti-bullying strategy if applicable.

- Mental Health Policy
- Child protection and safeguarding policy
- Anti-bullying Policy
- Exclusions and suspensions policy
- Physical Intervention policy
- Online Safety Policy

Appendix 1: written statement of behaviour principles

- › Every pupil understands they have the right to feel safe, valued and respected, and to be able to learn free from the disruption of others
- › All pupils, staff and visitors are free from any form of discrimination
- › Staff and volunteers set an excellent example to pupils at all times
- › Rewards, sanctions and reasonable force are used consistently by staff, in line with the behaviour policy
- › The behaviour policy is understood by pupils and staff
- › The suspensions and exclusions policy explains that they will only be used as a last resort, and outlines the processes involved in suspensions and exclusions
- › Pupils are helped to take responsibility for their actions
- › Families are involved in behaviour incidents to foster good relationships between the school and pupils' home life

Trustees also emphasises that violence or threatening behaviour will not be tolerated in any circumstances.

This written statement of behaviour principles is reviewed and approved by the Advisory Board annually.

Appendix 2: behaviour log

| | |
|---|---|
| PUPIL'S NAME: | |
| PUPIL'S KNOWN PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS: | [sex, race, disability, religion or belief, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, sexual orientation] |
| NAME OF STAFF MEMBER REPORTING THE INCIDENT: | |
| DATE: | |
| WHERE DID THE INCIDENT TAKE PLACE? | |
| WHEN DID THE INCIDENT TAKE PLACE? (BEFORE SCHOOL, AFTER SCHOOL, LUNCHTIME, BREAK TIME) | |
| WHAT HAPPENED? | |

PUPIL'S NAME:

PUPIL'S KNOWN PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS:

[sex, race, disability, religion or belief, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, sexual orientation]

WHO WAS INVOLVED?

WHAT ACTIONS WERE TAKEN, INCLUDING ANY SANCTIONS?

IS ANY FOLLOW-UP ACTION NEEDED? IF SO, GIVE DETAILS

PEOPLE INFORMED OF THE INCIDENT (STAFF, GOVERNORS, PARENTS, POLICE):

Appendix 3: letters to parents about pupil behaviour - templates

First behaviour letter

Dear [insert parent name],

I wanted to make you aware of an incident that happened today. [Insert brief description of the behaviour incident]. As you will appreciate, this behaviour doesn't adhere to our behaviour curriculum, which is set out in our behaviour policy. [You may want to reference the specific part, e.g. 'treating others fairly' or 'respecting other pupils' property'.]

This has been promptly followed up in school with [insert brief description of what the school has done, e.g. talk with pastoral lead, missed break time].

I am confident that no further action will need to be taken, but would be grateful if you could discuss [insert pupil's name] behaviour with them to ensure a consistent message between school and home.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you would like to discuss this further.

Yours sincerely,

Class teacher name: _____

Class teacher signature: _____

Date: _____

Behaviour letter - return slip

Please return this slip to school to confirm you have received this letter. Thank you.

Name of child: _____

Parent name: _____

Parent signature: _____

Date: _____

Second behaviour letter

Dear [insert parent name],

Following my previous letter regarding the behaviour of [insert pupil name], I am sorry to say that they are still struggling to adhere to our behaviour curriculum, which is set out in our behaviour policy. [Insert brief description of behaviour incident.]

I would appreciate it if you could arrange to meet me after school so we can discuss a way forward.

[Insert details of how to contact the school to arrange the meeting.]

Yours sincerely,

Class teacher name: _____

Class teacher signature: _____

Date: _____

Third behaviour letter

Dear [insert parent name],

I am sorry to let you know that, despite meeting and [insert agreed steps forward from your previous meeting, e.g. creating a behaviour contract], there has been an incident today where [insert brief description of latest behaviour incident]. [Insert pupil's name] would now benefit from a structured approach to help improve their behaviour in school.

As outlined in our behaviour policy, I would be grateful if you could attend a meeting with [insert who will be at the meeting, e.g. the headteacher, the special educational needs co-ordinator, pastoral lead], to discuss the further support we will be putting in place for [insert pupil's name].

[Insert details of the meeting time, date and location, as necessary, or how to contact the school to arrange the meeting.]

Yours sincerely,

Class teacher name: _____

Class teacher signature: _____

Date: _____