



Elton Church of England Primary School

Behaviour Policy

Date policy last reviewed: _____

Signed by:

_____ Headteacher Date: _____

_____ Chair of governors Date: _____

Table of Contents

Values and Vision.....	2
Rationale and Principles	2
Pro- Social Behaviour and Rewards	3
Supporting All Learners	5
Unsocial Behaviour.....	6
Anti-Social Behaviour	7
Levels of Anti-Social Behaviour and Expected Responses/ Consequences	9
Unforeseeable Behaviour	11
A Restorative Approach.....	11
Pro-Social Use of Touch.....	12
Individual Behaviour Support and Tools.....	14
Recording and Reporting.....	15
Communication of Behaviours and Consequences to Children	15
Communication with Parents/ Carers.....	15
Physical Restraint/ Reasonable Force	16
Searching Pupils and Confiscation	16
Exclusion.....	17
Malicious Accusations Against School Staff.....	17
Appendix One: Behaviour Expectations Ready, Respectful, Responsible for Classroom Display	18
Appendix Two: Cambridgeshire Steps Behaviour Flowchart	19
Appendix Three: De-escalation Script.....	20
Appendix Four: Rights and Responsibilities	21
Appendix Five: Physical Intervention and Use of Reasonable Force.....	22
Appendix Six: Screening and Searching Pupils, Confiscation of Items.....	23
Appendix Seven: Tiered Behaviours and Responses	25
Appendix Eight: Classroom Display of Tiered Behaviours.....	27

Values and Vision

“Love one another. As I have loved you, so you must love one another.” (John 13)

At Elton Church of England Primary School, we believe that an individual can only ever achieve their God-given potential if they feel safe, happy and loved. To bring our vision to life, we have created a nurturing Christian environment open to all: where mistakes and risk-taking are encouraged; where challenges are embraced and overcome; and where talents and individuality are celebrated and valued.

Underpinning our vision is a commitment to the highest standards of behavior, informed by the principles of therapeutic behavior strategies – “You can’t teach children to behave better by making them feel worse. When children feel better, they behave better.” (Pam Leo). This links to Maslow’s hierarchy of needs, which embodies our school vision and values.

Once a child is happy and feels safe, they are in a position to self-regulate and make positive choices. We therefore aim to develop internal discipline, replacing the need for external discipline (sanctions and rewards). We talk about “doing the right thing, because it is the right thing to do”

Rationale and Principles

At Elton Church of England Primary School we have adopted a therapeutic approach to behaviour management informed by Cambridgeshire Steps. We recognise that negative experiences create negative feelings and that negative feelings create negative behaviour, whilst positive experiences create positive feelings and positive feelings create positive behaviour. It is the responsibility of every adult in our school to seek to understand the reason why a young person is presenting difficult or dangerous behaviour and change the circumstances influencing this.

It is a primary aim of Elton Church of England Primary School that every member of the school community feels valued and respected, and that each person is treated fairly and well. As a church school, our Christian Foundation is extremely important to us and is evident in every aspect of school life. The school’s behaviour policy is therefore designed to set out a way in which all members of the school can work together in a supportive way. It aims to promote an environment in which everyone feels happy, safe and secure.

We believe that all pupils, staff and parents/ carers have rights and responsibilities. Our approach to behaviour are underpinned by these. (See Appendix 4)

The school has the expectation that children are **ready, respectful and responsible** from which classroom rules are developed in conjunction with the pupils. Our behaviour policy is not primarily concerned with rule enforcement. It is a means of promoting good relationships, so that people can work together with the common purpose of helping everyone to feel safe and to learn.

Elton Church of England Primary School has a clear behaviour policy ensuring that all adults are able to apply the policy consistently and fairly regardless of their role within the school.

The school recognises and promotes pro-social behaviour, as it believes that this will develop an ethos of kindness and cooperation. This policy is designed to encourage pro- social behaviour, rather than merely deter anti-social behaviour.

The school recognises that children have individual and varying needs and may require additional support to meet the behaviour expectations of the school. Where necessary personalised support will be provided by the school including, where necessary, the involvement of outside agencies and individual behaviour plans.

All pupils should be free from discrimination of any sort and the school has a comprehensive anti-bullying policy in place to address any issues which may arise.

The school expects high standards of behaviour whilst pupils travel to and from school, and on school journeys and trips outside of school.

Pro- Social Behaviour

“Pro-Social Behaviour” can be defined as behaviour which is positive, helpful and values social acceptance.

Pro-social behaviours include:

- Kindness to others
- Honesty and humility, admitting when you have made a mistake
- Helping/ supporting others in distress
- Good manners
- Active listening
- Showing effort in work/ completion of work
- Showing resilience when finding work challenging
- Taking pride in work and presenting it to the best of your ability
- Being in the right place at the right time
- Following instructions the first time
- Having a calm voice and calm body
- Looking after resources
- Keeping the school environment tidy
- Showing respect and personal space

We demonstrate this through:

- Teaching right from wrong
- Modelling expected behaviour
- Encouraging internal discipline and self-regulation
- Providing pupils with positive experiences that will create positive feelings and therefore positive behaviour
- Using consistent, clear and agreed boundaries
- Being comforting and forgiving
- Modelling a growth mindset approach where pupils learn to value their mistakes and move forward from them.

At Elton Church of England Primary School we acknowledge, praise and reward pro- social behaviour demonstrated by the children. Bribery for rewards is not used to achieve pro-social behaviours.

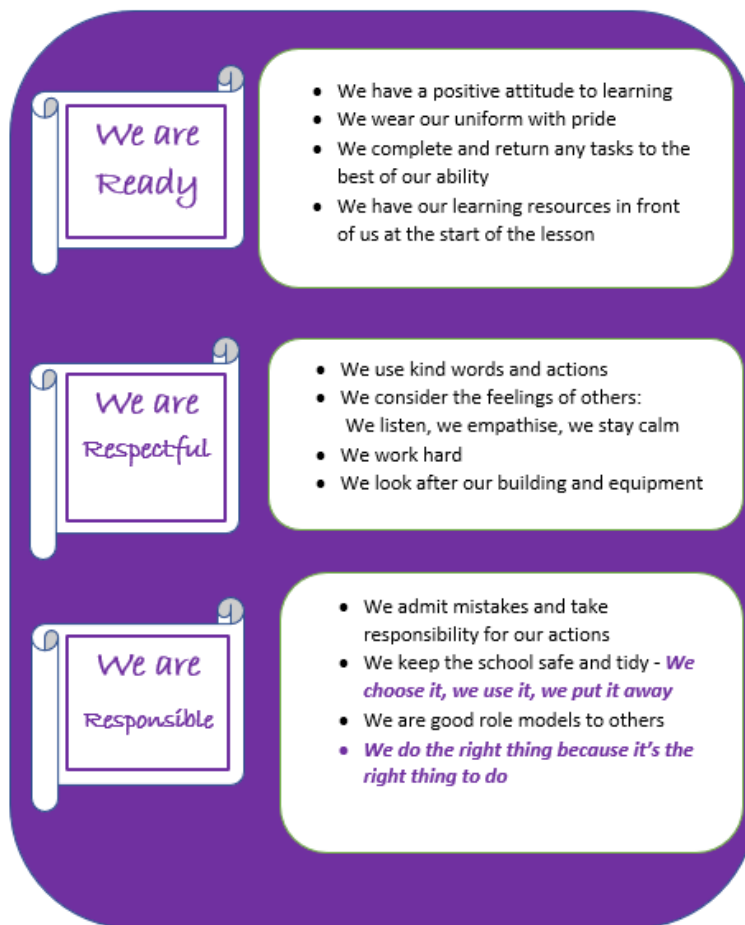
We promote, recognise and reward pro-social behaviour in the following ways:

- Catching children doing the right thing in order to praise and recognise the desired behaviours.
- Greeting children and parents with a smile in the morning, starting the day in positive way.
- Sharing successes with parents and the school community
- Reward stickers
- Motivational posters displaying pro-social behaviours
- Verbal recognition and praise
- Certificates awarded during the weekly Celebration Assembly

Expectations and Rules

To support our children in understanding pro-social behaviours we have an expectation that everyone is “ready, respectful and responsible”.. This sets out a range of behaviours we expect in order to maximise learning opportunities and achieve a culture of mutual trust.

OUR BRILLIANT BEHAVIOUR



There is an expectation that being ready, respectful and responsible is modelled by all of our school's stakeholders. This is how pro-social behaviours are recognised and celebrated within our school. (See Appendix 1)

Supporting All Learners

At Elton Church of England Primary School we believe it is important to have clear expectations for behaviour. We use consistent approaches across all of our classes and groups to maintain clarity for our learners. These are:

- Having our **ready, respectful and responsible** poster on display in all learning areas.
- Agreeing Classroom Rules and a classroom contract at the beginning of each academic year. These are based on our Ready, Respectful and Responsible expectations and are phrased positively and signed by all members of the class, including the adults. These are displayed next to the Ready, Respectful and Responsible poster.

Some resources may be used for specific pupils in order to support them in regulating their behaviour, for example, those with sensory needs. These may include:

- Fiddle toys
- Bands
- Weighted resources

Alternatively, some children may have an agreed plan in place to support them with being ready to learn; this may involve timings or seating arrangements that are different to other members of the class.

Where these specific resources and strategies are used to support individuals, parents should be consulted and support listed on an Assess, Plan, Do, Review (APDR) document for the pupil.

Curriculum and Learning

We need to teach behaviour as we teach other areas of the curriculum through modelling of and praise for good practice. Pupils are taught about their emotions during everyday teaching opportunities, for example, exploring character's reactions to situations within a book. PSHE units also focus specifically on emotional literacy. Daily mindfulness activities and brain breaks are built into the school timetable to teach children ways of regulating their emotions. Collective worship themes, with a values focus, give children the opportunity of reflecting and empathising with others and allow them to develop cultural awareness.

Pupils in upper Key Stage Two take an active role in promoting the school's expectations and values. Through positions of responsibility, they act as positive role-models for the younger pupils from leading play sessions at break-times, to organizing displays (for example around safety) and feeding back any issues or ideas to relevant members of staff.

Unsocial Behaviour

Unsocial behaviours can be defined as not enjoying or needing to behave sociably in the company of others, but not to the detriment of others. This includes quiet communication of anti-social feelings.

Unsocial behaviours are not anti-social as they are not to the detriment of others. Generally, unsocial behaviour is quiet non-compliance that does not necessarily impact on other pupils' learning.

On occasions children may wish to not join in with specific activities, such as speaking in front of the group, working as part of a group or singing. These behaviours should be managed carefully to avoid generating negative feelings and experiences. For children presenting these behaviours it is important to explore the reasons for this; it may be that they are shy or lack confidence when working with others. Responses should be individually tailored to best support the child. In some cases interventions such as social stories or a social-skills or nurture group may be beneficial. Where specific intervention is required an Assess, Plan, Do, Review cycle should be in place with parents consulted.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-social behaviour can be defined as behaviour that potentially causes harm to an individual, a group, to the community or to the environment.

Anti-social behaviour should be managed in a graduated response reflective of the level of behaviour and the danger posed. As part of the response to the anti-social behaviour a consequence should be put in place. In this context a consequence is defined as a logical, explainable response to the anti-social behaviour. It should be designed to help children learn and develop pro-social behavior, transferable to all contexts. In situations where adults are managing pupils displaying anti-social behaviour the following strategies should be used.

Positive Phrasing

Clear positive phrases making the expectation clear should be used. Staff should not be telling the children what not to do or using unclear phrases such as 'be good' or 'stop that'. Examples include:

- Stand next to me, thank you
- Put the pen on the table, thank you
- Walk in the corridor, thank you
- Switch the computer screen off, thank you
- Walk with me to the library, thank you
- Stay seated in your chair, thank you

Adults should never describe the child's behaviour to other adults in front of the child as this can escalate the behaviour further and appear judgmental.

Limited Choice

Offering some limited choices allowing the child to feel that they have some control of the situation, for example:

- Where shall we talk, here or in the library?
- Put the pen on the table or in the box, thank you
- I am making a drink, orange or lemon?
- Are you going to sit on your own or with the group?
- Are you starting your work with the words or a picture?

Phrases to Disempower the Behaviour

Where a child is presenting a certain behaviour in order to escalate the amount of attention received or to be disruptive, but not presenting a danger, attempts should be made to disempower the behaviour. Examples of this might include a child choosing to sit under a table, leaving the room or fiddling with resources rather than focusing on the task in hand. Phrases to disempower children presenting this behaviour might include:

- You can listen from there
- Come and find me when you come back
- Come back into the room when you are ready
- We will carry on when you are ready

De-Escalation Script

When a child is presenting difficult behaviours or going into crisis the same de-escalation script should be used to ensure consistency and clarity in the message being given to the child. (Appendix 3)

- Child's name
- I can see something has happened
- I am here to help
- Talk and I will listen
- Come with me and ...

De-Escalating Body Language

Body language can escalate behaviours by heightening their fight or flight instincts. Such body language can include standing too close, blocking the path, aggressive gestures or being overbearing. In circumstances where anti-social behaviour is being demonstrated staff should use de-escalating, non-threatening body language including:

- Standing outside of an outstretched arm
- Standing to the side
- Having relaxed hands
- Managing height so as not to be overbearing

Levels of Anti-Social Behaviour and Expected Responses/Consequences

Level of Behaviour	Anti-Social Behaviour	Expected Responses/Consequences
<p>Low Level Difficult Behaviours</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of concentration/ focus on work • Ignoring/ not following instructions first time • Non-aggressive throwing of objects • Invading the personal space of others. • Rough play: including pushing, grabbing, pulling • Running/ being noisy inside the school building • Inappropriate use of equipment • Dropping litter • Interrupting/ talking over adults or peers • Inappropriate, undirected language • Using equipment to tap or touch another person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbal reminder: • Responses should seek to de-escalate behaviour and encourage pro-social behaviour • Removing equipment until a discussion has taken place. • Sitting out from play for a short period of time to allow for calming following rough play. • Being asked to demonstrate pro-social behaviour e.g. going back and walking quietly or picking up the dropped litter • Time out of the classroom (supervised) to allow time for calming/ regulation/ reflection
<p>Medium Level Difficult Behaviours</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rough play where someone gets hurt • Slapping, pinching, tripping, shoving in the back or pulling someone to the floor • Continual, undirected inappropriate language • Refusal to work • Refusal to follow instructions/ cooperate • Persistent invasion of another person's personal space • Persistent lack of effort • Deliberately provoking others • Deliberate rude or mean behaviour 	<p>Behaviour recorded on MyConcern Parents/ carers notified Consequence in response to the behaviour, such as: Being moved to work in another location outside of the classroom Having a break time at a different time to the other children. Completing work during a break or lunchtime. Having work sent home to be completed. Relocating child to different area of school during whole class sessions to ensure</p>

	<p>towards others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persistently interrupting adults or pupils. 	
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		<p>teaching and learning is not interrupted Having a separate space in the classroom away from peers. Standing with a staff member at break time or sitting on a bench</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restorative conversation • Teaching/ intervention • Anxiety/ behaviour mapping tool • Early prognosis tool
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<p>Dangerous Behaviour (That which is anti-social and will predictably result in imminent injury or harm.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaving the school grounds • Intentional vandalism causing damage to school or other children's property • Spitting at someone • Stealing • Persistent refusal to work/ disruption to learning • Persistent refusal to follow instructions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behaviour log completed on MyConcern • Parents/ carers notified • Actions and consequences may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Police and parents contacted if a child is missing from the school site. ○ Assess risk of pupils engaging in certain activities, e.g. off-site trips. They may have to
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbal threats/ physical intimidation 	<p style="text-align: center;">stay at school or alternative provision made to minimise risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Management Plan • Consider the need to exclude
<p style="text-align: center;">Highest Level Behaviours (Crisis)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violent physical aggression causing personal injury: intentional kicking, punching, head-butting, biting or slapping • Directed verbal abuse towards an adult or pupil including swearing, racist language, sexist language, homophobic language • Use of objects/ weapons to intentionally hurt others • Bullying/ persistent intimidation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal from the place the incident took place • Parent/ Carer notified • Behaviour log completed on CPOMS • An internal/ fixed term/ permanent exclusion • Referral or advice sought from Children's Services • Risk Management Plan in place • Restorative conversation when possible

Unforeseeable Behaviour

If an unforeseeable behaviour, not described in this policy, occurs staff should approach this using their professional judgement using the resources available to them. Depending of the extremity of the behaviour this will often be the application of strategies described for anti-social behaviours. For extreme, unforeseeable behaviours that might result in injury the use of physical intervention may be required. Support from the senior leadership team may be requested and in the most dangerous situations, evacuation/ lockdown of the building and the emergency services contacted.

Following an unforeseeable behaviour event, where there is a likelihood of reoccurrence, the policy should be revised to include the school's approach to this.

A Restorative Approach

An approach to inappropriate behaviour which puts repairing harm done to relationships and people over and above the need for assigning blame and dispensing punishment.

Wright 1999

When an incident occurs it is important for everyone affected to revisit the experience by re-telling and exploring the story with a changed set of feelings. During the incident, behaviour may be influenced by anger, frustration or disappointment etc. The purpose of reflect, repair and restore is to revisit the experiences with each individual once calm, relaxed and reflective. This approach is designed to:

- Focus on the harm that has been done
- Consider how the harm can be repaired
- Look at experiences, feelings and needs
- Plan to ensure conflict is less likely to happen in the future

Questions that may be discussed during a restorative conversation include:

- What happened? (tell the story)
- What were the people involved thinking and feeling at the time?
- Who has been affected and how?
- How can we put right the harm?
- What have we learnt so we can make a different choice next time?
- What would you like to happen next?
- How can we make things better for *other child/you*?
- If everything was going to be alright, what would need to happen?
- How can you help to put this right?
- How can we make it okay for you to go back to school, etc?
- What do you think *other child* might need?

If a conversation alone is not considered appropriate for the needs of the child/children then other approaches may include:

- Social stories
- Comic Strip Conversations
- Role-play with dolls/soft toys or puppets
- Circle time activities
- Signing or signalling
- Use signs, pictures and symbols to communicate emotions
- Complete a 'Roots and Fruits' tree

Pro-Social Use of Touch

As a school we believe that appropriate touch is necessary in creating a safe, reassuring environment. This should always be approached with professionalism and never to create intimacy to meet the need of the adult. We may use pro-social touch in the following ways:

Reason for Contact	Expected Response
Reciprocating a hug from a child.	This can be reciprocated by gently putting your hand on the child's shoulder. The child should not be pulled towards you and allowing the child to stop the hug as soon as they are ready to.
Sitting on an adults lap.	If a younger child climbs onto an adults lap when upset this is acceptable but the child should be encouraged to move away once they feel comforted. Children should not be invited by the adult to sit on their lap at any time.
Physically separating a child from their parent.	A times children find the transition from their parent to school staff upsetting. A child can be separated and escorted into school using positive touch, such as holding their hand.
Carrying a child	On rare occasions, a child may need to be carried. This should be avoided unless completely necessary. Where carrying is unavoidable lifting techniques set out in manual handling training for staff should be followed. The child/ parent should always give verbal consent before they are carried.
Steering, guiding or escorting a child	This should be avoided but may be done following Cambridgeshire Steps techniques and guidance to prevent injury or to avoid dangerous situations.

Holding hands	This should not be initiated by the adult unless used to ensure the safety of a child. If a child wishes to hold an adults hand for reassurance this is acceptable. The child should have the opportunity to release the adults hand whenever they wish to unless doing so would put the child in danger.
Applying gentle pressure to the child's shoulders for sensory support.	Sometimes putting your hands on a child's shoulder to apply gentle pressure can support them in the regulation of their emotions as part of their sensory needs. This form of touch is acceptable. If this strategy is used on a regular basis it should be built into an Assess, Plan, Do, Review (APDR) cycle for the child.

Individual Behaviour Support and Tools

Different tools are available through Cambridgeshire Steps to support in the management of anti-social behaviours and the promotion of pro-social behaviours. The Cambridgeshire Steps flow chart (Appendix 2) should be followed to identify appropriate actions and tools to ensure effective provision for pupils where whole-school behaviour systems and strategies are not sufficient.

Tools include:

- Early prognosis
- Risk Calculator
- Conscious and sub-conscious behaviours checklist
- Predict and prevent
- Anxiety Mapping
- Roots and Fruits
- Risk Reduction Plan

Risk Reduction Plan

For a few pupils, whose behavioural needs are categorised as dangerous on more than one occasion, a Risk Reduction Plan should be considered to formalise strategies for all staff so a consistent personalised response to challenging or dangerous behaviour is given to the child. Typically, these plans will include specific forms of intervention to maintain a pupil's own safety and that of others, to ensure learning takes place for all. When completing an individual Risk Management Plan the Cambridgeshire Steps' Guidance should be followed.

Recording and Reporting

At Elton Church of England Primary School, MyConcern (a digital recording system) is used by all staff to log behaviour incidents and responses and actions to these. Incidents where children are presenting medium level difficult behaviours, dangerous behaviours and highest level crisis behaviours should all be recorded on this system. This system automatically notifies the DSL and DDSLs of these incidents.

Prejudice incidents are reported to the Local Authority using a secure, online reporting system.

The decision to exclude is the responsibility of the headteacher. Advice will be sought from the Local Authority prior to a decision around exclusion. The Governing Body are informed of any exclusions.

Incidents of positive handling or physical intervention are recorded on the digital recording system, MyConcern. The Headteacher, or DDSLs must be notified immediately when an incident requiring physical intervention has occurred.

Communication of Behaviours and Consequences to Children

The behaviour system in place at Elton Church of England Primary School is explained to all children. Children are taught language such as 'pro-social' and 'anti-social' behaviour and this terminology is used with them. Children are aware of the school's tiered system of behaviours moving from low level difficult, to highest level behaviours. This language supports children when discussing behaviour and their emotional literacy.

To support the children in using this language all classrooms have these levels displayed on the classroom door and can be referred to (appendix eight). When children are displaying anti-social behaviours staff will make them aware of where their behaviour is on the school system. This will be done discretely, perhaps with a quiet conversation or visual resource, following the school's belief that children are praised publically and reprimanded in private.

Communication with Parents/ Carers

Elton Church of England Primary School welcomes active parental involvement and support. We aim to communicate with parents to celebrate outstanding examples of pro- social behaviour but also where behaviours are difficult or dangerous. Through regular communication we aim to achieve consistency of approach in managing the behaviour and encouraging pro-social behaviours. All medium level behaviours and above should be communicated to parents on the day that they occur. Ideally this should be a verbal conversation. The child should not be present when communicating the behaviour to the parent so it may be agreed that details of the incident may be communicated through a later telephone conversation or email.

Where regular communication is necessary a home-school communication book may be implemented. This should record pro-social behaviours as well as anti-social behaviour presented throughout the day.

When communicating details of the incident other children should not be named.

Educational consequences, plans, provision or differentiation used with any other child must not be discussed with other parents/ carers.

Physical Restraint/ Reasonable Force

'Reasonable force' is defined as actions involving a degree of physical contact with pupils; it can be used to prevent pupils from hurting themselves or others, damaging property, or causing disorder.

Reasonable force may be used by all members of the school staff as a last resort to prevent pupils committing an offence, injuring themselves or others, or damaging property, and to maintain good order and discipline in the classroom. All cases of the use of reasonable force are recorded by the school. The decision on whether or not to physically intervene is down to the professional judgement of the staff member concerned and should always depend on the individual circumstances. For further details, see Appendix Four.

The following list is not exhaustive but provides some examples of situations where reasonable force can and cannot be used.

Reasonable force can be used to:

- remove disruptive children from the classroom where they have refused to follow an instruction to do so;
- prevent a pupil behaving in a way that disrupts a school event or a school trip or visit;
- prevent a pupil leaving the classroom where allowing the pupil to leave would risk their safety or lead to behaviour that disrupts the behaviour of others;
- prevent a pupil from attacking a member of staff or another pupil, or to stop a fight in the playground; and
- restrain a pupil at risk of harming themselves through physical outbursts.

Reasonable force cannot be used:

- as a punishment – it is always unlawful to use force as a punishment.

The school will speak to parents about serious incidents involving the use of force and keep a detailed record of such serious incidents. Separate advice is available in 'Use of Reasonable Force – advice for school leaders, staff and governing bodies'.

Under no circumstances should positive handling techniques that could restrict breathing be used.

Searching Pupils and Confiscation

At Elton Church of England Primary School we may search a pupil, with their consent in any situation considered necessary for the safety of pupils. Consent is not required if the search is for prohibited items such as knives, weapons and alcohol. More detailed advice on confiscation and what must be done with prohibited items found as a result of a search is provided in 'Screening, Searching and Confiscation – advice for head teachers, staff and governing bodies'. (Further details in Appendix 6)

Exclusion

In cases of severe and persistent anti-social behaviour, the headteacher may exclude a child from school for either a fixed period of time or permanently. An exclusion is used when all other avenues have been tried or if keeping the child in school poses a high risk to the safety of the child or others. In the absence of the Headteacher, the most senior teacher has the right to exclude a pupil from school.

If such action is taken, the head teacher will inform the Chair of Governors and seek advice from an Education Advisor. A committee of unnamed governors for exclusions will be put together if and when the need arises in line with statutory requirements. Exclusion will be used when all other options outlined in the policy have been exhausted. A fixed term exclusion will be applied to allow the school adequate time to plan and make provision for the child to return to school.

On the return to school a reintegration meeting will be held allowing a restorative approach to be applied with the child. This meeting should be led by the headteacher, or a DDSL in their absence. If, during this meeting, it is considered that the child is not ready to return to school as they are displaying further dangerous anti-social behaviours, the fixed term exclusion may be extended.

Home learning will be set during the period of the fixed term exclusion and it will be an expectation that this work is returned during the reintegration meeting.

A letter outlining the details of the fixed-term exclusion and the parental rights will be given/sent to the parent on the first day of exclusion.

Malicious Accusations Against School Staff

Any malicious accusations against school staff will be dealt with under the national guidance document entitled 'Dealing with Allegations of Abuse against Teachers and Other School Staff.'

Appendix One: Behaviour Expectations
Ready, Respectful, Responsible for
Classroom Display

OUR BRILLIANT BEHAVIOUR

We are
Ready

- We have a positive attitude to learning
- We wear our uniform with pride
- We complete and return any tasks to the best of our ability
- We have our learning resources in front of us at the start of the lesson

We are
Respectful

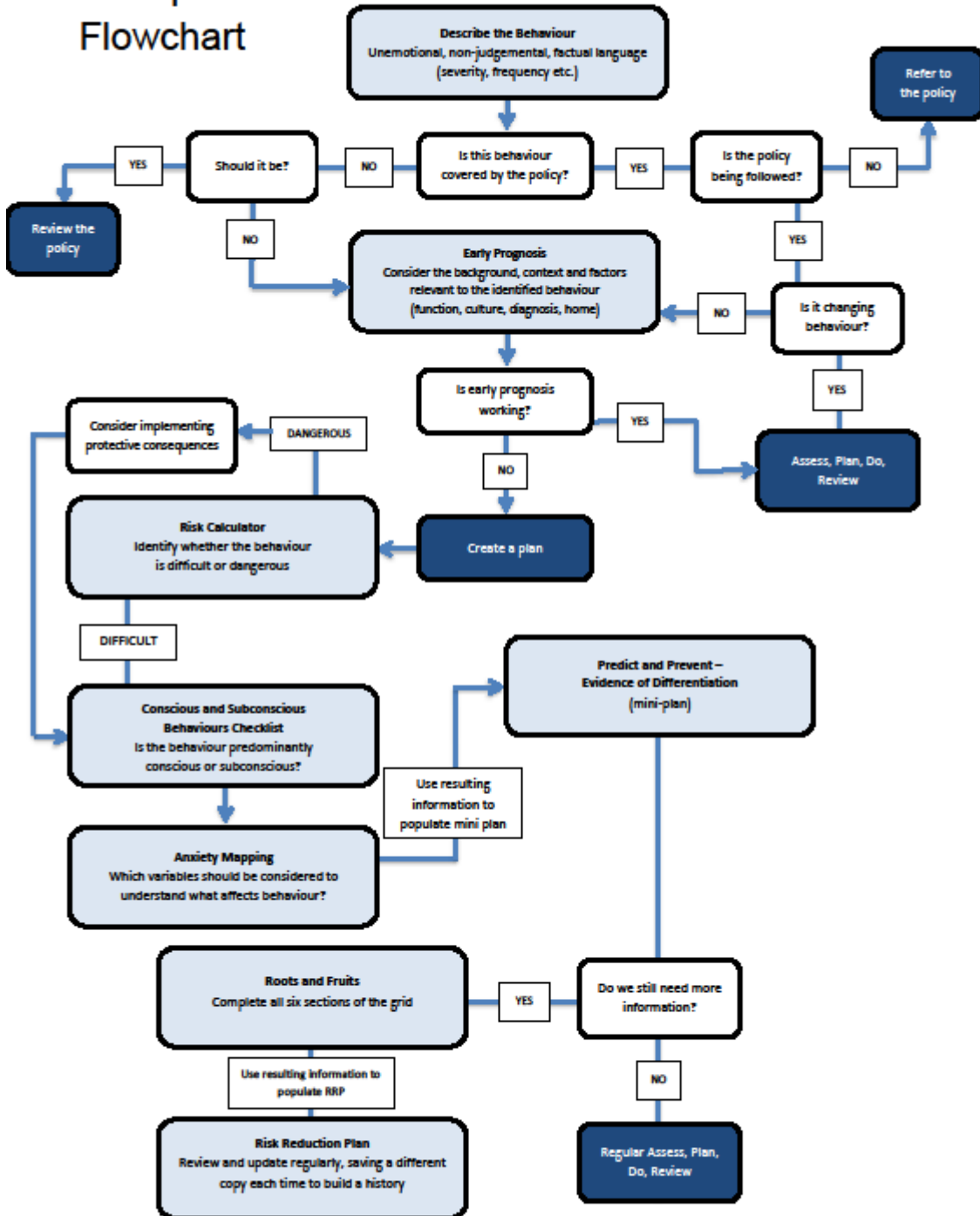
- We use kind words and actions
- We consider the feelings of others:
We listen, we empathise, we stay calm
- We work hard
- We look after our building and equipment

We are
Responsible

- We admit mistakes and take responsibility for our actions
- We keep the school safe and tidy - *We choose it, we use it, we put it away*
- We are good role models to others
- *We do the right thing because it's the right thing to do*

Appendix Two: Cambridgeshire Steps Behaviour Flowchart

Cambridgeshire Steps Flowchart



Cambridgeshire Steps De-escalation Script

- **Learner's name**
- **I can see something has happened**
- **I am here to help**
- **Talk and I will listen**
- **Come with me and**

Appendix Four: Rights and Responsibilities

Pupils' Rights	Pupils' Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be able to learn to the best of their ability ▪ To be treated with consideration and respect ▪ To be listened to by adults in the school. ▪ To know what is expected of them. ▪ To feel safe. ▪ To be treated fairly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To treat others with consideration and respect. ▪ To do their best and let others learn. ▪ To follow instructions from teachers and other staff. ▪ To support and encourage each other. ▪ To take responsibility for their own actions. ▪ To care for and take pride in the environment of the school. ▪ To sort out difficulties appropriately, seeking help when needed.
Staff Rights	Staff Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be treated with respect by pupils, parents and colleagues. ▪ To be able to teach without unnecessary interruption. ▪ To work in a supportive and understanding environment. ▪ To feel safe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To create a safe and stimulating environment in which all children can learn. ▪ To treat pupils with consistency and respect at all times. ▪ To foster positive relationships, leading by example. ▪ To involve parents/ carers when children are consistently finding it difficult to meet expectations of behaviour. ▪ To work as a team, supporting and encouraging each other.
Parents/ Carers' Rights	Parents/ Carers' Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be sure their children are treated fairly and with respect. ▪ To know their children are safe. ▪ To be able to raise concerns with staff and be told when their child is experiencing difficulties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with the school to promote good behaviour, challenge inappropriate behaviour and to uphold the principles of this policy. ▪ Ensure children attend regularly and on time. ▪ Be aware of the strategies and expectations of the school and enforce these at home. ▪ Promote good behaviour, politeness, courtesy and consideration for others. ▪ Inform the school of any concerns that may affect the behaviour of their child.

Appendix Five: Physical Intervention and Use of Reasonable Force

1. DEFINITIONS

- **'Reasonable force'** - actions involving a degree of physical contact with pupils; it can be used to prevent pupils from hurting themselves or others, damaging property, or causing disorder.
- **'Force'** can mean guiding a pupil to safety, breaking up a fight, or restraining a student to prevent violence or injury.
- **'Reasonable in the circumstances'** means using no more force than is needed.
- **'Control'** is either passive – e.g. standing between pupils, or active e.g. leading a pupil by the arm out of a classroom.
- **'Restraint'** means to hold back physically or to bring a pupil under control.

2. THE LEGAL POSITION

Who can use reasonable force?

All members of school staff have a legal power to use reasonable force, and it can apply to other adults, e.g. unpaid volunteers or parents accompanying students on a school trip.

Staff should use their professional judgement of each situation to make a decision to physically intervene or not.

Staff should avoid causing injury, pain or humiliation, but in some cases it may not be possible. Schools do not require parental consent to use force on a pupil.

3. WHEN CAN PHYSICAL FORCE BE USED

Schools can use reasonable force to:

- remove disruptive pupils if they have refused to follow an instruction to leave
- prevent a pupil:
 - who disrupts a school event, trip or visit
 - leaving the classroom where this would risk their safety or disrupt others
 - from attacking someone
- restrain a pupil at risk of harming themselves through physical outbursts

Schools cannot use force as a punishment – this is always unlawful.

Appendix Six: Screening and Searching Pupils, Confiscation of Items

Key Points Searching

- School staff can search a pupil for any item if the pupil agrees.
- Head teachers and staff authorised by them have a statutory power to search pupils or their possessions, without consent, where they have reasonable grounds for suspecting that the pupil may have a prohibited item. Prohibited items are:
 - knives or weapons
 - alcohol
 - illegal drugs
 - stolen items
 - tobacco and cigarette papers
 - fireworks
 - pornographic images
 - any article that the member of staff reasonably suspects has been, or is going to be used: to commit an offence, or to cause personal injury to, or damage to the property of, any person (including the pupil).
- Head teachers and authorised staff can also search for any item banned by the school rules which has been identified in the rules as an item which may be searched for.

Schools' obligations under the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)

Under article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights pupils have a right to respect for their private life. In the context of these particular powers, this means that pupils have the right to expect a reasonable level of personal privacy.

The right under Article 8 is not absolute, it can be interfered with but any interference with this right by a school (or any public body) must be justified and proportionate.

The powers to search in the Education Act 1996 are compatible with Article 8. A school exercising those powers lawfully should have no difficulty in demonstrating that it has also acted in accordance with Article 8. This advice will assist staff in deciding how to exercise the searching powers in a lawful way.

Who can search?

Any teacher who works at the school, and any other person who has the authority of the Headteacher.

Under what circumstances?

You must be the same sex as the pupil being searched; and there must be a witness (also a staff member) and, if at all possible, they should be the same sex as the pupil being searched.

When can I search?

If you have reasonable grounds for suspecting that a pupil is in possession of a prohibited item.

Confiscation

School staff can seize any prohibited item found as a result of a search. They can also seize any item, however found, which they consider harmful or detrimental to school discipline. Such items should be handed in to a senior member of staff.

Screening

It is not the policy of the school to routinely screen pupils without identified cause. Further advice for staff can be found at this link:

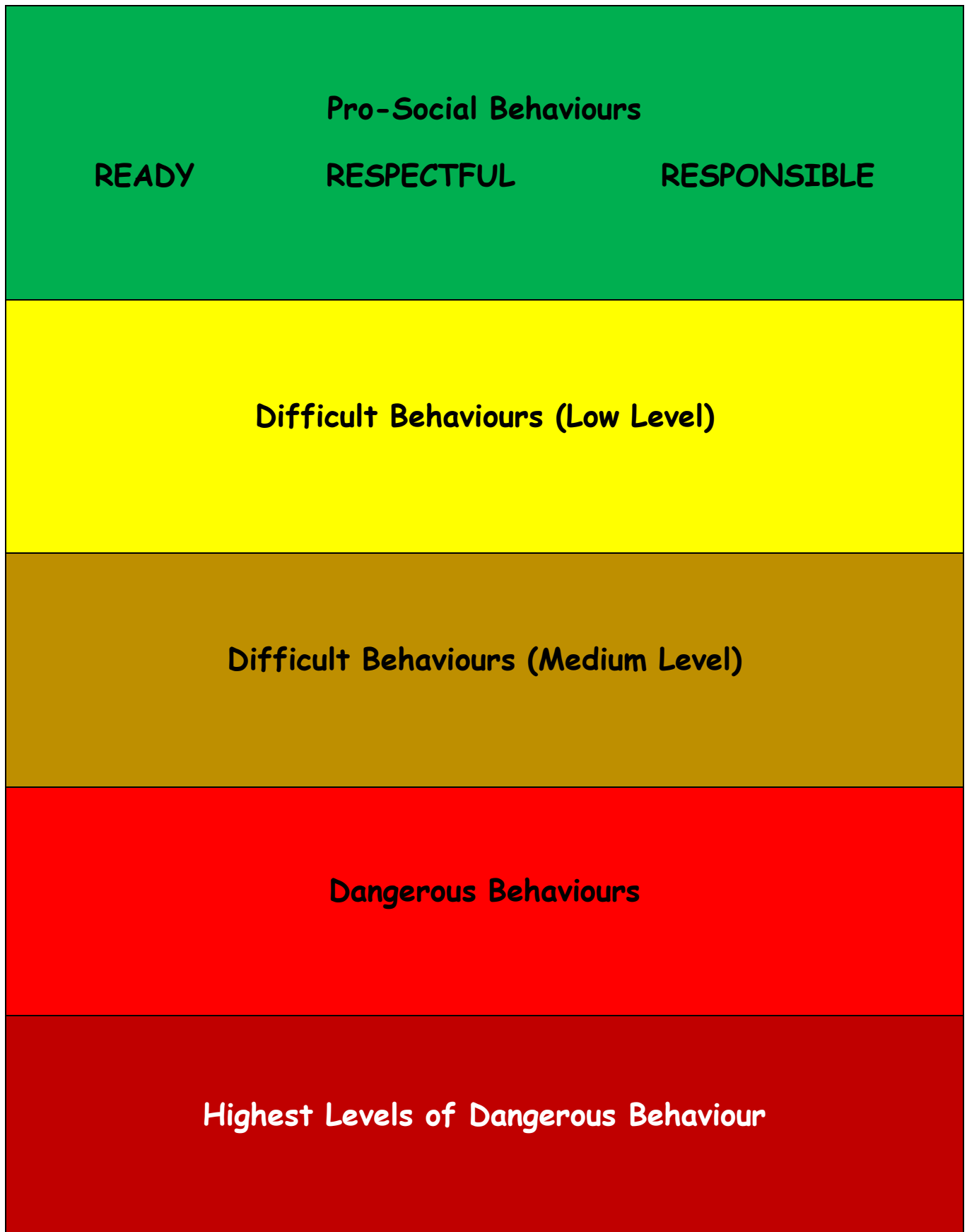
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/searching-screening-and-confiscation>

Appendix Seven: Tiered Behaviours and Responses

Level of Behaviour	Anti-Social Behaviour	Expected Responses/ Consequences
Low Level Difficult Behaviours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of concentration/ focus on work • Ignoring/ not following instructions first time • Non-aggressive throwing of objects • Invading the personal space of others. • Rough play: including pushing, grabbing, pulling • Running/ being noisy inside the school building • Inappropriate use of equipment • Dropping litter • Interrupting/ talking over adults or peers • Inappropriate, undirected language • Using equipment to tap or touch another person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbal reminder: • Responses should seek to de-escalate behaviour and encourage pro-social behaviour • Removing equipment until an educational discussion has taken place. • Sitting out from play for a short period of time to allow for calming following rough play. • Being asked to demonstrate pro-social behaviour e.g. going back and walking quietly or picking up the dropped litter • Time out of the classroom (supervised) to allow time for calming/ regulation/ reflection
Medium Level Difficult Behaviours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rough play where someone gets hurt • Slapping, pinching, tripping, shoving in the back or pulling someone to the floor • Continual, undirected inappropriate language • Refusal to work • Refusal to follow instructions/ cooperate • Persistent invasion of another person's personal space • Persistent lack of effort • Deliberately provoking others • Deliberate rude or mean behaviour towards others. • Persistently interrupting adults or pupils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behaviour log completed on MyConcern • Parents/ carers notified • Consequence in response to the behaviour, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Being moved to work in another location outside of the classroom ○ Having a break time at a different time to the other children. ○ Completing work during a break or lunchtime. Having work sent home to be completed. ○ Relocating child to different area of school during whole class sessions to ensure teaching and learning is not interrupted

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Internal exclusion ○ Having a separate space in the classroom away from peers. ○ Standing with a staff member at break time or sitting on a bench ● Restorative conversation ● Teaching/ intervention ● Anxiety/ behaviour mapping tool ● Early prognosis tool
<p>Dangerous Behaviour (That which is anti-social and will predictably result in imminent injury or harm.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaving the school grounds ● Intentional vandalism causing damage to school or other children's property ● Spitting at someone ● Stealing ● Persistent refusal to work/ disruption to learning ● Persistent refusal to follow instructions ● Verbal threats/ physical intimidation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Behaviour log completed on MyConcern ● Parents/ carers notified ● Actions and consequences may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Police and parents contacted when a child is missing from the school site. ○ Assess risk of pupils engaging in certain activities, e.g. off-site trips. They may have to stay at school or alternative provision made to minimise risk. ● Risk Management Plan ● Consider the need to exclude
<p>Highest Level Behaviours (Crisis)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Violent physical aggression causing personal injury: intentional kicking, punching, head-butting, biting or slapping ● Directed verbal abuse towards an adult or pupil including swearing, racist language, sexist language, homophobic language ● Use of objects/ weapons to intentionally hurt others ● Bullying/ persistent intimidation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Removal from the place the incident took place ● Parent/ Carer notified ● Behaviour log completed on MyConcern ● An internal/ fixed term/ permanent exclusion ● Referral or advice sought from Children's Services ● Risk Management Plan in place ● Restorative conversation, when possible

Appendix Eight: Classroom Display of Tiered Behaviours



Pro-Social Behaviours

READY

RESPECTFUL

RESPONSIBLE

<p>What are they?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Kindness to others ✓ Telling the truth ✓ Helping/ supporting others when they are sad ✓ Good manners ✓ Good listening ✓ Working hard ✓ Showing resilience ✓ Taking pride in work and presenting it to the best of your ability ✓ Being in the right place at the right time ✓ Following instructions the first time ✓ Having a calm voice and calm body ✓ Looking after resources ✓ Keeping the school environment tidy ✓ Showing respect 	<p>How is this recognised?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Praise for doing the right thing ▪ Saying thank you ▪ Stickers ▪ Certificates in Celebration Assembly
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<p>What are they?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Not completing work to the best of your ability ✗ Throwing objects ✗ Ignoring instructions ✗ Rough play ✗ Running/ being noisy in the building ✗ Interrupting adults or peers ✗ Using equipment to tap or touch another person ✗ Dropping litter 	<p>What are the consequences?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A verbal reminder ▪ Time o, if appropriate ▪ Being asked to show pro-social behaviour such as going back and walking quietly ▪ Having equipment taken away ▪ If behaviours continue following a reminder these may be classed as persistent and move to medium level.
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Difficult Behaviours (Low Level)

<p>What are they?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Rough play where someone gets hurt ✗ Rude/ disrespectful language ✗ Refusing to work ✗ Refusing to follow instructions ✗ Rude of mean behaviour towards others ✗ Persistent lack of effort ✗ Disrupting learning 	<p>What are the consequences?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Time out of the classroom ▪ Being moved away from others in the classroom ▪ Missing break or lunchtime ▪ Teachers will talk to parents/ carers
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<p>What are they?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Leaving the school grounds ✗ Causing damage to property ✗ Stealing ✗ Persistent refusal to work/ Persistently disrupting learning ✗ Persistent refusal to follow instructions ✗ Threatening others 	<p>What are the consequences?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ May not be able to join in with all activities if you are not behaving in a safe way. ▪ Teachers/ Headteacher will speak to parents/ carers ▪ Consequences linked to behaviour might include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacing damaged property ▪ The police being called ▪ Having to complete learning outside of the classroom ▪ Internal exclusion
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Difficult Behaviours (Medium Level)

<p>What are they?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Behaviours that can cause emotional distress to others, including swearing and racism ✗ Behaviours that cause physical injury to others ✗ Bullying 	<p>What are the consequences?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Removal from the place this is happening/ has happened. ▪ Internal, fixed term, permanent exclusion. <p>Headteacher will call parents/ carers to notify them.</p>
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<h2 style="margin: 0;">Dangerous Behaviours</h2>	
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<h2 style="margin: 0;">Highest Levels of Dangerous Behaviour</h2>	
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<p>What are they?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Behaviours that can cause emotional distress to others, including swearing and racism ✗ Behaviours that cause physical injury to others ✗ Bullying 	<p>What are the consequences?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Removal from the place this is happening/ has happened. ▪ Internal, fixed term, permanent exclusion. <p>Headteacher will call parents/ carers to notify them.</p>
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