



Austhorpe Primary School Behaviour Policy

September 2024-July 2025



Behaviour Vision

The vision for behaviour at Austhorpe Primary School is in line with our core values of SHINE Successful, Happy, Included, Nurtured and Enriched. Our **Golden Rules** for Behaviour are **Safe, Happy and Included** – which link to our SHINE ethos.

We expect all at Austhorpe Primary School to exercise their rights and responsibilities towards these core values. Our approach to behaviour is founded on an understanding that all children have a right to be safe, be happy and learn, and that they will take responsibility for their own behaviour and learning, alongside that of others. How we promote positive behaviour and deal with negative behaviour will reaffirm our commitment to these core values and so help our children acquire the knowledge, understanding and skills to be full and fulfilled members of society.

We have a duty and legal responsibility to have regard to DFE statutory guidelines including:

- Keeping Children Safe In Education (September 2024)
- Working Together To Safeguard Children (July 2018)
- Behaviour in Schools (September 2022)
- Guidance for Safer Working Practice in Schools (February 2022)

The aims of the behaviour system at Austhorpe are:

- To create a safe school environment where adults can teach to the best of their abilities and children can learn to the best of theirs.
- To create norms of high standards of positive prosocial behaviour in classrooms, around school and on the playground.
- To help children learn what behaviours are appropriate and what behaviours are not appropriate.
- To deal effectively and efficiently with incidents of negative behaviour.
- To develop children's self-discipline and self-regulation.
- To ensure that children are challenged when sexualised behaviour is exhibited and that sexual harassment is tackled with both education and consequence.
- To help children and adults to take responsibility for putting right any harm they may cause.
- To establish good working relationships and encourage mutual respect.

- To work with parents and pupils to encourage good behaviour and to establish good patterns of behaviour where there are difficulties.
- To ensure a safe environment ensuring some items which could be considered as a weapon are banned.

Key messages

Key messages for staff:

- 1 **Everyone is responsible for behaviour.** We are all responsible for tackling poor behaviour and must not turn a blind eye
- 2 **Be in charge.** Exercise your authority firmly and fairly.
- 3 **Be a role model.** Display the behaviours you want to see in the children.
- 4 **Focus on the positive.** The more you focus on positive behaviours, the more positive behaviours you will see.
- 5 **Respect the system.** Work within the school's agreed behaviour system, it is there to help everybody.
- 6 **You have the right to be safe,** to teach to the best of your ability and to be treated with dignity and respect
- 7 **Training and support are available.** Please speak to the Leadership Team.

Key messages for pupils:

- 1 **You have the right to be safe,** to learn to the best of your ability and to be treated with dignity and respect.
- 2 **You have a responsibility** to make sure everybody can enjoy these same rights.
- 3 **The adults are in charge,** and they will do their best to help you to learn appropriate behaviours.
- 4 **If you follow our school Golden rules and class rules,** you will be recognised and rewarded.
- 5 **Training and support** will be given to help you meet the expectations of our rules and routines.
- 6 **If you don't follow our class rules,** there will be a consequence.
- 7 **Child on child abuse** will be always challenged.

Key messages for parents:

- 1 At school we will do our best to make sure that all children and adults are **safe and happy and included to** get on with the job of teaching and learning.
- 2 We want to work *with* parents and carers to help all children achieve to the best of their ability at Austhorpe. Please speak with us if you have any concerns about your child or if there is anything that you think we should know about your child.
- 3 We expect parents and carers to support the school in laying down firm but fair boundaries for children and in following these behaviour guidelines. This includes helping the children to learn that there are positive outcomes for positive behaviour and negative consequences for negative behaviour.

- 4 Violent behaviour, as outlined in this policy (red behaviours) will not be tolerated. Children displaying violent behaviour will be removed from class immediately and the parents/carers will be contacted immediately.

To achieve the Golden Rules (Safe, Included and Happy):

1. **Be an active listener and skilled speaker**
2. **Always try your best**
3. **Use restorative practice**
4. **Use resources carefully and properly**
5. **Always respect each other**

Each class follows the Golden Rules (Safe, Happy, Included) but may add to these specific to their class/classroom through their Class Rules.

Relationships

We build positive relationships with and between children by:

- Welcoming the children in and around school.
- Ensuring all children understand what is expected of them.
- Creating a positive environment where each child feels relaxed and accepted.
- Showing an interest in each child's family, talents, goals, likes and dislikes.
- Engaging with the children during lunchtime and playtime
- Treating each child with respect.
- Sharing all successes with the class.
- Believing by recognising that every child can learn and achieve.
- Believe that every child wants to do their best and allow them to start afresh each day
- Involving the children in making decisions regarding rules and activities within the classroom.
- Regulating one's own emotional state
- Understanding how special educational needs and disability (SEND) affects behaviour
- Understanding the basic psychology of behaviour and motivation
- Ensure that all children are certain about the plans for the day using visual timetables
- Challenging inappropriate sexual behaviours and harassment
- Ensure that all children know that their voice will be heard and that if they have a worry, they can have help to address this
- Not accepting child on child abuse as 'banter'.

Our Lighthouse Reward System

The Lighthouse Reward system provides all members of the school community with a clear and fair system to manage behaviour.

The principles behind this system are:

- All pupils can make positive choices about their behaviour and to correct things when they have gone wrong
- Teachers and support staff model positive behaviours
- Pupils who regularly behave positively are noticed and rewarded.

The system allows for:

- A consistent approach that can be used by all staff

- A certainty for children, allowing them to explain their worries and know that they will have a chance to be heard
- Whole class rewards and individual recognition
- Least intrusive approaches to be used to manage behaviour - de-escalation and Restorative Practice
- The teaching of specific behaviours and routines

A visual overview of the Lighthouse Reward system is displayed in each class. All children will start every day afresh. Positive behaviour rewards include phone call text message home, to explain how they have been recognised. Children are given a certificate, sticker or prize. Verbal praise from adults around school. Headteacher certificates in assembly for additional effort or notable improved performance in social or academic performance.

MOVING DOWN THE LIGHTHOUSE

Every class will have a Lighthouse Reward chart and individual pupils' names listed

All pupils start each day on 'Ready to Learn'.

All adults use low-level behaviour management strategies to manage any rumblings or low-level behaviour problems (e.g. first, a 'look' of disapproval is given with a non-verbal gesture to redirect the pupil) **A warning is given if these strategies aren't working as needed.**

When a pupil does not respond to the low-level behaviour management strategies, the adult gives a **verbal warning** that the child **moves to 'warning'** one space down the lighthouse.

If a child continues to behave inappropriately after having had sufficient time to correct their behaviour, the teacher gives a **'consequence'**. The child will be given between 1-10 minutes reflection time at break or lunchtime. The adult will discuss behaviour with the child and support them to re-engage with their learning, through Restorative Questioning. The child will move another space down the Lighthouse. A restorative practice form will be completed. This will be scanned to CPOMs –our on-line monitoring system.

The child will make up the learning time they have lost at an appropriate point later that day (playtime or lunchtime), this is decided and led by the class teacher and other adults. Any children kept in at playtime or lunchtime must be managed by the class teacher, although Senior Leaders may see the child briefly at the start of break/ dinner or the end of the day. If a child is moved to 'Warning' three times in one-week parents will be informed and invited in for a meeting with the class teacher and Senior Leader.

If a RED behaviour occurs without warning, the child will be asked to leave or will be removed from class to have reflection time in the Learning Curve or the Sensory Space or an alternative space in school.

If the child is not ready to come back into class, the adult refers the child to the Senior Leader with appropriate learning to complete. The child will spend the rest of the session (morning or afternoon) with the Senior Leader.

The Senior Leader will discuss with the child what they agree to do upon returning to class, this will be added as an action on CPOMS. Both the child and staff member will agree when the child returns to class. The child will begin the session back on 'Ready to Learn' in line with the rest of the class. Parents will be informed at the end of the day or by phone by the class teacher or Senior Leader.

Moving Up the Lighthouse:

Repeated examples of good or green behaviours result in a child's name being moved up the Lighthouse towards 'Shining Bright.' Children are rewarded with praise, certificates and prizes –refer to recognition section.

Guidance for staff

Using the System in around school

Pupils who are showing positive behaviour around school can receive an Austhorpe sticker and verbal praise from a member of staff.

Behaviour Rewards

These may include:

- Headteacher, Reading and Times table certificates
- Stickers
- PE Awards/trophies
- Attendance awards (Sam the dog –and certificates)
- An email or text home
- Additional breaks/privileges
- Verbal praise In front of class or from other adults in school.
- Class prizes, this includes team or table points.

Banned items

These include any items which could be considered a weapon, items which are not age appropriate, illegal items or items which may contribute to unwanted behaviour in school. Although not exhaustive, this list would include such items as weapons, knives, other sharp objects, pornography, drugs and mobile phones/devices not handed in at the start of the day. Children who are found to have brought any of these items in, or are felt to be at risk of doing so will be searched before going to class and this will continue until it is felt safe to stop doing so.

Use of reasonable force

The school has a clear policy on the Use of Reasonable Force, or Team Teach - this policy can be viewed separately. Only specifically trained staff will engage in reasonable force to support Behaviour Management.

Behaviour outside school

The government Behaviour in School guidance (September 2022) clearly states that schools have the right to sanction pupils for behaviour outside school where it is reasonable to do so.

School recognises that behaviour that occurs outside school, such as conflict and argument may trigger ongoing behaviours in school. We also recognise that children's education, including that of self-regulation and behaviour management, is a continuous process wherever it occurs that school will support where they are able to appropriately do so.

Unwanted behaviour outside school may involve confrontation both physically or online or involve committing a criminal act. In these instances, school will endeavour to investigate where it is practicable to do so and involve parents to ensure they are in full possession of the facts. Consequences may apply in school as if the behaviour had been carried out while on school grounds.

Behaviour Colours

	<p>Following routines / Following School Rules / Following Class Charter</p> <p>Following instructions Settling down quickly Contributing to class discussions Listening to others' views respectfully Listening to staff respectfully Keenly engaging with tasks Politely seeking staff help (e.g. putting hand up) Attentive, interested pupils Arriving promptly for classes Interacting supportively with each other Enthusiastically participating in classroom activities</p>
	<p>NOT following routines / NOT following School Rules / NOT following Class Charter</p> <p>Talking out of turn Making unnecessary noise Hindering other pupils Getting out of seat without permission Not being punctual Eating/chewing in class Avoiding learning Cheeky or rude remarks or responses Rowdiness and silliness Ignoring adult instructions Unruliness while waiting Showing lack of concern for others Making unkind remarks Swearing</p>
	<p>Continuing or escalating BLUE behaviours</p>
	<p>Continuing or escalating BLUE and ORANGE behaviours</p> <p>Unsafe behaviour Physical aggression Threatening behaviour Rude defiance Physical destructiveness</p>

What does Inclusion look like in school?

Across school you will see relationships being developed to ensure that inclusion of all pupils, this will be seen in some of the following ways -

- Daily check-in
- Visual Timetables
- Personalised Task Sheets
- 1:1 time with adults
- Personalised learning space – both in and outside the classroom
- Personalised resources – overlays, pen grips, IT, large text, fidget toys, 5-point scales, time-out cards
- Strong verbal communication as well as non-verbal cues to support regulation.
- Use of additional spaces in school – sensory room, intervention spaces and the Learning Curve.
- Peer to Peer support as well as adult led support.
- Enjoyment and settled behaviour from all.

Some children, with Personalised Education Plans or Behaviour Plans, may need to have a slightly different behaviour, reward and consequence program and this can be discussed with Senior Leaders or SENDCo.

Class rules need to be harmonious with the school rules but should be more explicit and observable. E.g.

We are kind, polite and helpful
We work hard and always do our best
We listen to each other and follow instructions
We help each other to stay safe
We look after property

Classroom rules need to address:

- movement in the room
- how to speak to and treat others
- listening
- access to and care of the equipment
- how to work

As far as possible make sure that your class rules are:

- Positively phrased – tell them what you do want them to do not what you don't want them to do
- In the children's own language
- SMART and observable

Ideas for how to make good use of your class rules:

- Visible (visual version).
- Reminders
- Displayed prominently in classroom.
- Use them when responding to incidents – keep referring back to them, keep them high profile.
- Weekly circle time – check in and see whether the class are sticking to the rules, does anything need to be added, changed or replaced?

General principles

- Class rewards, personal recognition and sanctions are useful strategies for helping pupils learn that behaviour and learning is valued and to be encouraged, and what behaviour is not desirable and is to be dissuaded.
- Class rewards, personal recognition and sanctions are teaching/training **strategies**. They are useful as a strategy but they should not become an end in themselves. So, a child should not complete learning just because they will get a reward; a child should not stop being unkind just because they receive a sanction.
- Try not to use rewards as bribes or sanctions as threats. Allow class rewards, personal recognition and sanctions to become **a natural consequence** of the children doing the right thing or the wrong thing.
- Rewards and sanctions need to be **gradual / progressive**.
- **Consequences: primary consequences** are immediate and aimed at calming the situation - they are non-negotiable (e.g. cooling off time outside the class; time at reflection table). **Secondary consequences** happen later and are aimed at learning from their mistake - they are negotiable and most effective when the child produces their own consequence to repair the harm (e.g. apologise and help to tidy up).
- Sanctions need to be **fair, consistent, and proportionate**.
- Sanctions are most effective when they are about **missing** a future treat rather than losing a treat already given; a reward given for doing a good thing should not be removed as a sanction for doing a wrong thing.
- Sanctions are most effective when they are **natural** or **logical** (e.g. when you have been avoiding doing work by being silly, then you will stay in at breaktime to complete the work; when you have been dangerous on the playground, then you will miss several playtimes on the playground).
- The **Green is the Goal** behaviour system includes class rewards, personal recognition, and sanctions. There are other rewards and sanctions you can apply as an individual member of staff. **DO NOT**, however, use these **INSTEAD** of the Green is the Goal system.

Recognition	Sanctions
Private verbal praise Table Points Public verbal praise in class Public verbal praise in assembly Private written praise Display learning Verbal praise to parent/carer Email or Text to be sent	Being moved to another seat in the classroom Complete learning in their own time (break, lunchtime, target time) Help to tidy the class in their own time Speaking with parent/carer at end of day
Well Done email/text to parent/carer	Sanctions work had in hand with restorative conversations and forms.
<p>Contact with parents/carers</p> <p>Teachers are encouraged to talk with parents and carers at the start and end of the day about positive and negative behaviours. Teachers and other adults should be at the classroom doors at the start and end of every day</p> <p>Inviting parents/carers in for meetings needs to be coordinated.</p> <p>Please follow these guidelines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Class teacher invites parent/carer to come in for a meeting to discuss their child's behaviour and/or progress 2) If concerns continue, Senior Leader invites parent/carer to come in for a meeting with her/him and the class teacher <p>Please also ensure that you support your child with home-learning, as this will be followed up in school.</p>	

Preferred Behaviour Management Practices

- **Keep calm. Be authoritative, assertive but not angry**
- **Aim to be in charge of the situation, not to control the pupil**
- **Use positive language**
- **Avoid confrontation: aim to de-escalate the situation**
- **Try not to take things personally – it's not about you**
- **Model the behaviours you want the children to exhibit**

	Tip	Aim / Technique	Examples
1.	Say "Good morning/afternoon" once the class has settled	By speaking over the class, we are habituating them to a loud class environment. As the teacher we need to set the right volume level.	<i>When you're quiet, then we can get on with what we're doing today... [WAIT CALMLY] ...Great, thank you. Good morning, everyone...</i>
2.	Tactical pausing	Pausing emphasises attention and focus.	<i>So, as we saw.... yesterday..... when you want to add.two..... fractions....</i>
3.	'Thank you' rather than 'Please'	Communicates expectation that they will do what you are asking. Assertive.	<i>Sitting back in your seat now, Gemma. Thank you.</i>

- **Hold professional boundaries, be gently relentless**

4.	Allow take up time	Allows children to comply in their time so saving face Allows pupils not to lose face. Watching and waiting is, in a way, issuing a challenge. We need to be clear and confident about expressing expectations.	Follow an instruction with a pause to allow pupils time to comply. <i>Could you open your book and start work now Mia. I'm going to see Bill who needs some help but I'll come back in a minute to see if you need any.</i>
5.	Describe the obvious reality	Raises behaviour awareness within the pupil.	<i>Nathan, you're walking around the room.</i>
6.	Rule reminder	Redirects pupil to the desired behaviour.	<i>Remember our rule about staying in our seats...</i>
7.	When.....then.....	Links good behaviour to good consequences. Avoids the negative by expressing the situation positively.	<i>When we're all back in our seats and quiet, then we'll see who gets housepoints today. When you have finished your work, then you can go out.</i>
8.	Low and slow voice	Communicates and creates calmness	Use low tone and speak slowly
9.	Partial agreement - Partially agree then redirect.	Keep focus on required behaviour do not get into discussion or debate Deflects confrontation with pupils by acknowledging concerns, feelings and actions.	<i>Yes, you may have been talking about your work but I need you to listen carefully now. Yes, it may not seem fair but . . .</i>
10.	Stuck record	Keeps the focus on the instruction. Avoids you getting drawn into discussion.	<i>Omar, I need you to put that book back where it was...back where it was...back where it was...ad infinitum...</i>
11.	Avoid asking why..?	It's not usually what you want to know and it creates defensiveness or starts an argument.	<i>Alan, you're talking while I'm talking to the class.</i>
12.	Non-verbal cueing	If we use a non-verbal cue (e.g. hand up to draw the whole class back together) – make sure we explain what the cue is and teach the class how it works.	Rhythmic clapping. Hands up.

13.	Name reminder	Integrate name into teacher talk as a low-level way to refocus the child.	
14.	Proximity praise	Praise a pupil for following expectation in order to direct another pupil without drawing attention to the negative behaviour	<i>Amina has put her things away and is back in her place ready to go out to play.</i>
15.	Distraction / diversion	Disrupts the behaviour without making a big deal out of it.	<i>Jack, can you come and help me give out these sheets please. Well done.</i>
16.	Behavioural direction	Use name to initiate attention, focus on behaviour required rather than what is going wrong, finish with thanks, keep direction brief. Say what you want them to do, NOT "Don't..."	<i>Tobi, back on with your writing. Thanks.</i>
17.	Tactically ignore secondary behaviours (tone of voice, body language, sulk, sigh, kissing teeth)	Secondary behaviours can affect us emotionally and we then react to the secondary behaviours. Better to tactically ignore the secondary behaviours and keep the focus on the primary behaviour.	
18.	Not "my class" always "our class"	Builds cohesion among the group.	<i>That's not how we talk to each other in our class, Maria. Remember, we talk kindly to each other in our class.</i>
19.	Deferred consequences	Deals with a pupil who is misbehaving later and therefore removes the 'audience', that is the rest of the class who are watching the drama unfold and also avoids a possible confrontation. Dealing with a pupil in a one-to-one situation is more likely to have a positive outcome.	<i>I'd like to sort this out Amy but we can't do it now. I will talk with you at 10:30.</i>
20.	Welcome children warmly at the start of the day	Shows the children that you are glad to see them, that you care.	Be at the door with a smile and a kind word when the children arrive in your room

21.	Admit when you get it wrong	Be human. Be humble. Model that we all make mistakes.	<i>I got annoyed earlier and shouted. It's not good to shout. I'm sorry I shouted. I'll try to keep my calm.</i>
22.	Give a choice	Gives pupils some control over a situation which is less likely to initiate point-blank refusal.	<i>Are you going to sit here or next to Ali? I need you to get on with you learning or you'll move to Blue. It's your choice.</i>
23.	Praise	Keeps the focus on the desired behaviours. Gives children attention for doing the right thing.	<i>Well done. You have remembered to put your hand up to answer a question.</i>
24.	Redirect behaviour	Reminds the pupils what they should be doing and avoids getting involved in discussion about what the pupils are doing wrong. It may be possible to focus their attention on the required task.	<i>Okay Maria and Mark. We're looking at the final verse of the poem on page 23.</i>

Rationale for reducing suspension and permanent exclusion

At Austhorpe Primary School there is a Positive Behaviour Policy which includes a range of strategies where pupils are recognised and rewarded for good behaviour. There are also strategies for children who have made poor behaviour choices and who need a warning and consequence. There are times when some children struggle to maintain good behaviour. A range of strategies are put in place to support the child and reduce the risk of suspension.

For a child struggling with their behaviour or who has specific social, emotional and mental health (SEMH) needs Austhorpe Primary School puts into place a robust plan of support that aims to reduce the need to consider suspension. The focus of these plans is to support the child to be happy, settle and able to learn in school

Individual Behaviour Planning includes:

- **Restorative practice** – this is a process which involves the child understanding the effects of their actions and making amends.
- **Learning Mentor support/SEMH Support** – to provide support in lessons with a focus on confidence building and responsibility. Sometimes sessions are 1:1 if more in-depth learning about behaviour strategies and de-escalation is needed. Daily check-ins are carried out with all the children on this caseload.
- **A clear Personalised Behaviour Plan/Individual Pupil Map (IPM)** – where Special educational Needs Support is given a child will have an IPM to ensure consistent support for the child and to re-establish boundaries and routines, this may include use of the Sensory Space or the Learning Curve.
- **Additional support** – some children can access other support from staff in school trained in areas like the sensory space and Lego therapy
- **Internal exclusion** – for a specified period where learning is set by the class teacher and completed away from the class environment with a Senior Leader.
- **Alternative timetable** – linked to the IBM, a child may have a change or reduction in timetable which allows integration into class where possible.
- **Further support** - from the cluster through Guidance and Support
- **Managed move** - to another school if there is significant evidence to suggest peer relationships are detrimental to the child learning in their classroom.
- **Preventative arrangements** through the AIP to an off-site provider such as Achieve to provide nurturing support for a set period of time. Re-integration to Austhorpe is always the aim.

Suspension will occur only when the once the school has exhausted the above procedures and further serious incidents of behaviour occur which may require a fixed term or permanent exclusion. The behaviours which may require suspension are laid down in guidance from the local authority and the school Positive Behaviour Policy. The rationale for such a suspension would be that despite the robust support provided above, a child was still behaving in such a way that they were putting themselves or others at risk of injury, or that they were creating such disruption to learning that the progress and achievement of other pupils was put at serious risk.

If a child is externally suspended, then parent/carers and the authority are fully informed as is the Chair of Governors. A reintegration plan is put in place and children who are classed as vulnerable will receive home visits and a risk assessment during the exclusion.

The decision to suspend or permanently exclude a child rests directly with the Headteacher. The Headteacher can choose to either impose a fixed term suspension for a set number of days or a permanent exclusion.

Where a fixed term suspension has been imposed for up to five days, the school should set and mark an appropriate amount of learning. If the fixed term suspension is more than 5 days, the school must find a suitable full time educational place, for example at a pupil referral unit. School can exclude for up to 45 days in a school year.

The school will always seek alternatives to suspension and has a range of strategies to explore to support children.

Managing sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in school

Background

This is a growing problem in society and this appendix reflects guidance published by the government in September 2021 titled Managing Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment in Schools. Addressing inappropriate behaviour (even if it appears to be relatively innocuous) can be an important intervention that helps prevent problematic, abusive and/or violent behaviour in the future.

Guidance

Any report of sexual violence or sexual harassment will be taken seriously but staff should be aware it is more likely that girls will be the victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment and more likely it will be perpetrated by boys.

Austhorpe has a zero-tolerance approach to sexual violence and sexual harassment. It is never acceptable, and it will not be tolerated and is never be passed off as “banter” or “just having a laugh”. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviour risks normalising it.

When there has been a report of sexual violence, the designated safeguarding lead will make an immediate risk and needs assessment. Where there has been a report of sexual harassment, the need for a risk assessment will be considered on a case-by-case basis. The risk and needs assessment will consider:

- the victim, especially their protection and support;
- whether there may have been other victims,
- the alleged perpetrator(s); and
- all the other children (and, if appropriate, adult students and staff) at the school, especially any actions that are appropriate to protect them from the alleged perpetrator(s), or from future harms.

Any report of sexual violence is likely to be traumatic for the victim. It is essential that all victims are reassured that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. A victim will never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report. Whilst the school establishes the facts of the case and starts the process of liaising with children’s social care and the police, the alleged perpetrator(s) will be removed from any classes they share with the victim. The school will also carefully consider how best to keep the victim and alleged perpetrator(s) a reasonable distance apart on school premises

(including during any before or after school-based activities). These actions are in the best interests of all children involved and should not be perceived to be a judgment on the guilt of the alleged perpetrator(s).