

Policy on Behaviour Regulation

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1. Rationale

At Priory, our strong vision and values, along with our distinctive Christian character and Right Respecting ethos are at the heart of all we do. We pride ourselves on our culture which celebrates individuality, personality and talent and supports the creation of respectful, resilient minds, ready for the world. We believe in respecting and celebrating diversity and supporting every child as a unique individual. We give children a strong voice and teach them to use this to be responsible, respectful citizens who can make a positive contribution to their community and beyond.

Our children value and respond positively to our school community and on the whole they conduct themselves well and demonstrate respect for the rights of others. They also understand that some behaviour choices such as bullying, harassment and violence are not acceptable. Sometimes pupils need support with behaviour regulation. Our system values all of God's children and comes from a trauma sensitive point of view, with respectful and consistent relationships at the heart. Emotion coaching ensures that our children feel validated and supported. If there are any incidents we always use 'Restorative Practice' and children have a good understanding of making things right and having a fresh start.

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"The ethos permeates the school through character development, relationships, behaviour and attitudes. It ensures that pupils adopt a clear understanding of right and wrong and the impact of everyone's choices. Consequently, pupils unfailingly behave calmly, courteously and with dignity. They show their immense loyalty to each other and the school. Forgiveness and reconciliation come naturally and are well-established in the environment of deep mutual respect. Bullying of any type is very rare, but when disagreements do arise, relationships are swiftly and effectively restored".

It is imperative that parents and carers work with us to promote positive behaviour and relationships. Our Home School Agreement sets out what all of us should be able to expect from each other. We understand that factors outside school can influence behaviour and we appreciate being made aware of any circumstances which may have an impact. It is always in the children's best interests that we work together as a team.

2. Aims

- **To respect and uphold the rights of everyone**
- **To work TOGETHER with God to be the best that we can be**
- To ensure a consistent approach to behaviour regulation
- To establish a safe, orderly and positive environment where pupils flourish
- To support pupils to take responsibility, to recover and repair following any incidents
- To encourage and support self-regulation and co-regulation
- To be trauma sensitive at all times.

This policy complies with Section 89 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006.

3. Rights and Responsibilities

As a Rights Respecting (RRS) school, we explicitly teach and make reference to the rights of children. We have selected five key rights to underpin our behaviour system. We promote individual and collective responsibility to ensure that these rights are respected by all. To encourage pupils to take responsibility for upholding rights, some examples are suggested below. We ensure pupils understand that a failure to support the rights of others does not lead to a removal of their own rights.

At the start of every year, we teach the main five rights and children sign up to the Class Charter which is then displayed in the classroom. These rights and responsibilities are then reinforced daily in class and through whole school and class worships. Every Friday a child from each class receives the RRS award in assembly. At the beginning of each half term, discussion on the school rights takes place in class.

Priory CE Primary Rights (suggested responsibility)

1. We all have the right to be safe and healthy (To share ideas and listen to others)
2. We all have the right to join in lots of activities, play and relax (To be kind, caring and supportive)
3. We all have the right to any special care and support we need (To look after ourselves, each other and our school)
4. We all have the right to develop our own personality and talents (To always try hard and encourage each other to be the best that we can be)
5. We all have the right to help make important decisions (To take part, play fair and include others)

4. Secrets of Success

We teach the children to be successful and reflective learners with a growth mindset. We teach this through Chris Quigley's Secrets of Success. These secrets help our children in their behaviour, attitudes and values. Each of these secrets has a dojo character attached to it and the characters also appear on the reward system.

The 8 Secrets of Success are:

- ✚ Try new things
- ✚ Work hard
- ✚ Concentrate
- ✚ Push yourself
- ✚ Imagine
- ✚ Improve
- ✚ Understand others
- ✚ Don't give up



5. Rewards

Dojo Rewards

We want the children to have a sense of achievement and to understand that they receive rewards for good work and behaviour. We aim for a 6:1 ratio of rewards to sanctions. Rewards we give include: smiles, public and private praise, table/class rewards, star of the day/week, individual dojos, and progress awards.

In the Early Years, children will be rewarded with dojos and 'Bowie and Boo Bear Awards' throughout the year. These are staggered throughout the year, allowing children to be presented with special certificates and badges when they reach increased levels of Dojos. Parents are invited in to see their child receive the awards during Friday Celebration Worship, working towards a medal by the end of the year.

Any member of staff should be in the position to award a dojo at any time during school hours. The number of dojos given at any one time should be limited to 1 unless the school is having a particular focus and then this will be added to the Dojo system by a member of SLT.

If a child gains their Priory CE Primary Medal of Achievement before the end of the year, then they will carry on collecting dojos until the end of the year. These dojos will then be added up and the children will receive a Priory goody bag containing gifts according to the number of dojos gained. These goodies will be selected from an assortment of stationery, kept by the Behaviour Lead.

Stage	Key Stage 1 and 2	Early Years (PT part time & FT full time)
Pink	50 Dojo rewards to progress Pink Dojo certificate awarded Presented in class signed by Class Teacher	PT 25 FT 50 – dojo certificate, Bowie and Boo Bear certificate and badge with families.
Violet	100 Dojo rewards to progress Violet certificate awarded Presented in class - signed by the Phase Leader	PT 50 FT 100 – dojo cert
Indigo	150 Dojo rewards to progress Indigo certificate awarded Presented in Class - signed by Mrs, Woolliscroft	PT 75 FT 150 - dojo certificate, Bowie and Boo Bear certificate and badge with families.
Blue	200 Dojo rewards to progress Blue certificate awarded Presented in Class - signed by Mr. Facey	PT 100 FT 200 – dojo cert
Green	300 Dojo rewards to progress Green certificate awarded Presented in Class - signed by Mrs. Cunliffe	PT 125 FT 300 - dojo certificate, Bowie and Boo Bear certificate and badge with families.
Yellow	400 Dojo rewards to progress Yellow certificate awarded Presented in Class - signed by Miss. Keen	PT 150 FT 400 – dojo cert
Orange	500 Dojo rewards to progress Orange certificate awarded Presented in Worship - signed by Vice Chair of the governors	PT 175 FT 500 – dojo cert
Red	600 Dojo rewards to progress Red certificate awarded Presented in Worship - signed by Chair of Governors Parents invited to Celebration Worship	PT 200 FT 600 – Medal

Class/table rewards

Individual classes have adopted systems whereby groups of children work together in a cooperative manner to achieve a common goal. This is entirely down to individual classes and the children's views are crucial.

Progress Awards

Progress Awards: Every term two child from each class, who have made significant progress are chosen by staff to receive a progress award. These are presented at a special worship to which parents are invited. Progress shields can be purchased for £5.00. A list of these children is kept by the Behaviour Lead.

Super Class

Every Friday, depending on previous weeks, each class sets a maximum target for number of consequences. (e.g. if a class received 4 consequences one week their target for the following week would be 3). If the class has their maximum target number of consequences or less then they are rewarded with a letter towards SUPER CLASS. These are displayed on classroom doors. Target sheets are collected in Monday morning worship.

- When they have reached **SUPER CLASS** in red, they receive £10 and an additional playtime. As a class, they can decide whether to spend this or save it towards a larger class treat.
- They then start to collect **SUPER CLASS** again, this time in orange, when achieved they receive £15 and an afternoon off timetable, the class should decide how to use this time. Again, the class can decide whether to spend of bank this reward.
- They then start to collect **SUPER CLASS** again, this time in green, when achieved they receive £20 and an afternoon off timetable, the class should decide how to use this time.

Please note this a class reward. A year group could combine funds and arrange their reward together if they achieved the same amount. It is not appropriate for a Phase to combine their funds.

TOGETHER Awards

Each half term, children who have shown that they embody one of the school values will be presented a specific TOGETHER award e.g. Trust or Optimism. Parents will be invited to attend this celebration worship.

Trust



Optimism



Gratitude



Enthusiasm



Thoughtfulness



Honesty



Enjoyment



Respect



6. Our Behaviour Regulation system

Our behaviour regulation system values all of God's children and comes from a trauma sensitive point of view, with respectful and consistent relationships at the heart. All phases follow the same 5 step principle.

Step	Points for consideration
<p>Step 1: Prevent</p>	<p>Environment: seating plan, organisation, clutter free, ensures independence, resources/scaffolding to support learning, therapeutic. Reasonable adjustments in place as needed/agreed.</p> <p>Relationships: be available and attuned, be consistent, use positive language, keep respect at the heart, give individual greetings, notice the small things, 360 circulation of the room, make the learning visible, build learning power, focus on secrets of success and growth mindset.</p>
<p>Step 2: Pre-empt</p> <p>Further techniques can be found in Beacon House Emotional Regulation training notes.</p>	<p>Distraction techniques e.g. focus attention with a job, conversation, movement or brain break, move within the room, therapeutic walks or other rhythmic activities to support regulation.</p>
<p>Step 3: De-escalate</p> <p><i>Further de-escalation strategies can be found in the Zones of Regulation programme or Beacon House survival animals and Emotional regulation training notes.</i></p> <p>All resources can be found in the Inclusion Hub</p>	<p>Speak calmly - avoid making demands, Emotion Coaching - validate their feelings not their actions, be aware of body language and personal space, get down on the child's level, reflective listening, silence or limited language, answer questions but ignore verbal aggression, say thank you rather than please, avoid the word no, decrease stimulation, use calming visuals, access to the calm corner and resources, breathing exercises, movement break, change of space e.g. within the room, parallel classroom, the bubble etc.</p> <p>Do not try and address an incident until the 'the lid is back on', this may take a bit of time.</p>
<p>Step 4: Recover, Repair and Responsibility</p>	<p>The child needs time and space in order to regulate and recover. This should be provided in the calm area in class or in the Inclusion Hub if this is more appropriate. Resources in the Hub are available for all staff. Recovery could be supported by any of the de-escalation techniques outlined above</p> <p>Once a child has recovered and is ready to engage in a meaningful way, decide which repair is needed: group, self or both and in which order. A child may need to repeat self-repair if more emotions arise after listening to the views of other people.</p> <p>If the child needs self-repair use Emotion Coaching to validate their feelings and to help forgive themselves. If you identify a significant concern regarding self-esteem please refer them to the Hub for some support.</p> <p>The Emotion Coaching Stages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware of the child's emotion • And recognize this expression of emotion as a perfect moment teaching. • Listen with empathy and validate the child's feelings • Help the child learn to label their emotions with words • Set limits/boundaries/expectations when helping the child to solve problems or deal with upsetting situations appropriately

If there has been an incident between two or more pupils a restorative session may help with understanding of alternative points of view, taking responsibility for their part in a situation and potentially **repairing** relationships. The seven key questions may be used to support this. This would only take place if all pupils were calm and willing.

The 7 key questions

- What happened?
- What were you thinking of at the time?
- How were you feeling? What did you need?
- What have you thought of since?
- Who has been affected by what happened? In what way?
- What do you think you need to do to make things right?
- What have you learnt and what will you do differently next time?

We never insist a child says 'sorry', we only ever discuss it as an option and give gentle encouragement. Apologies to adults must never be used as an opportunity to refocus on the issue.

Step 5: Responsibility and Consequence

Pupils are encouraged to take **Responsibility** for their actions, thinking about how they could have made different, more positive, choices that would have affected the outcome of a situation. This can take many forms, such as a choices map, choices cycle or a social story.

Consequences are not always necessary or appropriate, but can be useful as a sanction and a way to support the accepting of responsibility.

If they are used, up to 4 individual consequences may be given with a clear reason. For example, you have chosen a consequence as you haven't respected your classmates' right to stay safe. These will be recorded on Dojo, with a reason, so pupils and parents are clear as to the reason why.

If a child has 5 individual consequences in one day, the parents must be spoken to at home time or contacted by telephone to discuss the behaviour –Dojo messages are not appropriate for this unless you are requesting they call you or come into school.

5 consequences may be given at once for a serious incident e.g. deliberately causing physical harm or attempting to cause physical harm, intentional and hostile offensive language including homophobic or racist language. If you are unsure ask SLT.

For pupils on the SUCCESS model, they will earn less minutes towards Success Time.

7. Our Support Phases

Phase 1 Universal Consequences

This is the where most pupils will operate throughout their school life. It is upholding the 5 rights with the use of occasional support and consequences if necessary.

Phase 2 Target Consequences

If a child is regularly receiving consequences, then an Integrated behaviour Analysis (IBA) will be carried out by the class teacher and a member of the Inclusion Hub. The IBA looks at whether the child's emotional needs are being met and identifies what support is required at this stage. An IBA attempts to 'start with the end in mind': regardless of the problems faced by the young person and/or their family, all children have four common core psychological development goals:

1. To form and maintain secure attachments and positive relationships
2. Develop positive self-esteem
3. Achieve impulse control
4. Maximise personal motivation

An IBA also recognises that each of the four goals is inextricably dependent upon each other. This means that, regardless of the specific focus of the work we may be doing, all interventions must be geared to promoting all four goals simultaneously. For instance, behavioural modification work aimed at addressing anti-social behaviour (i.e. impulse control) will not succeed if no proper account has been taken of the quality of the young person's attachments, because good attachment is essential to self-regulation, self-esteem and personal motivation.

Following the completion of the IBA, a meeting will take place between the class teacher, family and pupil where the concerns and plan will be shared. If appropriate the child will be set an individual target e.g. 3 consequences a week and offered emotional regulation support. At this meeting a 3 week review meeting or phone call will be set, along with a final meeting date in 6 weeks to review the impact of the plan. At this point the pupil will either move back to Phase 1 or move on to Phase 3 – this decision should be made in collaboration with the family, pupil and inclusion Hub (see appendix 1).

Phase 3 SUCCESS Model stage 1

If a child's behaviour regulation does not improve during Phase 2 or if they are involved in several serious incidents, they are referred to the Inclusion Hub, as the child needs additional support with their regulation. At this time, the child will be removed from the 'Super Class' system and a behaviour regulation plan is devised by the class teacher and the Inclusion Hub, during a Team Around the Child (TAC) meeting – this plan is referred to as the SUCCESS model. This bespoke plan will be discussed with the child and parents, it may or may not include consequences, depending on the need of the child. We will not provide a plan for any other reason unless this has been agreed with the school Inclusion Hub.

SUCCESS model plans are reviewed half termly in a 30-minute TAC meeting, the result of these meetings will be fed back to parents. All records will be recorded on CPOMS.

Phase 4 Other Agencies - SUCCESS Model stage 2

If the system of consequences/sanctions is not working, or a child has additional needs, the school will involve outside agencies, such as CAMHs or EPS, to set up individual programmes for specific children's behaviour regulation. Their advice will be incorporated into the SUCCESS model plan. Parents will always be involved in this process. The Headteachers and Inclusion Hub will regularly monitor the behaviour of these children. A Phase 3 plan will continue to operate.

Phase 5 Exclusion

The Headteacher and Governing Body consider behaviour and the safety of all pupils and staff to be a high priority. However exclusion will always be considered carefully and the decision never taken lightly.

Exclusion may be used if:

- There is a serious breach of the behaviour policy
- Persistent breaches of the behaviour policy
- There is risk of harm to the education or welfare of others

Only the Headteacher of a school can exclude a pupil and this must be on disciplinary grounds. A pupil may be excluded for one or more fixed periods up to a maximum of 45 days in a single academic year, or permanently. Pupils whose behaviour at lunchtime is disruptive maybe excluded from the premises during this period. All exclusions will be recorded and the LA and Governors informed. The school will always follow the Local Authority policy and the Department for Education guidance on Exclusion.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/school-exclusion>

Where possible, when exclusion becomes a consideration, parents or carers will be informed and we will aim to work together to prevent this. In extreme circumstances, for instance when the risk of harm or the breach is very serious, this may not be possible.

Parents or carers will be called, informed of the exclusion and asked to collect their child as soon as possible. A letter will be provided to outline the reason for the exclusion, the time period, regulations for the child during the exclusion and methods for making representation or appealing.

Work will be provided for the child to complete at home during a fixed term exclusion. If the exclusion is for more than 5 days a suitable alternative education provider should be found for the sixth day.

A review meeting will be planned prior to the return, so staff can discuss plans and expectations with parents and carers and pupils (if appropriate). It is always our intention to have a fresh start and to support the child effectively to prevent further exclusions.

8. Recording of Consequences and Incidents

All consequences, concerns and incidents are recorded on CPOMS.

All consequences are recorded on Dojo, along with the reason the child has chosen a consequence. Minor incidents are recorded on CPOMS for pupils on SUCCESS model. Serious incidents are recorded on CPOMS regardless of the consequence issued. Even if a child has a SUCCESS plan as part of Phase 3 or 4, the incident must be recorded on CPOMS **as soon as possible on the day of the incident**. Families should be made aware of all serious incidents via phone call or face to face at the end of the day.

All bullying allegations (defined as Several Times On Purpose) are recorded as soon as possible on CPOMS for and are investigated thoroughly by a member of staff. Serious incidents where racist or homophobic language has been used are recorded and reported to families as soon as possible on the day of the incident. These incidents are reported to the governing board each term.

9. Physical Support (The use of force and restraint)

On rare occasions there is no alternative to using force or restraining pupils physically, in the interest of safety. This policy takes into account the DfE guidance 'Use of Reasonable Force' July 2013. All staff have the legal power to use reasonable force and parental consent is not required.

What is reasonable force?

- 'Reasonable force' means using no more force than is necessary. The purpose is to restore safety, and the use of force should not continue for longer than is necessary.
- Force is usually used either to control or restrain. **Control** means either passive physical contact, such as standing between pupils or blocking a pupil's path, or active physical contact such as leading a pupil

by the arm out of a classroom. **Restraint** means to hold back physically or to bring a pupil under control. It is typically used in more extreme circumstances, for example when two pupils are fighting and refuse to separate without physical intervention.

When should reasonable force be used?

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

Schools can use reasonable force 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;
- restrain a pupil at risk of harming themselves through physical outbursts.

Schools cannot:

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

Our procedures for using reasonable force:

We refer to the use of force as 'physical support'. All teachers, educational support staff and some lunchtime staff have been trained in the use of physical support. Staff will always try to prevent a situation where the use of force is necessary. They will consider the risk to the pupil, other pupils, themselves, other people and property. If they decide the use of physical support is necessary they will use the supports agreed by the school. These include:

- A one person guiding hand
- A one person hold
- A one person move
- A two person hold
- A two person move

Staff will always ensure that holds and moves use only the force that is necessary. They will aim to de-escalate the situation as swiftly as possible. Careful consideration will be given to the use of force when a pupil has SEND; if necessary there will be an individual plan in place. Parents/carers will be informed if a 'hold' or 'move' has been used. All physical support will be reported on CPOMs (online secure school site) as soon as possible. Staff must include:

- Links to SEND, LAC, PP
- Staff Involved
- Location of the incident
- Witnesses
- Why was the use of physical support necessary? E.g. to prevent injury to a member of staff or pupil
- How the incident began and progressed, including details of the pupil's behaviour, what was said by each of the parties, the steps taken to defuse or calm the situation (including warnings that physical support might be used)
- The type of physical support used, the degree of physical support used, and for how long
- The pupil's response and the outcome of the incident
- Any injuries suffered by any party and any medical attention sought
- Any distress suffered by any party, and whether any post-incident support was provided
- Further consequences given to pupils involved
- Any damage to property
- When parents were informed and what views they expressed
- Whether information about the incident has been shared with staff or external agencies (e.g. the police)

Senior Leaders will monitor the use of force including; the frequency, the appropriateness, the incident report, the views of pupils and parents.

10. Monitoring and Review

The School Governors acknowledge the importance of behaviour regulation and a designated Inclusion governor monitors behaviour regularly. The Headteacher reports termly to the full Governing Board, regarding the frequency of serious incidents, any bullying identified and the number of pupils who need extra support. The Chair of Governors is informed immediately when a child is excluded. The Senior Leadership team and Governing Board will regularly monitor the effectiveness of this policy. This policy will be reviewed every two years or earlier if necessary.

11. Links with Other School Policies

- Child Protection and Safeguarding
- Anti-bullying
- Attendance and Punctuality
- Lost Child
- SEND
- Inclusion
- Equality
- Department for Education Guidance: Exclusion
- Department for Education Guidance: Force and Restraint

Policy Author: Behaviour Working Group

Policy Approved By: Full Governing Board

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