

# Behaviour for learning Policy 2025-26

St Joseph's is a **happy**, welcoming **community**, enriched by our **diversity**.  
A place where we **love** one another, love **learning**, love **Jesus** and **love life**.

Date Ratified:	September 2025
Ratified by	Governing Body
Date Policy to be reviewed	September 2026

# ST JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL BEHAVIOUR FOR LEARNING POLICY

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**“Do to others what you would have them do to you” Matthew 7:12**

**“Love one another as I have loved you”**

**John 13:34-35**

It is the responsibility of the headteacher and governors to establish and maintain a positive behaviour policy for the school that promotes self-discipline, respect for others and a proper regard for authority. We do this in line with the vision and values of the Bishop Chadwick Catholic Education Trust <https://bccet.org.uk/about-us/vision-values/>

This Behaviour for Learning Policy sets out the expectations, procedures, and statutory requirements for managing behaviour within the school. It aligns fully with the Department for Education (DfE) statutory guidance and relevant legislation, including the Equality Act 2010 and the Children and Families Act 2014.

## Purpose

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The purpose of this policy is to guide teachers, pupils and parents on our restorative and relationship-focused approach to behaviour management. This will allow the pupils at St Joseph's to enjoy a calm, nurturing and caring environment which will support every child both emotionally and educationally to give them the best possible chance of success.

St Joseph's is committed to creating an environment where exemplary behaviour is at the heart of productive learning. Everyone is expected to maintain the highest standards of personal conduct, to accept responsibility for their behaviour and encourage others to do the same. Our behaviour policy guides staff to teach self-discipline not blind compliance. It echoes our core values with a heavy emphasis on respectful behaviour, a partnership approach to managing poor conduct and dynamic interventions that support staff and learners. Consistency, and clear, calm adult behaviour underpins this.

## Ethos & Values

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All pupils have the right to access to a high-quality education, to play and to learn in a safe and supportive environment. Staff in our school have the right to deliver their professional responsibilities in a similar environment. Every person in our school has the responsibility to respect all other members and follow the example of Jesus in developing relationships. Our ethos is built on core Christian values: respect, love, tolerance, understanding, happiness, cooperation and peace. Our ethos:

- has the teachings of Christ at the core.
- enables teachers to teach and pupils to learn.
- raises self-esteem and promotes pupil confidence.
- provides a harmonious atmosphere and co-operation between pupils and adults.
- encourages self-discipline and responsibility towards people and property.
- develops understanding of, and a tolerance towards, all races, religions and cultures.
- develops a proactive not reactive approach when challenges arise

## Aims

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The happiness and the wellbeing of our children underpins everything we do. We understand that when children feel happy, safe, listened to and respected then they make progress with their learning. All school staff, parents and carers, and children are expected to maintain the highest standards of **positive behaviour**, to accept responsibility for their conduct and encourage others to do the same. When we work together to do this everyone can achieve excellence, love learning, create and innovate, engage with their world and feel they belong at our school.

We aim to:

- **teach positive behaviour, self-regulation, self-discipline and personal development.**
- provide a safe, comfortable and caring environment for optimal learning to take place
- provide clear guidance for children, staff, parents and carers of expected behaviour
- use a visibly consistent and calm approach and language across the whole school
- foster the belief that there are no 'bad' children, just 'bad choices', encouraging and enabling children to make good choices.
- ensure all adults take responsibility for managing behaviour and follow up incidents personally
- use restorative approaches to follow up constructively on behaviour which falls short of our expectations
- involve families, parents and carers in the development of positive behaviour.

To achieve this, all members of St Joseph's Primary School must adhere to the simple rules of being:

**'Ready, Respectful and Safe.'**

## Expectations of Adults

Relationships are central and essential. Positive behaviour must be recognised sincerely and consistently. Our aim is that children are praised publicly and, as much as possible, reminded in private.

### Everyone, everywhere!

Every member of staff at St Joseph's is expected to deliberately and persistently notice children doing the right thing, and praise them for it. This applies to the Senior Leaders, the site manager, the kitchen team, the administrators, the teachers, the support staff... **everyone**. This applies in the classroom, the lunch hall, corridors, the playground, on trips... **everywhere!**

Our rules	Visible consistencies, visible kindness	Excellence recognition
1. <b>Be Ready</b> 2. <b>Be Respectful</b> 3. <b>Be Safe</b>	1. <b>Greeting and welcoming the children</b> into a calm, ready school and classroom. Gate, classroom door or playground - we will be on time, ready and welcoming. 2. <b>First attention going to children doing the right thing</b> 3. <b>Picking up</b> on children who are not yet ready, respectful and/or safe... <b>following through</b> to support them to do better. 4. <b>Accompanying children</b> at transition points. Expecting, praising and modelling <b>expectations</b> at all times! 5. <b>Praising in public, reminding in private</b> , as far as possible. 6. <b>Consistent language and behaviour scripts.</b> 7. <b>Deliberate attention and interest to build relationships.</b> If eating lunch with the children or playing with them outside, talking, listening and taking an interest.	1. Non-verbal, verbal or written praise 2. Recognition on class board 3. Praise to parent or carer at pick-up 4. Phone call/message /postcard home 5. Show work to another adult 6. Awards in celebration assemblies 7. Visit to SLT and headteacher for recognition and headteacher award

### How do adults teach and promote positive behaviour at St Joseph's?

All school adults must strive to know the children extremely well and to relentlessly develop positive relationships and mutual respect with all of the children and adults in the school community. This requires deliberate engagement with children to ensure they feel valued. It enables adults to follow up on negative behaviour with genuine care. It's important that families work together with school staff, reinforcing the same messages, and showing the same respect for our rules and staff.

We tell parents and carers about progress and achievement academically, socially and with behaviour; we do this regularly and rigorously. This might be a quick chat at the classroom door, a phone call home, or a postcard with a written note. Again, any member of staff can and should be part of this. We know that the children want school staff who are fair, consistent, kind, and who show unconditional care and compassion. Each lesson is a fresh start.

## What is excellence recognition?

The use of praise and positive encouragement is the best way to promote positive behaviour and at St Joseph's we believe that we get more of what we pay attention to! Praise should be specific and the child should always know why they are being praised e.g. 'Excellent effort with your writing today! That is really above and beyond!' NOT just 'Good boy.' This helps to foster a growth-mindset where children are praised for their effort and progress.

## Phase Leaders

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EYFS - Mrs. Stennett

Year 1, Year 2 and Year 3 – Mrs. Forbister

Year 4, Year 5 and Year 6 – Miss Forbister

Phase Leaders are not expected to deal with behaviour referrals in isolation. Rather they are to stand alongside colleagues to support, guide, model and show a unified consistency to the learners.

### Phase leaders will:

- Be a visible presence around school to encourage appropriate conduct
- Support staff in returning learners to learning by supporting staff in conversations
- Regularly celebrate staff and learners whose efforts go above and beyond expectations
- Encourage use of 'relentless routines', Postcards home, text messages and Positive Phone Calls
- Ensure staff training needs are identified and targeted
- Make sure that the 'restorative conversations' are completed

## Headteacher

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The Headteacher has the sole legal authority to suspend or permanently exclude a pupil. Governors are responsible for reviewing exclusions and ensuring compliance with statutory guidance.

Senior leaders are not expected to deal with behaviour referrals in isolation. Rather they are to stand alongside colleagues to support, guide, model and show a unified consistency to the learners.

### Senior leaders will:

- Take time to welcome children and family members at the start of the day
- Be a visible presence around the site and especially at transition times
- Celebrate staff, leaders and learners whose effort goes above and beyond expectations
- Regularly share good practice
- Support phase leaders in managing learners with more complex or entrenched negative behaviours
- Use behaviour data (recorded from class, phase logs and on CPOMS) to target and assess school wide behaviour policy and practice
- Regularly review provision for learners who fall beyond the range of written policies

treated as an individual, in accordance with our school Mission Statement:

“A place where we love Jesus, love one another, love learning and love life.”

This can only be achieved through mutual trust and support, through this policy, associated policies and acceptance of sanctions and rewards. Everyone in our school needs praise, success, recognition and knowledge that they are loved as children of God and that Christ is at the centre of everything we do.

Children learn best when they feel safe, secure and happy. In our school, we strive for warmth, mutual respect and clear boundaries for behaviour. Our School Rules provide clear guidance and our day- to- day methods are underpinned with strategies to motivate children to develop their self-control and consideration of others.

## Learning Behaviour

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Learning Behaviour emphasises the crucial link between the way children learn and their social knowledge and behaviour. The focus of learning behaviour is establishing positive relationships across three elements of self, others and curriculum;

Relationship with self – A pupil who does not feel confident as a learner or a view that they cannot succeed will be more likely to challenge learning or be more inclined to present unwanted behaviour.

Relationship with others – All behaviour needs to be understood as behaviour in context. Behaviour by pupils is triggered as much by their interactions with others as by factors internal to the child.

Relationship with the curriculum – Pupil behaviour and curriculum progress are inextricably linked. Teachers who promote a sense of meaningful curriculum progress in learning for each pupil will be more likely to create a positive behavioural environment.

Learning behaviour applies to teachers and adults as much as it does to children. Children are at the heart of everything we do; our approach is based upon recognising and praising good behaviour in order to reduce negative behaviour.

### How we teach positive behaviour and our wellbeing curriculum

Developing emotional literacy through our Personal Development curriculum goes hand in hand with achieving positive behaviour at St Joseph's. Each week we teach Personal Development Lessons, which include RSE with the aim not only to teach children strategies to support wellbeing and happiness but also to teach the expected behaviours, respect and empathy in order to learn and function in society. These are the core values that underpin successful peer relationships and exceptional learning attitudes.

We aim that all children should be taught how:

- to maintain positive relationships with each other and adults;

- to build a happy life;
- to develop emotional literacy so they can label and recognise different emotions;
- to use strategies to regulate their emotions;
- to have positive learning behaviours which allow them and others to learn and make progress;
- to respect other people, their rights, property, beliefs and feelings... to respect difference;
- to be assertive, express their views and feelings and be constructive... but always be respectful; and
- to resolve disagreements peacefully.

The school has a curriculum for Personal Development and RSE designed to progress logically as children move through the school. The yearly overview of work will be adapted by class teachers to meet the needs of children with SEND wherever necessary, ensuring every child can access this important aspect of primary school at developmentally appropriate levels.

At St Joseph's, our curriculum is inter-linked, broad and deep; Personal Development is no exception. Whether it be Year 6 children buddying with Reception children at lunchtimes, litter-picking in the local area, or writing to politicians as empowered changemakers, through every strand of school life, we aim to promote the spiritual, moral and cultural development of every child to prepare them for the opportunities, responsibilities and challenges that life offers.

## Positive Strategies

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### Recognition Boards

Every classroom has a clearly displayed recognition board - the recognition board is designed for positive praise, reinforcing the behaviours and actions expected in the classroom. It is a whole school initiative, but each class makes it personal to their classroom. By the end of the week every child must have been recognised on the board for positive behaviours.

### Rewards

We aim to show first attention to best conduct. Good behaviour is consistently recognised and rewarded. The attention given to good behaviour is just as significant as that given to unacceptable behaviour. Children are taught the school rules with a full understanding of why they are necessary – for following them diligently, children are rewarded in a variety of ways.

### House Point System

Pupils are awarded House points for a positive attitude towards school. House Points are collected by the children and they are counted each week. At the end of the half term the house group with the most points receives a treat.

## Awards

Each teacher will nominate a child who will be recognised and rewarded during celebration assembly for Catholic Values. For individuals who have demonstrated exceptional behaviour/effort during the week and gone 'over and above' what is expected, they will be awarded a 'Special Award' from the Head Boy and Head Girl. An additional certificate will be awarded each week. A star award will be awarded for other areas of the curriculum.



Other

This award is linked to Catholic values, the mission from the weekly 'Celebration of the

This award is to be awarded weekly for any subject area.

***If as a subject lead, you would like the star***

This award is to be used by the Head Boy or Head Girl– this does not have to be weekly but at least every other week – this can be for anything that they have noted around school

Systems include:

Postcards, text messages or phone calls home and stickers. Headteacher awards.

## Children who need more support to be ready, respectful and safe

Our whole school approach to positive behaviour and wellbeing is designed to create a calm, caring culture which enables children with SEND to learn, succeed and feel they belong. St Joseph's is an inclusive school and we are all the richer for our diverse children.

Different children find different aspects of school a challenge. Some children will need adaptations of what 'Ready, Respectful and Safe' looks like. For example, a child may not be able to maintain eye-contact, but could show they are ready by having a whiteboard and pen in their hands. They may therefore have simple adaptations (this is shown in their Reasonable Adjustments Behaviour Plan), no less rigorous than our rules, enabling them to be successfully ready, respectful and safe. Plans are developed by class teachers, the SENDCo and shared with families and the child. They may include alternative rewards, timetables or provision to reinforce positive behaviour and self-regulation. They may also detail signs and triggers of negative behaviour, and strategies that help the child to succeed.

Examples of reasonable adjustments we make at our school for children who struggle with our rules or whose SEND impact on their capacity to meet age-expected positive behaviour range from training staff in understanding autism, developing trauma informed practice, making seating plans, changing line-orders to planning movement breaks. Some children may receive additional support at playtimes, work to a partially alternative timetable or access a quiet area in school to work. We use a graduated approach to assess, plan, deliver and then review the impact of the support being provided, and work with families using our 'best endeavours' (Children and Families Act 2014) to:

- meet the needs of those with SEND (Children and Families Act 2014);

- take such steps as is reasonable to avoid any substantial disadvantage to a disabled pupil caused by our behaviour policy or practices (Equality Act 2010);
- secure the provision set out in Education, Health and Care plans; and
- enable all children to progress from their starting points academically, socially, emotionally and behaviourally.

## Beyond the School Gate

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The school is committed to ensuring our children act as positive ambassadors for themselves and for St Joseph's and, crucially, **the same behaviour expectations for children on the school premises apply to off-site behaviour.** Our policy covers any negative behaviour when children are: taking part in a school-organised or school-related activity, travelling to or from school, wearing school T-shirts for team events, in some way identifiable as a child from our school, posing a threat to another children or member of the public, or likely to adversely affect the school's reputation.

We therefore expect the following:

- Positive behaviour to and from school, on educational visits or during learning opportunities in other schools
- Positive behaviour which fosters good relationships with other children, staff, volunteers or members of the public, and which does not threaten their health, safety or welfare

The Headteacher reserve the right to notify the police if these expectations are seriously breached. If the behaviour is criminal or causes threat to a member of the public, the police could be informed.

We hold school staff to the same high standards and outline this in the staff code of conduct.

## How does our School respond to negative behavior?

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Adults in school have the responsibility to regulate their own emotions, our body language and our tone of voice. Nothing is gained by being verbally aggressive, or showing children a lack of control. Reactions to negative behaviour should be non-emotional, and given discreetly where possible to protect the dignity of the child and the adult. In order to ensure a consistent approach in what could be a challenging situation, we use behaviour scripts - consistent prompts which focus on redirecting the behaviour and keeping words to a purposeful minimum.

There must always be certainty that any member of staff will follow up on negative behaviour themselves with full support from their class team and senior leaders.

### Reporting and recording negative behaviour

The language we use to describe negative behaviour must be **to the point and factual**, including actions taken and consequences wherever possible. This is consistent when verbally describing behaviour to colleagues who need to know about an incident, to parents and carers, and in our CPOMs logs (Child Protection Online Monitoring). **We do not use emotionally-loaded or judgmental words** (children’s behaviour is never described as ‘disgusting’ or ‘terrible’) and **we are specific, not vague** (we don’t use words like ‘attacked’, and instead we say exactly what happened e.g. ‘the child pinched XXX on the arm.’). We also do not humiliate or shame children, families or school adults when describing behaviour. We are **factual, fair and respectful** at all times.

At St Joseph’s Primary, we use a secure system called CPOMs to record any concerns relating to any child. These can range from playground injuries, to safeguarding concerns, and they include instances of negative behaviour. Whichever adult is present when an incident occurs and/or is the main adult managing the behaviour, has responsibility to record what happened on CPOMs as soon as is practical, unless another teacher or member of the senior leadership team says that they have enough information to do so. These logs allow us to see behaviour patterns and to record concerns in a factual and accurate way so that additional support can be targeted appropriately. All members of staff are trained in how to use the CPOMs system.

### Stages of Behaviour System

At our school we use a system of stages to ensure a consistent approach to negative behaviour. **We believe it is not the severity of the sanction, it’s the certainty that this follow up will take place that is important.** Throughout the stages, adults will remain calm and use behaviour scripts which redirect behaviour to be positive and ready, respectful and safe to learn. The tone of voice and the way the adult structures redirection so that it is aimed at the behaviour, not the child, is essential. Adults will try to avoid describing the child’s behaviour to another adult in front of the child. Other adults will support quietly and calmly if necessary, for example, offering a seat at another table for the child.

The stages system is cumulative within a lesson/session but is important that everyone also has a fresh start each lesson. It is always the aim that a child will make good choices and have a successful lesson or play time. When this happens, it will be recognised and praised.

If a child is given time out or reaches the repair and restore stage (shown below), this must be recorded on the class log and phase Leaders log (CPOMs if the child is being monitored for any reason) and parents should be informed at the end of the school day by the class teacher. As far as possible this will be communicated to parents discreetly. Language such as a ‘bad day’ should not be used; instead, be factual about needing to discuss a time out or repair that took place. If a child is repeatedly reaching the reminder step, even if behaviour is subsequently improved for a short time, teachers will discuss this pattern of behaviour with parents and carers to work together to support the child’s behaviour.

Stages System	
Stages	Example

<p><b>1. Drive by</b> This is gentle reminder of expected behaviour</p>	<p>Standing next to a child, pausing mid-sentence, gently handing them a book, or placing a hand on the table are all examples of a nudge to encourage positive behaviour. It may also be a verbal nudge. For example, 'Let's see eyes on me and ready to learn like this morning.'</p>
<p><b>2. Reminder</b> A direct reminder of expected behaviour</p>	<p>'I notice that you're talking when I'm talking. This is a <b>reminder</b> that we need to be ready and respectful. Please listen and stop talking. Thank you.'</p>
<p><b>3. Caution – W1</b> A caution to either follow an instruction or discuss behaviour</p>	<p>W1 moved from the green zone into the yellow zone, the child has a chance to correct their behaviour and move back to the green zone without further discussion. <b>If a child repeatedly receives W1's then this is to be addressed by the class teacher and phase lead.</b></p> <p>'I notice you have chosen to keep talking and not to do your work. This is a <b>warning.</b>' Do you remember that yesterday you were completely focused and did brilliantly in our English lesson? That is what I need to see today. If you continue to choose to break the rules by ____, you will need to stay with me during your break or lunch time to discuss.'</p>
<p><b>4. W2</b> Conversation with adult about expected behaviour (restorative discussion during child's time)</p>	<p>Second verbal warning moved from the yellow zone to the amber zone. <b>The class teacher must keep a record of all W2's issued.</b> The child has a chance to correct their behaviour and move back into the green zone. Persistent W2 offenders will be reports to the phase Lead. Behaviour Logs will be monitored by the child well being Lead and Headteacher.</p> <p>At this point the child will be told to take time out to stop, think, and reflect on how they can improve their behaviour. They may be asked to move to another area at this point to allow this to happen. This will always be followed by time with the adult after the lesson, to have a mini-restorative conversation and to provide time to finish work, or tidy up etc. <i>'I have noticed you chose to _____.</i> <i>You are breaking the school rule of _____.</i> <i>You are choosing to miss your own time to discuss your behaviour with me</i> <i>Thank you. After the lesson, you will need to stay with me to talk and repair.'</i></p>
<p><b>5. W3 – moved to the red zone - Phase Leader Sanction.</b></p>	<p>If a child continues with negative behaviour following a W2 and a short <b>restorative conversation.</b> Following the issuing of a W3 the staff member will report the incident to the phase lead and ensure they include all relevant details which have led to the W3 being issued if it has been an accumulation of incidents. This reporting must not take place during lesson time. At the end of the session, the class teacher will discuss the child's behaviour and how it has impacted others. Parents/carers informed by class teacher when child has received a W3 either by seeing them on the yard or via a phone call home if appropriate.</p> <p>If poor behaviour continues and child has received a W3 three times within a half term then a phone call home is needed by the phase lead to parents to report on behaviour. The child will be issued with a white report card.</p> <p>Once a child has been placed upon report and if the behaviour is not improving quickly enough a decision will be made by the SLT that the child may miss an activity they are motivated by i.e. if they have been selected for a sports team, a particular playtime activity or a school trip. The class teacher can recommend to the SLT that this action might be used, in virtually all cases; it can take place if the child is on report however extreme behaviour could be result in such sanctions being used without the children being on report.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Phase lead will log all the W3 on their behaviour logs.</b></p>

### Check in cards

These are used to manage low level behaviour concerns to ensure behaviour remains on track throughout the day. These are monitored daily by the phase lead/ wellbeing lead. Escalations of behaviour will lead to a formal report card.

## Report Cards

Report cards issued to children have four different colours in-line with the classroom behaviour chart:

- **White – basic report- parents will receive a phone-call home from the class teacher.**
- **Yellow – parents will be invited into school for a meeting with class teacher and key stage lead.**
- **Orange – parents will be invited into school for a meeting with well-being lead and Head of school.**
- **Red – parents will be invited into school for a meeting with behaviour supervisor, key stage lead and head teacher.**

If a child is issued with a report card, their behaviour will be closely monitored throughout each lesson and recorded appropriately. A white report is the first level and the child will be required to check in at the end of the day with the HT to ensure their behaviour is on track. If there is no significant improvement in behaviour or the behaviour deteriorates, the report card will then be reviewed and replaced by a yellow report card. This means that a child will have check in twice a day with the behaviour supervisor to monitor and discuss the report card. If more than 2 W1s or a W2/3 is issued within the same day, the child will be given time out i.e. miss one break time.

An orange report requires a child to check in with the Head of School every break time, 2 or more W1 sanctions per day or any W2/3s issued whilst on this report will result in a loss of privileges for that day – e.g. time out during break times and lunch times.

Red report is the final report that can be issued. Whilst on this report a child will be removed from all privileges unless we see a significant change in their behaviour.

If the behaviour is extreme, the phase lead consults with Wellbeing lead/SLT and a formal meeting with parents may arranged to decide next steps. In these cases, a standard letter will be sent following the meeting to outline the key discussion points and actions that the school, parents and child can take to improve the behaviour. This letter will be uploaded onto CPOMs. Persistent Warnings – sent to Head teacher/ SLT discussion.

1. Time out under supervision during break times.
2. Internal exclusions within another class. The child would be dropped off at the school entrance.
3. A day away from school community with HT-no mixing with peers at all.
4. Fixed term suspension
5. Exclusion (permanent)

## **How does the school respond to serious negative behavior?**

There is some behaviour which by-passes the stages system because it is sufficiently serious. This behaviour will be managed with no warnings or stages, and senior leaders should be informed straight away. This behaviour includes:

- bullying/racism/sexism/homophobia or discriminatory language against other protected characteristics\*

- swearing or obscene language
- physical violence or intention to physically harm
- vandalism (school property or that of other children) / stealing
- throwing objects with the intention of hurting others or damaging property
- serious challenge to authority of any member of staff/arguing with a member of staff/verbal abuse to staff
- refusing to follow instructions when the stages system has been followed. For example, refusing to have time-out or go with a member of staff to have a restorative conversation.

\*Protected characteristics are: *age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.*

### **What happens if a child is dysregulated?**

*Dysregulation = a state of high emotion such as anger or sadness. This may cause behaviours such as shouting, running away or violence (to self or others) or conversely, 'shutting down' and refusing to speak or move.*

We always try to be pre-emptive of children reaching this point and we look for 'triggers' and 'signs' that a child may not be managing at a moment in time. SEND plans and reasonable adjustments to the behaviour system that are co-constructed with the SENCO record individual children's triggers and signs, as well as what helps to regulate them.

If a child is dysregulated, **our first priority will always be to keep all children and adults safe.** School staff may need to ask a child or positively handle a child in order to move them to a safe, calm space. We do not isolate or seclude children, but we do withdraw dysregulated children to support them in calming down. When needed, a member of SLT, a senior teacher, will assist with this. However, all our staff are trained to de-escalate such situations and are empowered to do so. All staff at St Joseph's Primary School are appropriately trained to respond to the social, emotional and behavioural needs of children in their care. Our duty of care includes a requirement to intervene as appropriate in order to prevent pupils from:

- Self-harming
- Causing injury to others
- Damaging property
- Prevent a pupil from leaving the premises, where allowing them to leave would risk their safety
- Any behaviour prejudicial to the maintenance of good order and discipline within school, or among any of its pupils

To prevent serious incidence of the above, it may be necessary for staff to physically intervene to ensure the best outcome. Staff will always use known de-escalation strategies. However, in extreme circumstances, as a last resort to keep everyone safe, adults may need to intervene and take control of a student's behaviour using necessary and proportionate restraint.

**All members of school staff have legal power to use reasonable force to restrain a child where it is deemed necessary, proportionate and reasonable to ensure the safety of the child displaying the behaviour or other pupils and staff.**

We know that a dysregulated adult (in a state of high emotion such as anger) cannot regulate a dysregulated child. All staff will remain calm and professional, and do their best to stay with the child, following through the process of calming and then ultimately using a restorative approach (see below). However, sometimes the adult with the dysregulated child is not the best person to remain with them. It may be that they need to teach the rest of the class, or that the child is particularly angry with them. Senior Leaders will support members of staff to manage particularly challenging behaviour. At our school we always ask, who is the best person for this moment? The best person to sit with a child quietly may not be the most senior person.

Members of staff will ask, 'help needed?' or say 'help available' and work together until the situation is calm.

We know that the average time for a child to self- or co-regulate again is 40 minutes, with some children taking a lot longer. It is only when a child is regulated, that restorative conversations and consequences can be established.

At least 95% of managing negative behaviour does not require physical contact, in a small minority of cases it will be safest for everyone, including the child concerned, to use positive handling. In an even smaller minority of cases, reasonable force will be used in order to safeguard the child and others (see appendix 3 for positive handling and reasonable force).

### **Restorative conversations to repair serious negative behaviour**

Restorative conversations can be conducted by any member of school staff, especially any adult who was there at the time of the incident. However, senior leaders and class teachers must be informed of what has happened, and can support with restorative conversations and consequence setting.

Although there will always be a structure for the child to explain their behaviour if they are able to do so, the main points of a restorative conversations will be outlining the facts of the behaviour, how it breaks our rules, and the consequence. Executive headteacher, head of school and senior leaders will consider which consequence is proportionate and best suited to the situation. Examples of consequences for serious behaviour breaches may be:

- *Not being on the playground at the same time as other children for \_days/playtimes until we rebuild trust that they can be ready, respectful and safe.*
- *Working outside the classroom/ in another supervised room for a set time while we repair the trust that they can be ready, respectful and safe.*
- *Being withdrawn from ( ) within school or being suspended from school for a fixed time while we repair the trust that they can be ready, respectful and safe.*
- *Exclusion as outlined below.*

Adults will always be clear, calm and polite, and will emphasise that even though this behaviour is unacceptable, we still care about the child and we want to help them to be ready, respectful and safe so we can include them in our school. During this conversation, it may be that the adult notices the child becoming dysregulated again so they may end the conversation at any point but must follow up later, perhaps with parents and carers present. Children may be unhappy with the consequence or argue with the adult, but the adults will reassure the child that we want to help them to progress with their behaviour. It is essential that we communicate that we want to work together with the child and their parents and carers, so we will then explain what has happened to parents and carers in the same, polite, calm manner, if they haven't already sat in with the child during this conversation.

## What about the others who are affected by the behaviour?

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Once the children involved in the incident are safe and calm, **children and adults who have been negatively impacted** in this behaviour will be **reassured, listened to and cared for as a priority**. It is of the utmost importance that they should feel safe and happy at school. They should be informed that this behaviour is not acceptable at our school and that there will be fair consequences for the child who impacted them. Their parents and carers will always be told what happened towards the end or at the end of the day in person or on the phone.

### Managing serious incidents on the playground

Children can become dysregulated at playtimes, when the social skills and self-regulation needed to play team games, for example, are too difficult. Just as in lessons, all adults are expected to pre-empt dysregulation and carry out stages system (Drive by, reminder, W1, W2, W3). If there is behaviour which is more serious and by-passes the stages system at playtime or lunchtime the following script is used:

- ✓ STOP
- ✓ I CAN HELP YOU
- ✓ LET'S GO (to a calmer space/inside)

Adults will adopt open body language, stand at a respectful distance from the child and remain calm. In some instances, adults may be required to use positive handling techniques to keep children safe. The child can then be guided to a place where they will be able to calm down. If a child refuses these instructions, other members of staff can be called upon to come to assist, including senior leaders, using the phrase 'help needed'. The aim and priority will be to keep the child and others safe, and to de-escalate the behaviour positively. Time should then be given to calm down and regulate before expecting the child to have a restorative conversation to explain what happened. Adults will not jump to conclusions about what was happening and will follow the restorative approach in this policy.

## The Restorative Approach

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St Joseph's has a restorative approach to behaviour management. Restorative practice at St Joseph's means having extremely high expectations of behaviour, always picking up on behaviour which does not meet these high expectations, and teaching how behaviour can be changed and relationships restored. When a child does not behave in a way that means they are ready, respectful and/or safe, this will always be followed up on, and consequences or 'impositions' will sometimes follow, even if these do not occur in public.

## What are the principles of the restorative approach?

- Importance of developing and maintaining positive relationships
- Taking responsibility for one's own actions and their impact on others
- Respect for the views and feelings of others
- Fairness
- Repairing and resolving situations where something has gone wrong
- Learning how choices could be more positive in future

The skills being nurtured in this approach are emotional expression and literacy, self-reflection, problem solving, listening, empathy and self-control.

Restorative conversations are never held when the child is emotionally dysregulated. Dysregulation may look like a child who is very angry, violent, running away or shut down and refusing to move or speak. At St Joseph's, we aim to pre-empt and help regulate children before they get to this point. However, if a child does become dysregulated, we give them the time and space to safely calm down, secure in the knowledge we will *always* have a restorative conversation to follow-up from this. This may mean that a child seems to be calmly playing with construction equipment or colouring in, having just had an incident of very negative behaviour. At St Joseph's adults agree that this is part of the self-regulation process and that restorative conversations and consequences will always follow when the child is calm.

### Key questions in restorative conversations

Between two and five questions is usually enough to have a productive restorative conversation. Our teaching team choose from these questions to best fit the situation. For younger children, key questions are suggested in bold.

**1. What happened? What were you thinking at the time (and how were you feeling)?**

2. What have you thought since? How did this make people feel?

**3. Who has been affected?**

4. How have they been affected?

**5. What should we do to put things right?**

6. How can we do things differently in future?

### Consequences

Most children will never need more than a reminder or warning but for some, further consequences must be employed. Consequences that are unfair, inconsistent or really unpleasant tend to be counterproductive and are not in keeping with our policy. They should always aim to repair the damage caused and should never be merely time-wasting. (e.g. letters to apologise rather than copying lines, pay-back time to catch up with missed work rather than 'missed playtime'). The severity

of the consequence should always be kept to a minimum; its certainty is what's important.

## Suspensions and Exclusions

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Suspensions and Exclusions are very serious and we hope to avoid them by home and school working together in all the ways outlined in this policy. On rare occasions the Headteacher may decide that a formal process should be activated to withdraw a child from:

- imminent and specific school activities or trips (internal suspension)
- the school temporarily (a suspension)
- the school permanently (an exclusion)

The decision to suspend or exclude a child is at the discretion of the Headteacher. St Joseph's is an inclusive school and we work hard to develop strategies to include all children. However, in extreme cases, the school will make suspensions or a permanent exclusion to maintain the health and safety of all our community. The school follows the guidance by the Department for Education. The standard guidance can be found in the following document- [Suspension and permanent exclusion guidance September 2023 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

Suspensions and permanent exclusions will only be used in response to serious breaches of the school behaviour policy and where allowing the pupil to remain in school would seriously harm the education or welfare of the pupil or others.

- Notification Duties: The Headteacher must notify parents and the Local Authority immediately for permanent exclusions and for suspensions exceeding five school days in a term.
- Education Provision: For suspensions, alternative provision must begin no later than the sixth school day of the suspension.
- Governor Review Timelines: Governors must meet within 6 to 15 school days depending on the length and nature of the exclusion, as per DfE guidance.
- Appeals: Parents have the right to request an Independent Review Panel for permanent exclusions, as outlined in statutory guidance.

We aim to include children in every school activity, to make all reasonable adjustments to do so. However, on rare occasions, the Headteacher may judge a child's pattern of behaviour to be unsafe during specific school activities such as team sports or residential trips, or for parts of the school day, such as lunchtimes. We would make this judgement in the weeks and days preceding it, always supporting and expecting behaviour improvement, and communicating with parents and careers. The Headteacher reserve the right to decide on an **internal suspension**, when we withdraw a child from a school activity or trip, if we feel the risk to the child and others is too great at that time. We may also decide to withdraw a child from a school activity following one very severe incident of poor behaviour, aiming for such decisions to be proportionate and logical. We will explain the reasons for an internal suspension to parents and carers, and the child where and when appropriate. The purposes of a suspension are:

- to signal to all involved an ultimate boundary/limit to behaviour that can be accepted;
- to signal to all involved the severity of the incident;
- to signal that the child's current behaviour puts them at risk of exclusion;
- to give everyone involved time to think, reflect and gain perspective on what happened;
- to give the school time to improve their plan of support for the child; and
- to act as a 'reset' so that we can work together to improve behaviour afterwards.

**Suspensions** will usually only take place when there is frequent serious negative behaviour which is not improving as a result of the strategies set out in this policy, and/or when the learning, wellbeing and/or safety of others is seriously hindered. Very occasionally, a behaviour incident may be serious enough to warrant an immediate **suspension** or **exclusion** in and of itself. Some examples of this are:

- Physical assault against another child or an adult
- Verbal abuse or threatening behaviour against another child or an adult
- Use, or threat of use, of an offensive weapon or prohibited item that has been prohibited by a school's behaviour policy
- Bullying
- Racist abuse
- Abuse against sexual orientation or gender
- Abuse relating to disability
- An incident of extreme seriousness has occurred and all parties need a short period to consider the best course of action.

At the time of a suspension, the children and parents and carers will be informed verbally and in writing. The reasons for the exclusion will be explained, provision for the child's education will be arranged starting the next school day, and the parents, carers and child will be invited to a **reintegration meeting**.

#### Reintegration after a suspension

We will support pupils to reintegrate successfully back into school life and full-time education following a suspension. A reintegration meeting will take place before or at the beginning of the pupil's return to school. During the reintegration meeting, the school will communicate to the pupil that they are valued, and their previous behaviour should not be seen as an obstacle to future success. This meeting should include the pupil's parents.

**Permanent exclusions** are a last resort, and the school will endeavour to work with the family to complete a managed transfer to a more suitable setting. In all instances, what is best for the child will be at the heart of the decision-making process, balanced with the duty of care to other children and members of staff.

Any type of exclusion is made known to our Governors (we will inform the Chair of Governors prior to a possible exclusion) and it is recorded in the child's file, which goes on to secondary school. Behaviour Support from the behaviour team may be sought before or after a suspension. Parents have the right to appeal against an exclusion.

Accordingly, the school will follow DFE guidance and ensure that the following serious incidents and relevant letters and documentation are formally recorded:

- Fixed Term Exclusions and
- Permanent Exclusions
- Bullying Incidents
- Racist Incident

# Governors

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It is the responsibility of the Governing Body to monitor exclusions and instances of bullying, racism, sexism and sexual harassment (see part 5 of [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)), homophobia and other discriminatory behaviour against protected characteristics. They will also ensure that this policy is administered fairly and consistently. The co-headteachers will report to the Governing Body and meet with the safeguarding link governor on a half-termly basis, and this policy is revised on an annual basis. The Governing Body and Pupils, Parents and Community Committee is responsible for reviewing and approving the written statement of behaviour principles; reviewing this behaviour policy in conjunction with the Headteacher; monitoring the policy's effectiveness; and holding the Headteacher to account for its implementation.

There is a Governing Body exclusion panel to review permanent exclusions and the Governing Body has a duty to consider parents' representations about a suspension or permanent exclusion. The requirements on a governing board to consider the reinstatement of a suspended or permanently excluded pupil depend upon a number of factors, laid out on p.38 of the [DfE statutory guidance on suspensions and exclusions](#).

## What do we expect from families, parents and carers?

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We place great importance on good communication with families, having 'open doors' and being approachable to celebrate or share concerns together. We share our school email addresses to enable parents and carers to contact us if they are not able to call in person; we expect that this high level of access and trust is never abused. To work together in the best interest for each child, we have clear expectations of families, parents and carers.

### How can parents and carers be ready, respectful and safe?

This is not an exhaustive list, but outlines the main ways that parents and carers can follow and support our behaviour policy, help their children to have positive behaviour, and therefore put their children in the best position to learn and thrive.

#### Ready

Parents and carers should:

- get their children to school on time
- make sure children have enough sleep and are well-rested
- ensure their children eat breakfast and drink enough water
- check their children have their water bottles (clean and with fresh water) and are dressed for the weather
- have their book bag - reading with and to their child at home is crucial!
- read the newsletters and talk to their children about what's happening at school
- have had time to play, talk and relax at home.

#### Respectful

Parents and carers should:

- assume that their children are constantly learning from them, so behave in a patient, respectful manner to everyone in our community, being positive behaviour role models.
- speak positively and respectfully about school, staff and other children when at home, and be respectful to them at school.
- speak privately with the class teacher if they have any concerns or if they are unhappy with something related to their child's time at school.
- trust their child, listen to their child... and know that they have one unique perspective which may be emotionally amplified, particularly at the end of a long day. Children may just need parents and carers to listen. School staff always want to know if children are unhappy about something at school, and they can often add to this information, providing the 'bigger picture' they have of the whole class and school.
- react calmly and proportionately if your child raises a problem they have at school. This teaches them how to behave when things are difficult. Ask how they think you can solve the problem themselves, with you and/or with school adults.
- think about the impact on school staff before emailing, particularly late at night or over weekends. It is usually best to arrange a meeting or phone call.
- remember what we all have in common: that we care about your child and want to see them enjoy and succeed at school.

## Safe

Parents and carers should:

- make sure their children are safe coming to school, for example, when riding a bike or crossing roads. Children in Nursery and Reception must always be dropped off and collected from classrooms.
- make sure their children follow our rules when they are with you in school or on a trip.
- ensure their children have the right PE kit and swimming kit to do sport safely.
- ensure children's shoes enable running, jumping and climbing on the playground.
- ensure they keep their children safe on the internet and mobile devices, seeking help and advice from school if needed.
- monitor screen time, try to avoid screens in bedrooms and safeguard against violence or scary/upsetting scenes on screen.
- talk to school adults if they are concerned about their child's safety in any way, so we can work together.

## Use of reasonable force

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At St Joseph's we follow the advice given in the following guidance:

**DFE Use of reasonable force advice for headteachers, staff and governing bodies July 2013**

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/444051/Use\\_of\\_reasonable\\_force\\_advice\\_Reviewed\\_July\\_2015.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/444051/Use_of_reasonable_force_advice_Reviewed_July_2015.pdf)

## Physical restraint

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Staff at St Joseph's follow the most up to date guidance in the event of having to use reasonable force to restrain a child. All staff involved in positive handling must receive accredited training (e.g., Team Teach) with annual refreshers, and all incidents must be recorded and reported. **DFE Use of reasonable force advice for headteachers, staff and governing bodies July 2013**

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/444051/Use\\_of\\_reasonable\\_force\\_advice\\_Reviewed\\_July\\_2015.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/444051/Use_of_reasonable_force_advice_Reviewed_July_2015.pdf)

## Power to search Pupils

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The Headteacher and Governing Body follow the most up to date Government advice on searching pupils: **DFE Searching, screening and confiscation Advice for headteachers, school staff and governing bodies January 2022**

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1091132/Searching\\_Screening\\_and\\_Confiscation\\_guidance\\_July\\_2022.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1091132/Searching_Screening_and_Confiscation_guidance_July_2022.pdf)

### Linked Policies and documents

- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Attendance Policy
- Safeguarding Policy
- SEND CoP [SEND Code of Practice January 2015.pdf \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1091132/SEND_Code_of_Practice_January_2015.pdf)

**Appendix 1: Reporting and Recording Pro-forma/ NOTE - CPOMS may be used**

St Joseph's Catholic Primary School – Record of physical intervention

**Date of incident: Time of incident:**

**Pupil Name: D.O.B:**

**Member(s) of staff involved:**

**Adult witnesses to restraint:**

**Pupil witnesses to restraint:**

**Outline of event leading to restraint – including other strategies tried and reasons for using Positive Handling rather than another strategy:**

**Outline of incident of physical intervention (including physical intervention method used):**

**Outcome of restraint:**

**Description of any injury(ies) sustained by injured pupil and any subsequent treatment:**

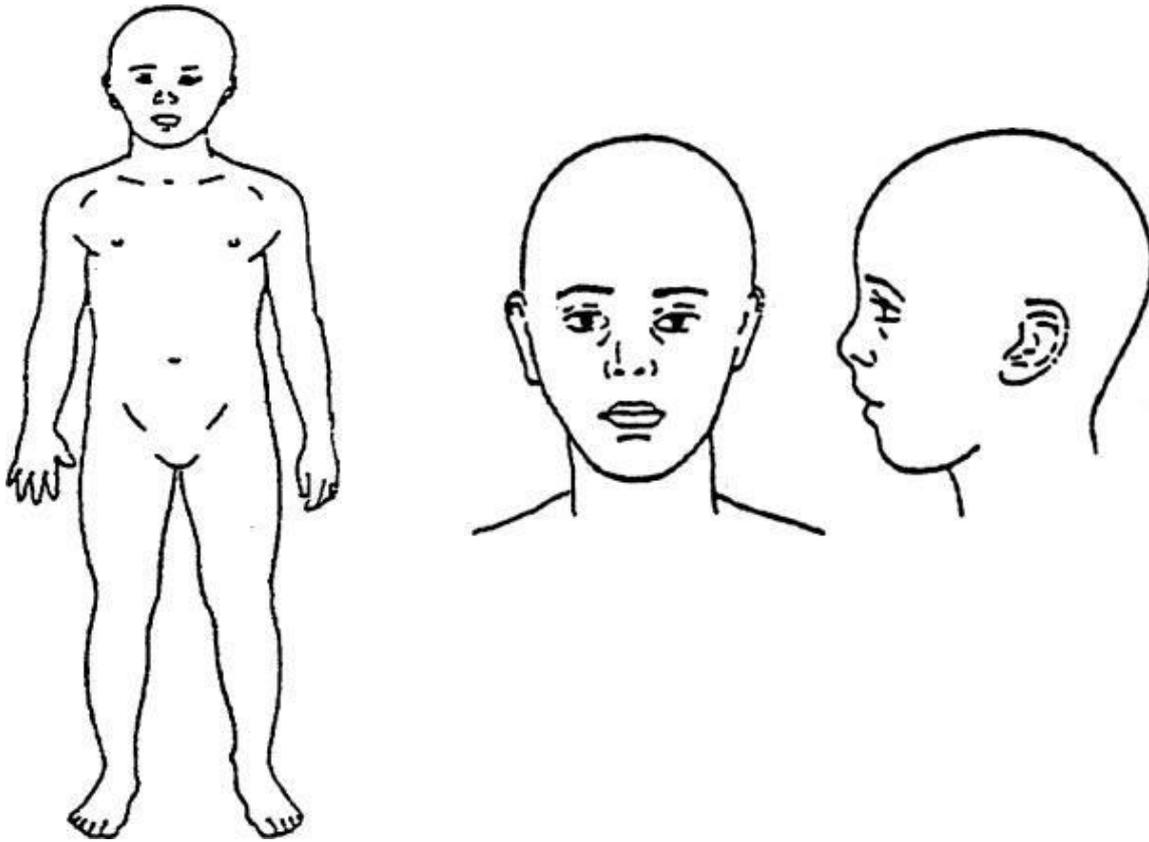
**Date parent/carer informed of incident: Time:**

**By whom informed:**

<b>Outline of parent/carer response:</b>	
<b>Signature of staff completing report:</b>	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Signature of Teacher-in-charge:</b>	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Signature of Head SMT member</b>	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Brief description of any subsequent inquiry/complaint or action:</b>	

**Appendix 2 Body Map (to be completed where injuries are sustained)**

<b>Child's Full Name</b>	<b>DOB</b>	<b>Date</b>



You need to...  
(speak to me at  
the side of the  
room) I need to  
see you... (follow  
the agreed  
routine).

I expect... (to see your table tidy in  
the next two minutes). I know you  
will... (help Kyra to clean the pen off  
her face).

Thank you for... (letting go of her hair, let's walk and talk).

I've heard what you said, now you  
must ... (move to your work station).

We will... (have a better day  
tomorrow!).

Do you remember when you... (did something  
brilliantly) ... that's the Keira I need now. I am not  
leaving... you can do this. You are going to be  
brilliant.

Jack it's not like you to...

What are the poor choices you could correct now?

## Appendix 4 - Positive Handling and Reasonable Force

There are circumstances when it is appropriate for any member of school staff to use reasonable force to safeguard children. The term 'reasonable force' covers the broad range of actions used by staff that involve a degree of physical contact to control the movement of or restrain children.

- 'Reasonable in the circumstances' means using no more force than is needed.
- Control means either passive physical contact, such as standing between children or blocking a children's path, or active physical contact such as leading a child by the arm out of a classroom.
- Restraint means to hold back physically or to bring a child under control. It is only used in extreme circumstances, for a short time, and very rarely at our school.
- School staff should always try to avoid acting in a way that might cause injury, but in very extreme cases it may not always be possible to avoid injuring the children, for example, restraining a child could result in a bruise.

The use of reasonable force is an absolute last resort. All the strategies set out in this policy are used to try to prevent a situation where reasonable force or positive handling is needed. However, the safety of the child, other children and adults are the top priority.

All members of school staff have a legal power to use reasonable force. This power applies to any member of staff at the school. It can also apply to people whom the Co-headteacher has temporarily put in charge of children such as unpaid volunteers or parents accompanying students on a school organised visit.

There are members of staff within school Team Teach trained to safely use **positive handling**. Members of staff with this training have developed expertise to de-escalate situations, pre-empt negative behaviour incidents, guide and escort children away from situations that are becoming unsafe or breaching the school's rules, or to use positive handling. **Positive handling means making physical contact with the child in order to safeguard them.** An example is an adult guiding a child by placing their hands on the child's upper arms to show them which way to move, and walking close beside the child. Positive handling is rarely used, is as gentle as possible and follows the rule of using no more force than needed in the circumstances.

In the unlikely event of a serious breach of behaviour the school can use reasonable force:

- when behaviour severely disrupts the learning of others and the child has refused to leave the classroom;
- to prevent a child from attacking a member of staff or another child, or to stop a fight in the playground; or
- when a child is at risk of harming themselves through physical outbursts.

The school cannot and will never use force as a punishment – it is always unlawful to use force as a punishment.

## Appendix 5 - Anti- Bullying - Advice for parents

If your child is being bullied:

- Take time to listen to your child and stay calm and acknowledge how they are feeling.
- Explain that bullying is unacceptable and that no one should have to put up with it. Promise to do all you can to stop it.
- Write down what your child has said. If it involves cyberbullying, keep any evidence of emails, texts or cyber-bullying.
- If appropriate, ask them if they think it is bullying or unkindness (the latter of which will also be managed at school). Is it several times on purpose?
- Encourage your child to talk to their teacher or someone at the school. If they are reluctant, reassure them that this is something the grown-ups at school need to know because it's their job to keep the children safe and happy.
- Never intervene with other children or parents, but let the school know, including the class teacher and head of school. The school will take any incident of bullying extremely seriously and will deal with it quickly to find out why it has happened and to prevent it happening again.
- Staff may not know about the bullying and will need to know what has happened and will discuss with parents and carers what action will be taken.
- If you are not satisfied with the response you get and any action taken, you should contact the class teacher or head of school with your concerns.
- You can call or go on the website of one of the organisations dedicated to supporting parents and carers with bullying. They will give you independent advice and support. For example, Parentline Plus on 0800 800 2222 or the Parents Anti-Bullying Helpline on 08451 205 204.

### What to do if your child is bullying someone else

It can be a shock to parents and carers that their child could be bullying another child in the school. There are many reasons why some children and young people bully others. Sometimes it's because<sup>25</sup> they are copying someone at school or elsewhere, being encouraged to bully, or that they have been a target of bullying themselves. It may be hard to spot although one sign could be that they come home with toys, food and other things that you have not bought for them. Children who bully others may also suffer from long lasting consequences and may continue with bullying behaviour into their adult lives. It is important that children receive help and the issues are dealt with straight away. You should:

- Talk with your child and explain why bullying is wrong
- Make an appointment to speak to their class teacher to talk about how the bullying can be dealt with.