



Roman Catholic Diocese of Hexham and Newcastle



St Joseph's Catholic Primary School

Behaviour Policy

All are welcome in St Joseph's where everyone is special, cared for and challenged to be the best they can be in our safe and happy school.

We strive to love justice, show mercy and walk wisely and humbly with God. We will love one another in Christ knowing that Jesus loves us very much.

St. Joseph's Catholic Primary School

The Catholic Primary School serving the Parishes of St. Anne's, Winlaton & St. Joseph's, Blaydon



Behaviour Policy

Rationale

Our children are encouraged to live and work as a Christian Community in accordance with the Aims and Mission Statement of our school. We aim in our living and working to create a family atmosphere for all. All parents and staff must help the children through the gradual process of growing in self-discipline, in an environment, where authority, fairness and love prevail. Parents are the first educators of their children and it is expected that they will play a full role in the positive behaviour and discipline of their children. The quality of relationships throughout the school is of utmost importance to:

- Enable teachers to teach and pupils to learn
- Raise self-esteem and promote pupil confidence
- Provide a harmonious atmosphere and co-operation between pupils and adults
- Encourage self-discipline and responsibility towards people and property
- Develop understanding of, and a tolerance towards various races, religions and cultures

This policy addresses both the promotion of positive behaviour, in accordance with our school's general aims and ethos, in relation to children's personal, social and moral development, and also our policy on rewards and sanctions with regard to pupils' behaviour. It also contains our policy on exclusions.

We regard it to be a highly important aspect of children's education and development that they learn to behave well towards others and towards the community in which they live. Good behaviour underpins effective learning, and children need good personal and social skills in order to live fulfilling and rewarding lives as adults.

Behaviour which, in any way, disrupts learning, is unacceptable in our school, and, through the constant promotion of positive behaviour, we seek to minimise, if not eliminate any such behaviour. Alongside this policy, we are an inclusive school and endeavour to meet the needs of all children, including those with emotional and behavioural difficulties.

It is a primary aim of our school that every member of the school community feels valued and respected, and that each person is treated fairly and well. We are a caring community, the values of which are built on mutual trust and respect for all. The school's behaviour policy is therefore intended to support all members of our school community in living and working together in a mutually beneficial way. It aims to promote an environment in which everyone feels happy, safe and secure.

The school has a number of rules, but 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 learn. The school expects every member of the school community to behave in a considerate way towards others and we aim to treat all children fairly and to apply this behaviour policy consistently.

This policy aims to help children grow in a safe and secure environment, and to become positive, responsible and increasingly independent members of the school and the wider community.

The school aims to promote and reward good behaviour, as this will develop an ethos of kindness and cooperation. This policy is designed to promote good behaviour, rather than merely deter anti-social behaviour

Pupils Need	Parents Need	Teachers Need
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular Attendance • To access a safe, stimulating environment • To feel valued • To be offered an appropriate, well balanced curriculum with realistic expectations • To have good role models • To develop an understanding of right and wrong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support the school policy • To know that their children are safe and are going to be treated fairly • To be welcomed into school as partners in their children's education • To be well informed and involved with their child's life in school • To know they will be expected to take responsibility for the behaviour of their child both inside and outside of school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be able to teach without disruption • To be supported by a clear and consistent implementation of the behaviour policy • To work in partnership with parents • To be supported by school staff, governors and other agencies • To be valued, consulted and informed

1. Policy 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](#).

In addition, this policy is based on:

- Section 175 of the [Education Act 2002](#), which outlines a school's duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of its pupils
- Sections 88 to 94 of the [Education and Inspections Act 2006](#), which requires schools to regulate pupils' behaviour and publish a behaviour policy and written statement of behaviour principles, and give schools the authority to confiscate pupils' property
- Schedule 1 of the [Education \(Independent School Standards\) Regulations 2014](#); paragraph 7 outlines a school's duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, paragraph 9 requires the school to have a written behaviour policy and paragraph 10 requires the school to have an anti-bullying strategy
- [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. 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
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

In accordance with the above, we follow the Equality Act 2010 to ensure all protected characteristics are protected to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation.

As a school we aim for all pupils to learn in a safe and calm environment, which is free from disruption. It is within this environment; children will learn best.

We understand the impact that bullying can have on learning and mental health and therefore take the issue of bullying exceptionally seriously and, as per the law, have measures in place to prevent all forms of bullying

Please note: we do not consider that all conflict situations and incidents that occur between children are cases of bullying behaviour and are in agreement that:

- for most children growing -up involves learning how to build relationships with others and that this will often include squabbling, disagreements with each other and may even result in fighting with each other
- conflicts will arise and that children can be sensitive and that offence can be taken when none might have been intended
- it is important to expose bullying issues in school openly and in a constructive manner through the structured curriculum

Full details of the school's approach to preventing and addressing bullying are set out in our Anti-Bullying Policy.

4. Roles and responsibilities

The governing board

- Is responsible for monitoring this behaviour policy's effectiveness and holding the headteacher to account for its implementation.
- Is responsible for reviewing and approving the written statement of behaviour principles.

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)

SENCO

The SENCO is responsible for advising members of the Senior Leadership Team regarding reasonable adjustments of the school behaviour policy that may be required for SEND students.

Teachers and staff

Staff 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
- Challenging pupils to meet the school's expectations
- The senior leadership team (SLT) will support staff in responding to behaviour incidents.

The Role of Lunchtime Supervisors

Lunchtime supervisory staff should deal with any minor incidents in a fair way. Staff should report incidents to the class teacher at the beginning of the afternoon session. Persistent challenging behaviour should be brought to the attention of the Head or Deputy Head.

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 misbehaviour (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.

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 in-year transfers.

5. School behaviour curriculum

5.1 Pupil Code of Conduct

Pupils are expected to:

- Follow adult directions first time
- Keep hands, feet and comments to self
- Be polite and respectful to others
- Move around the school in a calm and quiet manner

- Respect the environment and property of others
- Do your best work and allow others to do the same
- Treat the school buildings and school property with respect
- Refrain from behaving in a way that brings the school into disrepute, including when outside school or online

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

5.2 Class/School Rules

Class / School Rules are devised and developed by the teaching staff of the school. The school has five golden rules which must be followed in class and the wider school.

- we always tell the truth
- treat each other as you would like to be treated
- we will always try our best in class
- we will listen carefully in class and respect everyone
- we look after each other and our school to the best of our ability

5.3 Playground Rules

- When the whistle is blown we follow instructions quickly and carefully
- We use polite language - we do not swear, tease, name call or behave in an unkind or rude way.
- We treat the all staff with respect by listening to and carrying out their instructions
- We look after our playground and use playground equipment appropriately and when it is our turn to do so sensibly.

6. Responding to behaviour

6.1 Classroom management

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

They will:

- Create and maintain a stimulating environment that encourages pupils to be engaged
- Display the five golden rules for class/school
- Develop a positive relationship with pupils, which may include:
 - Greeting pupils in the morning/at the start of lessons
 - Establishing clear routines
 - Communicating expectations of behaviour in ways other than verbally
 - Highlighting and promoting good behaviour
 - Concluding the day positively and starting the next day afresh
 - Having a plan for dealing with low-level disruption
 - Using positive reinforcement

6.2 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 misbehaviour 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

6.3 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 in a variety of ways:

- Teachers praise children for considerate, positive behaviour in such a way as to underline its value to our school.
- House points awarded by teacher and other adults across the school
- On Fridays, we nominate a particular child from each class for 'Golden Chair'.
- Such nominations are recognised with the award of certificates in Friday's Whole School assembly.
- We award House Points to children, either for consistent good work or behaviour, or to acknowledge outstanding effort or acts of kindness in school. These house points are collated each week with a school winning house team announced each Friday in assembly. House teams are awarded half termly prizes based on their amount of wins.
- All classes take turns to lead a 'Collective Worship' where they are able to show examples of how their actions fulfil our Mission Statement.
- The school acknowledges all the efforts and achievements of children, both in and out of school and are celebrated each Friday.

6.4 Responding to misbehaviour

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 misbehaviour.

Staff will endeavour to create a predictable 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 misbehaviour 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.

At our school, we believe that it is important to deal with inappropriate behaviour calmly and quickly by addressing the cause and reflecting on what has happened and thinking of the next steps that can support this. The following hierarchy of consequences will apply if a pupil fails to keep to the outlined school rules:

Minor Disruptions

The class teacher will deal with minor disruptions in class with a verbal warning, look or signal

Inappropriate Behaviour

1. Verbal Warning (1)

If negative behaviour prevents other children from learning, a child is given a verbal warning and the pupil's name is discretely noted

2. Verbal Warning (2)

Disruption of the class a second time results in a further warning and a tick beside the pupil's name

3. Verbal Warning (3)

If disruption continues, staff give another further warning and another tick beside name

Pupils are able to reverse the warning procedure by displaying exemplary behaviour. Pupils start each day with a 'clean slate' in KS2 and each afternoon with a 'clean slate' in KS1. We expect children to try their best in all activities. If they do not do so, we may ask them to repeat a task or activity.

4. Loss of break time privilege

If disruption continues, staff put a third tick beside the child's name which results in a 5 minute playtime sanction. In KS1, pupils must spend 5 minutes with a member of staff on playground duty. In KS2, pupils must spend 10 minutes at the wall.

This is logged on Arbor as persistent low-level disruption.

5. *Pupil sent to Headteacher/Deputy Headteacher*

If disruption continues, staff will send the child to the Headteacher or Deputy Headteacher.

6. *Parent Meeting*

If disruption persists over a longer period, then the Headteacher and class teacher organise a meeting with the parents of the child to explain that their child's behaviour is causing concern and discuss ways we can work together to support them.

7. *Internal Exclusion*

Parents will be informed that an internal exclusion is taking/has taken place. The length of exclusion would be dependent on the nature of the incident

8. *Headteacher to ask parents into school to discuss further behaviour support strategies*

All staff use their professional judgement as to whether all stages are to be applied. More serious offences can lead to **stage 4 and upwards** immediately.

If a pupil frequently reaches the higher stages of the outlined discipline hierarchy, the class teacher (in consultation with the SENCO) gives consideration as to whether it is necessary to outline strategies to be put into place in order to improve the behaviour of the child.

In exceptional cases where positive attempts to address the pupils' behavioural concerns do not lead to an improvement in the situation, an **Early Intervention Meeting** is called by the Headteacher. This can involve the pupil, their parents, teachers, a governor, the Educational Welfare Officer or Educational Psychologist.

The purpose of the Early Intervention Meeting is to:

- Outline clearly the nature and extent of the child's behavioural difficulties and how it is affecting the child and the life of the school.
- Try to identify the circumstances that might be causing the inappropriate behaviour.
- Agree any action that may be required, by those present at the meeting, to improve the child's behaviour.
- Make clear the consequences if the child's behaviour does not improve.

- When all these steps have been taken, and the pupils' behaviour has not improved, then it may be necessary to consider the remaining two stages on the discipline hierarchy:

9. Suspension from school for a fixed term period

Major offences, such as a serious assault on another pupil or member of staff, may lead to fixed term suspension. An Early Intervention Meeting will be convened before the pupil returns to school and it may be decided at this meeting that the suspension is made permanent.

10. Permanent exclusion

The Local Authority guidelines will be followed.

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.

6.5 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 on Arbor and reported to parents

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. Please refer to our positive handling policy for more information.

6.6 Confiscation, searches, screening

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
- Coats
- 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, with another colleague, 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 safeguarding system.

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.

Communication and record-keeping

Where reasonably possible and unless there is an immediate risk of harm, staff will contact at least **one** of the pupil's parents to inform them that the police are going to strip search the pupil before strip search takes place, and ask them if they would like to come into school to act as the pupil's appropriate adult. If the school can't get in touch with the parents, or they aren't able to come into school to act as the appropriate adult, a member of staff can act as the appropriate adult (see below for the role of the appropriate adult).

The pupil's parents will always be informed by a staff member once a strip search has taken place. The school will keep records of strip searches that have been conducted on school premises, and monitor them for any trends that emerge.

6.7 Off-site misbehaviour

Sanctions may be applied where a pupil has misbehaved off-site when representing the school. This means misbehaviour 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

Sanctions may also be applied where a pupil has misbehaved off-site, at any time, whether or not the conditions above apply, if the misbehaviour:

- Could have repercussions for the orderly running of the school
- Poses a threat to another pupil
- Could adversely affect the reputation 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 (e.g. on a school-organised trip).

6.8 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.

6.9 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:
 - Manage the incident internally
 - Refer to early help
 - Refer to children’s social care
 - Report to the police

Please refer to the ‘Brook Sexual Behaviours Traffic Lights’ document at the end of the policy. This is a resource designed to help professionals who work with children and young people to identify, assess and respond appropriately to sexual behaviours.

Please refer to the ‘Review of sexual abuse in schools- BWCET response’ document for more information Please refer to our child protection and safeguarding policy for more information

6.10 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 the 'Brook Sexual Behaviours Traffic Lights' document at the end of the policy. This is a resource designed to help professionals who work with children and young people to identify, assess and respond appropriately to sexual behaviours.

Please refer to the 'Review of sexual abuse in schools- BWCET response' document for more information.

Please refer to our child protection and safeguarding policy for more information

7. Serious Sanctions

Fixed-term 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.

8. Responding to misbehaviour from pupils with SEND

8.1 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 cooperate 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.

To anticipate and remove possible triggers of misbehaviour we utilise the following:

- 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 quiet spaces where pupils can regulate their emotions during a moment of sensory overload

8.2 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.

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

The school's special educational needs co-ordinator 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.

8.4 Pupils with an education, health and care (EHCP) plan

The provisions set out in the EHC plan must be secured and the school will cooperate 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.

9. 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.

This could include measures like:

- Reintegration meetings
- Daily contact with the pastoral lead
- A report card with personalised behaviour goals

10. Pupil Transition

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.

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. Information on behaviour issues may also be shared with new settings for those pupils transferring to other schools.

11. Training

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

- Positive Handling (Team Teach)
- 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.

12. Monitoring arrangements

Monitoring and evaluating school behaviour

The school keeps a variety of records concerning incidents of challenging behaviour. The class teacher records minor classroom incidents. The headteacher records more serious incidents which have resulted in his/her involvement. These are logged on Arbor. We also keep a record of any significant behavioural incidents that occur at break or lunchtimes: lunchtime supervisors are encouraged to talk with a member of the senior leadership team to ascertain whether or not incidents should be recorded on Arbor. The headteacher keeps a record of any child who is suspended for a fixed-term, or who is permanently excluded.

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 the Head teacher.

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.

It is the responsibility of the governing body to monitor the occurrence of both fixed-term or permanent exclusions, and to ensure that the school policy is administered fairly and consistently. The governing body will pay particular attention to matters of equality and discrimination.

Monitoring this policy

This behaviour policy will be reviewed by the headteacher and full governing body at least annually, or more frequently, if needed, to address findings from the regular monitoring of the behaviour data. At each review, the policy will be approved by the Headteacher and Chair.

Last reviewed November 2025

This 'Traffic Light Tool' forms part of a resource designed to help professionals who work with children and young people to identify, assess and respond appropriately to sexual behaviours.

By identifying sexual behaviours as **GREEN**, **AMBER** or **RED**, professionals across different agencies can work to the same criteria when making decisions and protect children and young people with a unified approach. The normative list aims to increase understanding of healthy sexual development and distinguish it from harmful behaviour.

This tool must be used within the context of the guidance provided at www.brook.org.uk/traffic-lights and should not be used in isolation.

What is a Green behaviour?

Green behaviours reflect safe and healthy sexual development. They are:

- displayed between children or young people of similar age or developmental ability
- reflective of natural curiosity, experimentation, consensual activities and positive choices

Expressing sexuality through sexual behaviour is natural, healthy and a part of growing up.

Green behaviours provide an opportunity to positively reinforce appropriate behaviour, and to provide further information and support.

Green behaviours

Age 0 – 5

- holding or playing with own genitals
- attempting to touch or curiosity about other children's genitals
- attempting to touch or curiosity about breasts, bottoms or genitals of adults
- games e.g. mummies and daddies, doctors and nurses
- enjoying nakedness
- interest in body parts and what they do
- curiosity about the differences between boys and girls

Age 5 – 9

- feeling and touching own genitals
- curiosity about other children's genitals
- curiosity about sex and relationships, e.g. differences between boys and girls, how sex happens, where babies come from, same-sex relationships
- sense of privacy about bodies
- telling stories or asking questions using swear and slang words for parts of the body

Age 9 – 13

- solitary masturbation
- use of sexual language including swear and slang words
- having girl/boyfriends who are of the same or opposite gender
- interest in popular culture, e.g. fashion, music, media, online games, chatting online
- need for privacy
- consensual kissing, hugging, holding hands with peers

Age 13 – 17

- solitary masturbation
- sexually explicit conversations with peers
- obscenities and jokes within the current cultural norm
- interest in erotica / pornography
- use of internet / e-media to chat online
- having sexual or non-sexual relationships
- sexual activity including hugging, kissing, holding hands
- consenting oral and / or penetrative sex with others of the same or opposite gender who are of similar age and developmental ability
- choosing not to be sexually active

What is an Amber behaviour?

Amber behaviours have the potential to be outside of safe and healthy development. They may be:

- unusual for that particular child or young person
- of potential concern due to age or developmental differences
- of potential concern due to activity type, frequency, duration or the context in which they occur

Amber behaviours signal the need to take notice and gather information to consider appropriate action.

Please refer to internal guidance or safeguarding frameworks to decide on the next steps to take or talk to a designated safeguarding lead.

Amber behaviours

- preoccupation with adult sexual behaviour
- pulling other children's pants down / skirts up / trousers down against their will
- talking about sex using adult slang
- preoccupation with touching the genitals of other people
- following others into toilets or changing rooms to look at them or touch them
- talking about sexual activities seen on TV / online

- questions about sexual activity which persist or are repeated frequently, despite an answer having been given
- sexual bullying face to face or through texts or online messaging
- engaging in mutual masturbation
- persistent sexual images and ideas in talk, play and art
- use of adult slang language to discuss sex

- uncharacteristic and risk-related behaviour, e.g. sudden and/or provocative changes in dress, withdrawal from friends, mixing with new or older people, having more or less money than usual, going missing
- verbal, physical or cyber/virtual sexual bullying involving sexual aggression
- LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender) targeted bullying
- exhibitionism, e.g. flashing or mooning
- giving out contact details online
- viewing pornographic material
- worrying about being pregnant or having STIs

- uncharacteristic and risk-related behaviour, e.g. sudden and / or provocative changes in dress, withdrawal from friends, mixing with new or older people, having more or less money than usual, going missing
- concern about body image
- taking and sending naked or sexually provocative images of self or others
- single occurrence of peeping, exposing, mooning or obscene gestures
- giving out contact details online
- joining adult-only social networking sites and giving false personal information
- arranging a face to face meeting with an online contact alone
- accessing exploitative or violent pornography

What is a Red behaviour?

Red behaviours are outside of safe and healthy behaviour. They may be:

- excessive, secretive, compulsive, coercive, degrading, or threatening
- involving significant age, developmental, or power differences
- of concern due to the activity type, frequency, duration, or the context in which they occur

Red behaviours indicate a need for immediate intervention and action, though it is important to consider actions carefully.

Please refer to internal guidance or safeguarding frameworks to decide on the next steps to take or talk to a designated safeguarding lead.

Red behaviours

- persistently touching the genitals of other children
- persistent attempts to touch the genitals of adults
- simulation of sexual activity in play
- sexual behaviour between young children involving penetration with objects
- forcing other children to engage in sexual play

- frequent masturbation in front of others
- sexual behaviour engaging significantly younger or less able children
- forcing other children to take part in sexual activities
- simulation of oral or penetrative sex
- sourcing pornographic material online

- exposing genitals or masturbating in public
- distributing naked or sexually provocative images of self or others
- sexually explicit talk with younger children
- sexual harassment
- arranging to meet with an online acquaintance in secret
- genital injury to self or others
- forcing other children of same age, younger or less able to take part in sexual activities
- sexual activity e.g. oral sex or intercourse
- presence of sexually transmitted infection (STI)
- evidence of pregnancy

- exposing genitals or masturbating in public
- preoccupation with sex, which interferes with daily function
- sexual degradation/humiliation of self or others
- attempting/forcing others to expose genitals
- sexually aggressive/exploitative behaviour
- sexually explicit talk with younger children
- sexual harassment
- non-consensual sexual activity
- use of/acceptance of power and control in sexual relationships
- genital injury to self or others
- sexual contact with others where there is a big difference in age or ability
- sexual activity with someone in authority and in a position of trust
- sexual activity with family members
- involvement in sexual exploitation and/or trafficking
- sexual contact with animals
- receipt of gifts or money in exchange for sex