



L.E.A.D. Academy Trust

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L.E.A.D. Academy Trust

Behaviour Policy

Policy/Procedure management log

Document name	Behaviour Policy
Date approved	Trust approval September 2025
Date issued	September 2025
Date of review	September 2026

Introduction

This policy sets out the legal framework, the definitions and our policy expectations.

The L.E.A.D. Academy Trust requires this policy to be implemented by all its member academies.

The policy makes the expectations for behaviour management explicit to ensure consistency of practice across the network of academies. The L.E.A.D. Academy Trust defines the policy expectation, but the responsibility for implementation of the policy rests with the Headteacher of each academy.

Underpinning our policy are the following principles:



Cross Reference: Suspensions and Exclusions Policy

Legislative Framework

- Behaviour in schools: advice for headteachers and school staff 2024
- Searching, screening and confiscation: advice for schools 2022
- The Equality Act 2010
- Keeping Children Safe in Education 2024
- Suspension and permanent exclusion from maintained schools, academies and pupil referral units in England, including pupil movement 2024
- Use of reasonable force in schools
- Supporting pupils with medical conditions at school
- Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Code of Practice.
- Schedule 1 of the Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014; paragraph 7 outlines a school's duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, paragraph 9 requires the school to have a written behaviour policy and paragraph 10 requires the school to have an anti-bullying strategy
- DfE guidance explaining that academies should publish their behaviour policy and anti-bullying strategy

Procedures for behaviour management implemented by individual academies will be operated in a positive way, reflecting the Trust's underpinning principles and high expectations of all within the academy community.

All staff are responsible for promoting and establishing positive behaviour across Trust academies. It is important that all staff are consistent and proactive in rewarding good behaviour, and in dealing with unacceptable behaviour.

Academy Expectations

The Trust expects each academy to:

- Have a whole-school behaviour policy (model policy attached) which details its approach to behaviour management. The academy behaviour policy should include detail on the following:
 - Purpose – including the underlying objectives of the policy, and how it creates a safe environment in which all pupils can learn and reach their full potential;
 - Leadership and management – including the role of designated staff and leaders, any systems used, the resources allocated and engagement of governors;
 - Academy systems and social norms – including rules, routines, and consequence systems;
 - Staff induction, development and support – including regular training for staff on behaviour;
 - Pupil transition – including induction and re-induction into behaviour systems, rules, and routines;
 - Pupil support – including the roles and responsibilities of designated staff and the support provided to pupils with SEND where those needs might affect behaviour;
 - Child-on-child abuse – including measures to prevent child-on-child abuse and the response to incidents of such abuse; and
 - Banned items – a list of items which are banned by the academy and for which a search can be made
- Include staff in reviewing and contributing towards behaviour policy formation
- Involve pupils in the creation and review of academy codes of conduct
- Provide a purposeful learning environment conducive to promoting high standards of pupil conduct and positive attitudes to learning
- Involve parents/carers by communicating well to seek their support
- Make positive recognitions of pupil achievement
- Ensure that if things go wrong, pupils are given the opportunity to put things right.

The Trust expects each Academy Governing Body (AGB) to provide clear guidance to its academy relating to:

- Screening and searching pupils (including identifying in the academy items which are banned and which may be searched for);
- The power to use reasonable force or make other physical contact;
- The power to discipline beyond the school gate;
- Pastoral care for academy staff accused of misconduct; and
- When a multi-agency assessment should be considered for pupils who display continuous disruptive behaviour.

Each academy, in order to instil good behaviour, should therefore:

- Provide an environment conducive to effective learning for all pupils and staff
- Raise and promote self-esteem in all members of the academy community
- Promote consideration and respect for others and the academy environment

- Encourage a shared responsibility between home and the academy
- Define what constitutes acceptable and unacceptable behaviour
- Provide guidance for staff, pupils and parents, enabling everyone to know what is expected of them.

Positive recognition motivates pupils to observe the rules. Whilst consistently dealing with disruptive behaviour, teachers are expected to focus positively on pupils who are behaving well, ensuring that praise is well utilised in classrooms and around the academy site. If this strategy is used consistently, it will have the following effects:

- Encourage all pupils to behave appropriately
- Increase pupil self-esteem, self-confidence and reflectiveness
- Dramatically reduce behaviour problems and confrontational situations
- Create a positive classroom environment for both pupil and class teacher
- Help to teach behaviour and establish positive relationships.

Consequences

In addition to positive recognition, there must be systems for dealing with disruptive behaviour when pupils choose not to follow the rules. Systems should have staged interventions with a clear scale of escalation to cope with repetition. It is important that this staged intervention is designed to allow all pupils the opportunity to choose to change his/her behaviour within an identified framework.

The Trust expects each academy to record both positive recognition and consequences.

When a pupil is experiencing difficulties with behaviour and normal classroom sanctions have not worked, the Trust expects the Headteacher to initiate a clear plan of support. Examples may include:

- Behaviour plans
- Pastoral Support Programmes (PSPs) if pupils are at risk of suspension or exclusion
- Use of alternative provision (AP)
- A referral to local partners and external agencies may also be considered if it is felt that there are other issues affecting the pupil's behaviour that could be better addressed through a multi-agency approach. Where a school has serious concerns about a pupil's behaviour, it should consider whether a multi-agency assessment such as an early help assessment or statutory assessment that goes beyond the pupil's educational needs is required. See [Working Together](#)

Outside agencies may include:

- School nurse
- Educational psychologist
- Police
- Family doctor
- CAMHS
- Behaviour support team
- Speech therapist
- Visual impairment services
- Families Information Service/ ASK US (formally parent partnership)
- Attendance Support Team (formally EWO)

Suspension and Exclusion

Ultimately, a pupil who does not behave in accordance with the standards set may be suspended for a fixed term or may be permanently excluded from the academy. Situations where suspension or exclusion may be considered include violent assault on another pupil or an adult, inappropriate sexual behaviour, verbal abuse/threatening behaviour against a pupil or an adult, bullying, racial abuse, drug or alcohol related offences or persistent disruptive behaviour. (See Suspension and Permanent Exclusion Policy).

Equality Statement

The L.E.A.D. Academy Trust is committed to applying the equality duty in all academies across all phases. It is the responsibility of all staff, leaders, trustees and governors to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity, and to foster good relations between people.

Safeguarding

L.E.A.D. Academy Trust recognises that changes in behaviour may be an indicator that a pupil is in need of help or protection. As a result, we expect each academy to consider whether a pupil's misbehaviour may be linked to them suffering, or being likely to suffer, significant harm.

Where this may be the case, the academy is expected to follow our child protection and safeguarding policy, and consider whether pastoral support, an early help intervention or a referral to children's social care is appropriate.

Bullying

L.E.A.D. Academy Trust is committed to promoting an anti-bullying/harassment ethos, where bullying and harassment are not tolerated. The Trust takes issues of bullying/harassment seriously and enables all members of the Trust's community to challenge bullying behaviour in order that a supportive, cooperative ethos is maintained. Bullying, especially if left unaddressed, can have a devastating effect on individuals.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Review

In order to determine the effectiveness of a policy, the Trust will monitor and evaluate its impact. This will be achieved by:

- Analysis of data
- The AGB, via the SEND Link Governor, annually reviewing progress made and the effectiveness of the policy in their academy
- Trust Board scrutiny of suspension and exclusion data
- Quality Assurance (QA) visits made by Directors of Schools.

Birley Spa Primary Academy

Behaviour Policy

Review frequency: Annual

Policy/Procedure management log

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Aims

At Birley Spa Academy, it is our aim to:

- Establish a whole-school approach to maintaining high standards of behaviour that reflect the values of the academy
- Create a positive culture that promotes excellent behaviour, ensuring that all pupils have the opportunity to learn in a calm, safe and supportive environment
- Outline the expectations and consequences of behaviour
- Provide a consistent approach to behaviour management for pupils
- Define what we consider to be unacceptable behaviour, including bullying and discrimination

At Birley Spa Academy, our underlying principles are:



Legislation, statutory requirements and statutory guidance

This policy is based on legislation and advice from the Department for Education (DfE) on:

- Behaviour in schools: advice for headteachers and school staff 2024
- Searching, screening and confiscation: advice for schools 2022
- The Equality Act 2010
- Keeping Children Safe in Education 2024
- Suspension and permanent exclusion from maintained schools, academies and pupil referral units in England, including pupil movement 2024
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DfE guidance explaining that academies should publish their behaviour policy and anti-bullying strategy

This policy complies with our funding agreement and articles of association.

Definitions

At Birley Spa Academy, misbehaviour is defined as:

- Disruption in lessons, in corridors between lessons and at break and lunchtimes
- Non-completion of classwork or homework
- Poor attitude
- Incorrect uniform
- Breach of the academy rules

When misbehaviour occurs, it should be dealt with consistently using the sanctions that schools have in place, and restorative work should be undertaken to ensure that misbehaviour does not escalate.

At Birley Spa Academy serious misbehaviour is defined as:

- Repeated breaches of the academy rules
- Any form of bullying
- Sexual harassment, meaning unwanted conduct of a sexual nature, such as:
 - Sexual comments
 - Sexual jokes or taunting
 - Physical behaviour like interfering with clothes
 - Online sexual harassment, such as unwanted sexual comments and messages (including on social media), sharing of nude or semi-nude images and/or videos, or sharing of unwanted explicit content
- Child on Child abuse
- Theft
- Vandalism
- Fighting
- Smoking and Vaping
- Racist, sexist, homophobic or other discriminatory behaviour

Possession of any prohibited items. These are:

- Knives or weapons
- Alcohol
- Illegal drugs
- Stolen items
- Cigarettes, tobacco and/or cigarette papers
- Vapes and/or related items
- Fireworks
- Pornographic images
- Any article a staff member reasonably suspects has been, or is likely to be, used to commit an offence, or to cause personal injury to, or damage to the property of, any person (including the pupil)

If serious misbehaviour occurs, the academy will investigate the incident fully and will treat each case individually using a balanced and proportionate approach.

At Birley Spa Academy bullying is defined as:

The repetitive, intentional harming either physically or emotionally, of a person or group.

Bullying is, therefore:

- Deliberately hurtful
- Repeated, often over a period of time
- Difficult to defend against

Bullying can include:

TYPE OF BULLYING	DEFINITION
Emotional	Being unfriendly, excluding, tormenting
Physical	Hitting, kicking, pushing, taking another's belongings, any use of violence
Prejudice-based and discriminatory, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Racial • Faith-based • Sexist • Homophobic/biphobic • Transphobic • Disability-based 	Taunts, gestures, graffiti or physical abuse focused on a particular characteristic (e.g. gender, race, sexuality)
Sexual	Explicit sexual remarks, display of sexual material, sexual gestures, unwanted physical attention, comments about sexual reputation or performance, or inappropriate touching
Direct or indirect verbal	Name-calling, sarcasm, spreading rumours, teasing
Cyber-bullying	Bullying that takes place online, such as through social networking sites, messaging apps or gaming sites, this includes harmful online challenges and hoaxes.

Roles and responsibilities

The AGB

The AGB is responsible for:

- Reviewing this behaviour policy in conjunction with the Headteacher
- Monitoring the policy's effectiveness
- Holding the Headteacher to account for its implementation

The Headteacher

The Headteacher is responsible for:

- Reviewing this policy in conjunction with all stakeholders
- Reviewing and approving this behaviour policy
- Ensuring that the academy environment encourages positive behaviour

- Ensuring that staff deal effectively with poor behaviour
- Monitoring how staff implement this policy to ensure rewards and sanctions are applied consistently to all groups of pupils
- Ensuring that all staff understand the behavioural expectations and the importance of maintaining them
- Providing new staff with a clear induction into the academy's behavioural culture to ensure they understand its rules and routines, and how best to support all pupils to participate fully
- Offering appropriate training in behaviour management, and the impact of special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) and mental health needs on behaviour, to staff who require it, so they can fulfil their duties set out in this policy
- Ensuring this policy works alongside the safeguarding policy to offer pupils both sanctions and support when necessary
- Ensuring that the data from the behaviour log is reviewed regularly, to make sure that no groups of pupils are being disproportionately impacted by this policy

Academy Staff

All staff are responsible for:

- Creating a calm and safe environment for pupils
- Establishing and maintaining clear boundaries of acceptable pupil behaviour
- Implementing the behaviour policy consistently
- Imposing relevant sanctions according to the nature of the incident
- Communicating the academy's expectations, routines, values and standards through teaching behaviour and in every interaction with pupils
- Modelling expected behaviour and positive relationships
- Providing a personalised approach to the specific behavioural needs of particular pupils
- Considering their own behaviour on the academy culture and how they can uphold academy rules and expectations
- Recording behaviour incidents promptly
- Challenging pupils to meet the academy's expectations

The senior leadership team (SLT) will support staff in responding to behaviour incidents.

Parents and Carers

Parents and carers, where possible, should:

- Get to know the behaviour policy and reinforce it at home where appropriate
- Support their child in adhering to the academy's behaviour policy
- Inform the academy of any changes in circumstances that may affect their child's behaviour
- Discuss any behavioural concerns with the teacher/tutor promptly
- Take part in any pastoral work following misbehaviour (for example: attending reviews of specific behaviour interventions)
- Raise any concerns about the management of behaviour with the academy directly, whilst continuing to work in partnership with the academy
- Take part in the life of the academy and its culture

The academy will endeavour to build a positive relationship with parents and carers by keeping them informed about developments in their child's behaviour and the academy's policy and working in collaboration with them to tackle behavioural issues.

Pupils

Pupils will be made aware of the following during their induction into the behaviour culture:

- The expected standard of behaviour they should be displaying at academy
- That they have a duty to follow the behaviour policy
- The academy's key rules and routines
- The rewards they can earn for meeting the behaviour standard, and the consequences they will face if they don't meet the standard
- The pastoral support that is available to them to help them meet the behavioural standards

Pupils will be supported to meet the behaviour standards and will be provided with explicit teaching on attitudes and dispositions for learning and will be supported to develop an understanding of the academy's behaviour policy and wider culture.

At timely points, pupils will be asked to give feedback on their experience of the behaviour culture to support the evaluation, improvement and implementation of the behaviour policy.

Behaviour curriculum

At Birley Spa Academy, strong behavior systems are pivotal to achieving what we expect to see in our classrooms. Our aim is for all lessons to be free from disruption. For behaviour in lessons, we expect:

- Teachers to know their pupils and their learning needs well
- Pupils to be happy and secure, and able to experience a sense of achievement every day
- The curriculum to be ambitious
- Teachers plan and deliver well planned lessons
- All staff to explicitly teach attitudes to learning
- Use of positive framing
- Recognition of achievement in all senses and reward
- A culture of high expectations
- That everyone is included, and all needs are met
- That the environment is well organised, inviting and stimulating
- Behaviour standards to be high, with any inappropriate behaviour being dealt with effectively
- Routines are simple and consistently used

It is, however, not just about behaviour in our classrooms. We expect positive behaviour at all points of the school day. For behaviour outside of lessons, we expect all learners to:

- Be proud to be part of their community and treat everyone with respect
- Be courteous and respectful
- Engage positively with everyone within the academy community
- Walk calmly but purposefully around the academy following the movement structures that have been implemented, respecting other people's physical space
- Talk politely using developed language and not shout out
- Actively engage with staff and visitors - good morning and good afternoon is the standard response that should be expected

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

Mobile Phones and Devices

Pupils in Year 5 or 6 who walk to and from school without an adult can bring their mobile phones to school for safety while travelling. They must be handed in to the office at the start of the day, turned off, where they will be stored securely until the end of the day. No other pupils are permitted to have their devices in school. Pupils are not permitted to access their phones during the day, take them on trips (including residential) nor keep them anywhere apart from in the office.

Responding to Behaviour

As a school, our learning behaviours underpin the work we do in every area. These core behaviours are:



- Creativity: Perceiving the world in new ways and making connections. Being able to generate solutions.
- Resilience: Being able to recover from difficulties and challenges. Seeing mistakes as the first steps to new learning.
- Endeavour: Striving to achieve the best and valuing the achievements of others.
- Aspiration: Having high expectations and working hard to achieve the best.
- Teamwork: Working collaboratively and encouraging other members of the school community to be the best version of themselves.
- Empathy and tolerance: Being open minded to opinions and beliefs that may differ to our own. Being patient, understanding and accepting of difference.

Positive Recognition at Birley Spa Primary Academy

Positive recognition builds the intrinsic motivation to continue to improve and move forward. It also enables the following:

- The developing self-motivation of knowing that the correct choices have been made.
- Enabling adults to focus upon children who are behaving well and are setting the expectations.
- Encourages all children to behave well.
- Increases and supports self esteem
- Reduces confrontation and low levels of disruption to learning.
- Creates a calm and positive learning environment for children and adults

Systems to manage Behaviour

Behaviour incidents and sanctions are logged and monitored through our DCPro system. This is used to track behaviour patterns and incidents to support strategic intervention and reporting.

Classroom Management

We expect all lessons to be calm and purposeful. Children and young adults will be highly engaged and have a thirst for learning. There will be true working partnership and collaboration. Our aim is for all lessons to be free from disruption.

Responding to good behaviour

When a pupil's behaviour meets or goes above and beyond the expected behaviour standard, staff will recognise it with positive recognition and reward. This provides an opportunity for all staff to reinforce the academy's culture and ethos.

Positive reinforcements and rewards will be applied clearly and fairly to reinforce the routines, expectations and norms of the academy's behaviour culture.

Positive behaviour will be rewarded with:

- House Points for simple conduct, e.g. holding a door, setting a good example.
- Raffle Tickets for good learning behaviours, e.g. active listening, applying skills in lessons, answering questions.
- Learners' Codes for showing our school values specifically.
- Communication home to praise the child.
- Certificates and prizes.
- Rewards for Bronze, Silver and Gold learners.
- Whole class rewards.
- Stickers.
- Positions of responsibility, such as House Captains or pupil voice representatives.

Learners' Code points

Each child (Y1-Y6) has their own learners' code. It contains each value and success criteria for children to recognise how they can show our values around school. Any staff member or visitor can sign a child's learner's code when they see a child demonstrate any of the six school values.

<p>Resilience</p> <p>At Birley Spa Primary Academy, we value resilience.</p> <p>To increase your resilience you need to:</p> <p><u>Bronze</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know what you are good at • Ask for help when needed • Say what scares you • Talk confidently to adults • Show determination <p><u>Silver</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain what you like about yourself • Present achievements to your class • Help a friend when needed • Try something you are afraid to do (with support) <p><u>Gold</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present achievements in assembly • Teach a new skill to a group of friends • Talk confidently to visitors in school • Try something you are afraid to do (independently) • Keep going when you are faced with a challenge 	<p>Bronze Award</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Silver Award</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Gold Award</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																														

When a child has ten examples of each value signed off, they complete a statement to show that they can identify concrete examples of how they show the school values every day. They then read this aloud (with support if necessary) in assembly to earn a bronze wristband to wear every day, highlighting their "role model" status.

When you are explaining why you have achieved a learning award, think carefully and explain the behaviours you have applied in line with our school values.

I am a **bronze** learner because:

I am a silver learner because:

When you are explaining why you have achieved a learning award, think carefully and explain the behaviours you have applied in line with our school values.

I am a **gold** learner because:

Upon receiving the wristband, children are entitled to certain privileges, agreed by the School Council every year. The children then repeat this process to earn a silver wristband, gaining more privileges, then again to achieve a gold wristband - a sign that the child is truly intrinsically motivated to learn and develop their own character as an outstanding role model to others across school.

If there are concerns about a child who has achieved Bronze, Silver or Gold learners status' behaviour, and their behaviour no longer shows them as a role model for their peers, they will discuss this with a senior leader and their parents. Targets will be set to support the child to maintain their learner status. If there are serious or persistent breaches of the behaviour policy and the intervention from SLT does not yield rapid improvements, a child can temporarily or permanently lose their bronze, silver or gold learner status.

House points:

Each child in school (F1-Y6) belongs to one of four houses: Diamond, Emerald, Ruby and Sapphire.

- Children earn house points for good work, manners and any other general good behaviours that make them stand out, not necessarily linked directly to the school values.
- Children are given house points in the form of a token representing their house, which are stored in a display case in the classroom.



- Each week, the house points are added up by house captains and the totals announced in a whole school assembly. These totals are added to the existing total, which is displayed in the hall for all to see.



The houses' scores are rewarded as follows:

- The winning house gets a gold coin added to the display.
- The next highest scoring house gets a silver coin added to the display.
- The third highest scoring house gets a bronze coin added to the display.
- The fourth highest scoring house gets a white coin added to the display in recognition of the House Points they received.
- At the first assembly in July, the winning house is announced and that House gets a particular reward at the end of the year. Rewards are chosen by the winning House by utilising pupil voice.

Collective rewards:

- On top of our comprehensive enrichment programme, rewards when classes reach 500 House Points (Y1-6) or 100 House Points (EYFS and IR) include:
 - Further 'themed' afternoon e.g. art afternoon/ sport afternoon/ IT afternoon (linked to current topic) at the end of the half term
 - New resources (bought for the class) to the value of £10
 - Further 'creative' afternoon e.g. baking/cooking etc.
 - Additional visit (within the local community) to further enhance learning

Raffle tickets

Raffle tickets are given when a child shows the learning behaviours we expect during lessons. These are awarded instantly and are added to a jar, then a winner is selected at random each week. Children earn raffle tickets for anything that shows they are serious about moving their own learning on, e.g. asking for help, answering a question even if they are not sure of the answer, completing work outside the lesson, supporting a peer, challenging themselves, showing insight or applying their skills independently.

Early Years Foundation Stage (children aged 3-5)

In the EYFS, one of the Prime areas of learning is Personal, Social and Emotional Development. Children are learning self-regulation, to manage themselves and to build relationships. At Birley Spa Primary Academy we support children to develop those skills by modelling, supporting and noticing children demonstrating them in their daily interactions with adults and peers. We support the development of self-regulation through co-regulation. Adults introduce and use consistent scripts and phrases to encourage children to take responsibility for their negotiations when sharing resources and developing play narratives and problem solving. Conflict is discussed with children in the moment and solutions are considered. Adults support children to implement these solutions and to articulate their development of core values. The core values of the academy are introduced to the children in EYFS in the context of their daily learning. Planning includes opportunities for focus on particular values and adults consistently name and explain these values when they notice children demonstrating them in their interactions.

The Zones of Regulation

At Birley Spa, we have incorporated the Zones of Regulation framework and curriculum (Kuypers, 2011). This framework teaches students scaffolded skills toward developing a metacognitive pathway to build awareness of their feelings/internal state and utilise a variety of tools and strategies for regulation, prosocial skills, self-care, and overall wellness. This includes exploring tools and strategies for mindfulness, sensory integration, movement, thinking strategies, wellness, and healthy connection with others. The Zones of Regulation provides a common language and compassionate framework to support positive mental health and skill development for

all, while serving as an inclusion strategy for neurodiverse learners, those who have experienced trauma, and/or have specific needs in terms of social, emotional, and behavioural development.

The Zones of Regulation creates a systematic approach to teach regulation by categorising all the different ways we feel and states of alertness we experience into four concrete, coloured zones. Integrating in cognitive behaviour therapy, students build skills in emotional and sensory regulation, executive functioning, and social cognition. The framework is designed to help move students toward more independent regulation while also honouring and respecting each student and their unique self.

The Zones of Regulation curriculum incorporates Social Thinking® (www.socialthinking.com) concepts and numerous printable visuals to support students in identifying their feelings/level of alertness, understanding how their behaviour impacts outcomes, problem solving conflicts and learning what tools they can use to regulate their Zones.

Our feelings and states determine which of the four zones reflects us at the time:

The Red Zone is used to describe extremely heightened states of alertness and intense emotions. A person may be elated or experiencing anger, rage, devastation, or terror when in the Red Zone.

The Yellow Zone is also used to describe a heightened state of alertness and elevated emotions, however one has more control when they are in the Yellow Zone. A person may be experiencing stress, frustration, anxiety, excitement, silliness, the wiggles, or nervousness when in the Yellow Zone.

The Green Zone is used to describe a calm state of alertness. A person may be described as happy, focused, content, or ready to learn when in the Green Zone. This is the zone where optimal learning occurs.

The Blue Zone is used to describe low states of alertness and down feelings such as when one feels sad, tired, sick, or bored.

The Zones can be compared to traffic signs. When given a green light or in the Green Zone, one is “good to go”. A yellow sign means be aware or take caution, which applies to the Yellow Zone. A red light or stop sign means stop, and when one is in the Red Zone this often is the case. The Blue Zone can be compared to the rest area signs where one goes to rest or re-energize. All of the zones are natural to experience, but the framework focuses on teaching students how to recognize and manage their Zone based on the environment and its demands and the people around them. For example, when playing on the playground or in an active/competitive game, students are often experiencing a heightened internal state such as silliness or excitement and are in the Yellow Zone, but it may not need to be managed. However, if the environment is changed to the library where there are different expectations than the playground, students may still be in the Yellow Zone but have to manage it differently so their behaviour meets the expectations of the library setting.

Emotion coaching

Based on research by American Psychologist John Gottman, Emotion Coaching uses moments of heightened emotion and resulting behaviour to guide and teach the child and young person about more effective responses. Through empathetic engagement the child's emotional state is verbally acknowledged and validated, promoting a sense of security and feeling 'felt'. This activates changes in the child's neurological system and allows the child to calm down, physiologically and psychologically.

Inappropriate behaviours are not condoned in Emotion Coaching and when the child is calmer, incidents are discussed in a more rational and productive manner. Moves are made to problem solve and engage in solution-focused strategies.

Through repetitive, consistent and empathetic Emotion Coaching, the ability of a child to regulate their emotions is promoted.

Key Elements are involved in Emotion Coaching:

- Becoming aware of the child's emotions
- Recognising the emotion as an opportunity for intimacy and teaching
- Listening empathetically, validating the child's feelings
- Helping the child find words to label the emotion
- Setting limits and explore strategies to solve the problem at hand.

Routes to Inclusion (R2i)

Routes to Inclusion (R2i) has been developed by members of the Educational Psychology Service (EPS), Behaviour Support Service (BST) and Nottingham City Primary SENCOs. It provides a supporting framework for the identification, assessment and intervention of children presenting with social, emotional and mental health (SEMH) needs. It aims to promote inclusion, build capacity and help to identify the children who most need targeted support.

At Birley Spa, we use Routes to Inclusion which draws on the support of other agencies in the Local Authority and voluntary sector, in mapping services and provision, so that schools have a clear understanding of the support available and how this can be assessed in a timely and appropriate way.

Executive function and self-regulation skills

Executive function and self-regulation skills are the mental processes that enable us to plan, focus attention, remember instructions, and juggle multiple tasks successfully. Just as an air traffic control system at a busy airport safely manages the arrivals and departures of many aircraft on multiple runways, the brain needs this skill set to filter distractions, prioritise tasks, set and achieve goals, and control impulses.

When children have opportunities to develop executive function and self-regulation skills, individuals and society experience lifelong benefits. These skills are crucial for learning and development. They also enable positive behaviour and allow us to make healthy choices for ourselves and our families.

Executive function and self-regulation skills depend on three types of brain function: working memory, mental flexibility, and self-control. These functions are highly interrelated, and the successful application of executive function skills requires them to operate in coordination with each other.

At Birley Spa, we aim to support all children in the successful application of executive function skills. Each type of executive function skill draws on elements of the others.

- Working memory governs our ability to retain and manipulate distinct pieces of information over short periods of time.
- Mental flexibility helps us to sustain or shift attention in response to different demands or to apply different rules in different settings.
- Self-control enables us to set priorities and resist impulsive actions or responses.

Children aren't born with these skills—they are born with the potential to develop them. As a result, some children may need more support than others to develop these skills.

At Birley Spa, we pride ourselves on using a vast range of intervention and support to enable strong conduct and learning behaviours for all children. We work with local authority representatives, a yoga nurture therapist, sports mentor and any other professional that we feel can support individuals, groups or whole cohorts.

Wet play/dinner-times

- Each class has a box with wet play/dinner activities in.
- Each class teacher is responsible for ensuring that children know what they can and cannot use at playtime to keep them occupied.
- Children must always remain in the classroom unless they are going to and from dinner/sandwiches or have been given permission to go to the toilet.

Responding to misbehavior

When a pupil's behaviour falls below the standard that can reasonably be expected of them, staff will respond in order to restore a calm and safe learning environment, and to prevent recurrence of misbehaviour.

Staff will endeavour to create a predictable environment by always challenging behaviour that falls short of the standards, and by responding in a consistent, fair and proportionate manner, so pupils know with certainty that misbehaviour will always be addressed.

De-escalation techniques will be used to help prevent further behaviour issues arising, such as the use of pre-arranged scripts and phrases.

All pupils will be treated equitably under the policy, with any factors that contributed to the behavioural incident identified and taken into account.

When giving behaviour sanctions, staff will also consider what support could be offered to a pupil to help them to meet behaviour standards in the future.

The academy may use 1 or more of the following sanctions in response to unacceptable behaviour:

- A verbal reprimand and reminder of the expectations of behaviour
- Setting of written tasks such as an account of their behaviour
- Expecting work to be completed at home, or at break or lunchtime
- Detention at break or lunchtime, or after school
- Loss of privileges
- Referring the pupil to a senior member of staff
- Sending the pupil out of the class for isolation in a designated and supervised area
- Letter or phone call home to parents
- Agreeing a behaviour contract
- Putting a pupil 'on report'
- Removal of the pupil from the classroom for an internal seclusion in own academy or another LEAD academy
- Suspension
- Permanent exclusion, in the most serious of circumstances

Personal circumstances of the pupil will be taken into account when choosing sanctions and decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis, but with regard to the impact on perceived fairness.

Consequences

- In addition to positive recognition, we must have systems for dealing with disruptive behaviour when pupils choose not to follow the rules. Systems should have staged interventions with a clear scale of escalation to cope with repetition. It is important that this staged intervention is designed to allow all pupils the opportunity to choose to change their behaviour within an identified framework.

- This may be approached in a slightly different way in the Integrated Resource as the needs of the children may be so that it is not an appropriate tool. Furthermore, for certain children in some mainstream classes, a personalised approach may be used to regulate behaviour.
- Birley Spa uses logical consequences as the system for dealing with poor behaviour. This is to ensure that the children are given adequate opportunities to reflect on their behaviour and be able to make changes.

We use the Choose → Prove → Move → Remove approach.

Choose

- If a child is displaying low level disruptive behaviour (e.g. walking around, making noise, shouting out, distracting peers), they will be given a choice. Staff will give them a choice to get on with their work or access a strategy to get on with their work.

Example:

“You can choose to do your work or use a privacy screen and do your work”.

- This gives the child the chance to stop the inappropriate behaviour, using the language of choice. (This works best in a quiet manner so as not to highlight negative behaviour).

If the child chooses to either get on with their work or get on with their work using a strategy, this will be acknowledged after a few minutes, e.g. “I can see your choice has helped”.

If this choice has not stopped the undesired behaviour, the staff member will escalate to:

Prove

- The child will be told: “I gave you the choice to support yourself to get back on track. You need to **prove** you can do this or I will move you to an individual space in the room”.

If the child then proves they are using their strategy effectively, this will be acknowledged after a few minutes, e.g. “I can see you’re proving you can stop distracting others”.

If the child doesn’t stop the undesired behaviour, the teacher will make the decision to move them.

Move

- The child will be told “you’re not learning after using the strategy you said would help. Move to the intervention table”.
- The child is expected to move straight to the vacant space and continue their learning. They can still access class resources and adult support as needed.
- If a child moves and behaves in line with expectations, the adult will acknowledge this and tell them to keep it up.

Remove

- If the child does not stop the behaviours or escalates them, they will be told “moving hasn’t stopped the disruption. Choose to complete the learning now or at break”.
- If the learning now continues, this will be acknowledged by the adult.
- If not, break will be used to catch up missed work/discuss the impact the choice has had on peers.
- If the undesired behaviour continues to escalate or stops others learning, the child will be told “Moving hasn’t stopped the disruption. Take your work to (an SLT member).”
- The child will complete their work with an SLT member in the SLT member’s classroom/office.

If a child has been removed from class twice in a week, they will be sent to Time Out at lunchtime after having eaten. This is intended to be a restorative process where expectations are revisited and consequences of disruption to learning are outlined for both the child and their peers.

Any child who is sent to Time Out twice in a half term will receive a 2 week report containing a target based on their reasons for being removed from class. A meeting will be held with parents, the teacher, the pupil and an SLT representative.

- A behaviour record will be kept whenever a child gets to the Remove Stage.
- Significant behavioural incident
If a significant incident occurs which cannot be managed under Choose→Prove→Move→Remove, staff will call for assistance and colleagues will make sure that learning for others can be restored quickly. SLT members will support staff to address the behaviour at the first opportunity, remove the pupil if necessary, and follow this up with the child teacher to consider whether any issues could have been avoided and review provision.

For incidents of serious misconduct, children will automatically get referred to a member of the Senior Leadership Team. These include: physically abusing another pupil or adult by kicking, hitting etc. including fighting during the lesson. Pupils verbally abusing another pupil by threats, teasing, racist or homophobic taunts will also be dealt with by the Senior Leadership Team.

There is always the focus upon each child having a fresh start each day.

When a pupil is experiencing difficulties with behaviour and normal classroom sanctions have not worked, it will be necessary to consult the Headteacher and inform the SENDCo. Following consultation with the appropriate staff and parents, a plan of support will be agreed, or, if the pupil is at risk of suspension, a Provision overview will be put in place and next steps discussed with parents and carers. The principle purpose of this is to clarify what needs to be done in the immediate short term to help the pupil and start to enable the pupil to make progress in managing their behaviour.

Behaviour plans and handling plans may need to be used to support the management of children whose behaviours are repeatedly unsafe, disruptive or violent.

In some circumstances it may be necessary to implement an Acceptable Behaviour Contract. This is drawn up with the Headteacher, parents and the child. It will be based on creating opportunities for the child to demonstrate the correct behaviour.

Referrals to the Primary Inclusion Panel may also be considered as a preventative measure to deescalate situations before they lead to fixed term suspensions or permanent exclusion.

The school works with a wide range of professionals to support the children in school. Personalised approaches are used with many children and reviewed regularly, as is the curriculum.

Responding to Bullying

Procedures

- Pupils should report bullying incidents to a member of staff or someone who they can trust.
- Parents reporting any bullying incidents must use the attached form – also available in the academy office.
- In cases of bullying, the incidents will be recorded by staff on DCPro and addressed initially by the class teacher, followed by the Assistant, then Deputy Head or Headteacher if this is still not resolved.
- In cases of bullying, parents of the pupils accused of bullying will be informed and will as necessary be asked to come into a meeting to discuss the problem.
- Appropriate feedback will be given to parents reporting bullying in a timely manner.
- The academy accepts that any child could display bullying behaviour, and our approach is to help those doing so to change their behaviour.
- If necessary and appropriate, external agencies will be consulted to provide support.

Outcomes

- The child displaying bullying behaviour will be asked to genuinely apologise. Other consequences such as (a) an apology letter or (b) a written contract may be required.
- The academy will aim to sort out differences and encourage the pupils to reconcile.
- In serious cases, suspension or even exclusion will be considered.
- After the incident / incidents have been investigated and dealt with, each case will be monitored to ensure repeated bullying does not take place, but the incident/incidents themselves will be considered closed. The academy strongly believes that all children can be bullied or bully and as such, once an issue has been addressed, all parties should be allowed to move on from the issue at hand.

Prevention

We will use various methods for helping children to prevent bullying. This will include:

- Having a listening and caring ethos
- Encouraging discussion and avoiding premature assumptions
- Adopting a problem-solving approach
- Exploring issues through the curriculum by PSHCE, assemblies and Anti-bullying week.
- Supporting the bully and the victim in modifying behaviour
- Providing information through noticeboards and posters
- Where cyberbullying is concerned, educating and engaging parents on the principles of online safety so they know the dangers of what unsupervised internet access can create.
- Encouraging parents to check what their children are doing online and using parental controls on their computer so that they are comfortable that children are not wandering into dangerous territory.

The anti-bullying policy works alongside the behaviour policy. This is discussed with pupils so they are informed of the procedures.

Reasonable Force

Reasonable force covers a range of interventions that involve physical contact with pupils. All members of staff have a duty to use reasonable force, in the following circumstances, to prevent a pupil from:

- Causing disorder
- Hurting themselves or others
- Damaging property

- Committing an offence

Incidents of reasonable force must:

- Always be used as a last resort
- Be applied using the minimum amount of force and for the minimum amount of time possible
- Be used in a way that maintains the safety and dignity of all concerned
- Never be used as a form of punishment
- Be recorded (template in appendix 3)
- Be reported to parents

When considering using reasonable force, staff should, in considering the risks, carefully recognise any specific vulnerabilities of the pupil, including SEND, mental health needs or medical conditions.

Searching, Screening and Confiscation (see appendix 1 for details)

Pupils will be encouraged to hand over any items that are prohibited. If staff have reason to believe that a pupil has prohibited items and they are not handed over, two members of the leadership team (DDSLs, AHT, DHT, HT) will conduct the search together.

Any prohibited items (listed in prohibited items) found in a pupil's possession will be confiscated. These items will not be returned to the pupil.

We will also confiscate any item that is harmful or detrimental to school discipline. These items will be returned to pupils after discussion with senior leaders and parents, if appropriate.

Searching and screening pupils is conducted in line with the DfE's [latest guidance on searching, screening and confiscation](#).

Off-site misbehaviour

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

- Taking part in any academy-organised or academy-related activity (e.g. trips)
- Travelling to or from the academy
- Wearing academy uniform
- In any other way identifiable as a pupil of our academy

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

- Could have repercussions for the orderly running of the academy
- Poses a threat to another pupil
- Could adversely affect the reputation of the academy

Online misbehaviour

The academy can issue behaviour sanctions to pupils for online misbehaviour when:

- It poses a threat or causes harm to another pupil
- It could have repercussions for the orderly running of the academy
- It adversely affects the reputation of the academy
- The pupil is identifiable as a member of the academy

Suspected Criminal Behaviour

If a pupil is suspected of criminal behaviour, the academy will make an initial assessment of whether to report the incident to the police.

When establishing the facts, the academy will endeavour to preserve any relevant evidence to hand over to the police.

If a decision is made to report the matter to the police, the Headteacher, member of SLT or DDSL will make the report.

The academy will not interfere with any police action taken. However, the academy may continue to follow its own investigation procedure and enforce sanctions, as long as it does not conflict with police action.

If a report to the police is made, the designated safeguarding lead (DSL) will make a tandem report to children's social care, if appropriate.

Zero-tolerance Approach to Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence

The academy will ensure that all incidents of sexual harassment and/or violence are met with a suitable response, and never ignored.

Pupils are encouraged to report anything that makes them uncomfortable, no matter how 'small' they feel it might be.

The academy's response will be:

- Proportionate
- Considered
- Supportive
- Decided on a case-by-case basis

The academy has procedures in place to respond to any allegations or concerns regarding a child's safety or wellbeing. These include clear processes for:

- Responding to a report
- Carrying out risk assessments, where appropriate, to help determine whether to:
 - Manage the incident internally
 - Refer to early help
 - Refer to children's social care
 - Report to the police

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

Malicious Allegations

Where a pupil makes an allegation against a member of staff and that allegation is shown to have been deliberately invented or malicious, the academy will consider whether to discipline the pupil in accordance with this policy.

Where a pupil makes an allegation of sexual violence or sexual harassment against another pupil and that allegation is shown to have been deliberately invented or malicious, the academy will consider whether to discipline the pupil in accordance with this policy.

In all cases where an allegation is determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, the academy (in collaboration with the local authority designated officer (LADO), where relevant) will consider

whether the pupil who made the allegation is in need of help, or the allegation may have been a cry for help. If so, a referral to children's social care may be appropriate.

The academy will also consider the pastoral needs of staff and pupils accused of misconduct.

Please refer to our child protection and safeguarding policy for more information on responding to allegations of abuse against staff or other pupils.

Serious Sanctions

Pupils can be given detentions that take place during break, after school or on weekends during term time.

The academy will decide whether it is necessary to inform the pupil's parents.

When imposing a detention, the academy will consider whether doing so would:

- Compromise the pupil's safety
- Conflict with a medical appointment
- Prevent the pupil from getting home safely
- Interrupt the pupil's caring responsibilities

Removal from Classrooms

In response to serious or persistent breaches of this policy, the academy may remove the pupil from the classroom for a limited period of time.

Pupils who have been removed will continue to receive education that is meaningful, under the supervision of a member of staff, but it may differ from the mainstream curriculum. Arrangements for removal from classrooms at Birley Spa are as follows:

- The child is given work that is appropriate to their ability.
- The child has a temporary workstation set up in a leader's office or classroom.

Removal is a serious sanction and will only be used in response to serious misbehaviour. Staff will only remove pupils from the classroom once other behavioural strategies have been attempted, unless the behaviour is so extreme as to warrant immediate removal.

Removal can be used to:

- Restore order for other learners if the pupil is being unreasonably disruptive
- Maintain the safety of all pupils
- Allow the disruptive pupil to continue their learning in a managed environment
- Allow the disruptive pupil to regain calm in a safe space

Pupils should be reintegrated into the classroom as soon as appropriate and safe to do so. The academy will consider what support is needed to help a pupil successfully reintegrate into the classroom and meet the expected standards of behaviour.

Parents will be informed that their child has been removed from the classroom.

The academy will consider an alternative approach to behaviour management for pupils who are frequently removed from class, such as:

- Meetings with learning coaches
- Use of teaching assistants
- Bespoke provision
- Short term behaviour report cards

- Long term behaviour plans
- Pupil support units
- Alternative arrangements for less structured time
- Multi-agency assessment
- Off-site direction or use of alternative provision with parents'/carers' consent

Staff will record all incidents of removal from the classroom along with details of the incident that led to the removal, and any protected characteristics of the pupil in the behaviour log.

Use of outside agencies

The following outside agencies are available to support parents/carers/pupils who are experiencing difficulty:

School nurse if allocated
Hub SENDCo
Primary Inclusion Panel
Educational psychologist
Police
Family doctor
CAMHS
Speech therapist
Visual impairment services
Hearing Impairment Services
Families Information Service
SENDIAS
Autism Communication Team
FIS
Social Care

Suspension and Permanent Exclusions

The academy can use suspension and permanent exclusion in response to serious incidents or in response to persistent poor behaviour, which has not improved following in-school sanctions and interventions.

The decision to suspend or exclude will be made by the Headteacher and only as a last resort.

Please refer to our suspensions and exclusions policy for more information.

Responding to Misbehaviour from Pupils with Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities (SEND)

Recognising the Impact of SEND on Behaviour

The academy recognises that pupils' behaviour may be impacted by a special educational need or disability (SEND).

When incidents of misbehaviour arise, we will consider them in relation to a pupil's SEND, although we recognise that not every incident of misbehaviour will be connected to their SEND. Decisions on whether a pupil's SEND had an impact on an incident of misbehaviour will be made on a case-by-case basis.

When dealing with misbehaviour from pupils with SEND, especially where their SEND affects their behaviour, the academy will balance their legal duties when making decisions about enforcing the behaviour policy. The legal duties include:

- Taking reasonable steps to avoid causing any substantial disadvantage to a disabled pupil caused by the academy's policies or practices ([Equality Act 2010](#))
- Using our best endeavours to meet the needs of pupils with SEND ([Children and Families Act 2014](#))
- If a pupil has an education, health and care (EHC) plan, the provisions set out in that plan must be secured and the academy must co-operate with the local authority and other bodies

As part of meeting these duties, the academy will anticipate, as far as possible, likely triggers of misbehaviour, and put in place support to prevent these from occurring.

Any preventative measures will take into account the specific circumstances and requirements of the pupil concerned.

Examples of our approach to anticipating and removing triggers of misbehaviour include (but are not limited to):

- Short movement breaks for a pupil with SEND who finds it difficult to sit still for long.
- Adjusting seating plans to allow a pupil with visual or hearing impairment to sit in sight of the teacher
- Adjusting uniform requirements for a pupil with sensory issues
- Training for staff in understanding conditions such as autism
- Use of separation spaces (sensory zones/nurture rooms/calm rooms etc) where pupils can regulate their emotions during sensory overload.

Adapting Sanctions for Pupils with SEND

When considering a behavioural sanction for a pupil with SEND, the academy will take into account:

- Whether the pupil was unable to understand the rule or instruction?
- Whether the pupil was unable to act differently at the time as a result of their SEND?
- Whether the pupil is likely to behave aggressively due to their SEND?

If the answer to any of these questions is yes, the academy will assess if it is appropriate to use a sanction and if so, whether any reasonable adjustments need to be made to the sanction.

Considering Whether a Pupil Displaying Challenging Behaviour may have Unidentified SEND

The academy's special educational needs co-ordinator (SENDCo) may evaluate a pupil who exhibits challenging behaviour to determine whether they have any underlying needs that are not currently being met.

Where necessary, support and advice will also be sought from specialist teachers, an educational psychologist, medical practitioners and/or others, to identify or support specific needs.

When acute needs are identified in a pupil, we will liaise with external agencies and plan support programmes for that child. We will work with parents to create the plan and review it on a regular basis.

Pupils with an Education, Health and Care (EHC) Plan

The provisions set out in the EHC plan must be secured and the academy will co-operate with the local authority and other bodies.

If the academy has a concern about the behaviour of a pupil with an EHC plan, it will make contact with the local authority to discuss the issue. If appropriate, the academy may request an emergency review of the EHC plan. Sheffield SEN Team can be contacted on [0114 273 6394](tel:0114 273 6394).

Supporting pupils following a sanction

Following a sanction, the academy will consider strategies to help pupils to understand how to improve their behaviour and meet the expectations of the academy.

This could include measures like:

- Reintegration meetings
- Daily contact with a named adult
- Report cards with personalised targets
- Post-incident learning

Safeguarding

The academy recognises that changes in behaviour may be an indicator that a pupil is in need of help or protection.

We will consider whether a pupil's misbehaviour may be linked to them suffering, or being likely to suffer, significant harm.

Where this may be the case, we will follow our child protection and safeguarding policy, and consider whether pastoral support, an early help intervention or a referral to children's social care is appropriate.

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

Pupil Transition

Inducting Incoming Pupils

The academy will support incoming pupils to meet behaviour standards by offering an induction process to familiarise them with the behaviour policy and the wider academy culture.

Preparing Outgoing Pupils for Transition

To ensure a smooth transition to the next year, pupils will have transition sessions with their new teacher(s). In addition, staff members hold transition meetings to ensure that all information and strategies used to support a pupil are passed on.

To ensure behaviour is continually monitored and the right support is in place, information related to pupil behaviour issues may be transferred to relevant staff at the start of the term or year.

Training

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

- The proper use of restraint
- The needs of the pupils at the academy
- How SEND and mental health needs impact behaviour
- The impact of trauma and ACES on behaviour
- Recognising and supporting different types of SEND
- Teaching and Learning
- De-escalation

Behaviour management will also form part of continuing professional development.

Monitoring Arrangements

Monitoring and Evaluating Academy Behaviour

The academy will collect data on the following:

- Behavioural incidents, including removal from the classroom
- Attendance, permanent exclusion and suspension
- Use of pupil support units, off-site directions and managed moves
- Incidents of searching, screening and confiscation
- Anonymous surveys for staff, pupils, governors and other stakeholders on their perceptions and experiences of the academy behaviour culture

The data will be analysed every term by the Deputy Head.

The data will be analysed from a variety of perspectives including:

- At academy level
- By age group
- At the level of individual members of staff
- By time of day/week/term
- By protected characteristic
- By distinct pupil group characteristics, e.g. prior attainment, phase of schooling, disadvantage

The academy will use the results of this analysis to make sure it is meeting its duties under the Public Sector Equality Duty.

Monitoring this Policy

This behaviour policy will be reviewed by the Headteacher and AGB at least annually, or more frequently, if needed, to address findings from the regular monitoring of the behaviour data (as per section 13.1). At each review, the policy will be approved by the Headteacher and AGB member.

Links with Other Policies

This behaviour policy is linked to the following policies:

- Exclusion and suspensions policy
- Child protection and safeguarding policy
- Physical restraint policy
- Mobile phone policy
- Equality Policy

Appendix 1 – searching screening and confiscating.

Searching a Pupil

Searches will only be carried out by a member of staff who has been authorised to do so by the headteacher, or by the headteacher themselves.

Subject to the exception below, the authorised member of staff carrying out the search will be of the same sex as the pupil, and there will be another member of staff present as a witness to the search.

An authorised member of staff of a different sex to the pupil can carry out a search without another member of staff as a witness if:

- The authorised member of staff carrying out the search reasonably believes there is risk that serious harm will be caused to a person if the search is not carried out as a matter of urgency; and
- In the time available, it is not reasonably practicable for the search to be carried out by a member of staff who is the same sex as the pupil;
- or it is not reasonably practicable for the search to be carried out in the presence of another member of staff.

When an authorised member of staff conducts a search without a witness, they should immediately report this to another member of staff, and ensure a written record of the search is kept.

If the authorised member of staff considers a search to be necessary, but is not required urgently, they will seek the advice of the headteacher, designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) or pastoral member of staff who may have more information about the pupil. During this time the pupil will be supervised and kept away from other pupils.

A search can be carried out if the authorised member of staff has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the pupil is in possession of a prohibited item or any item identified in the academy rules for which a search can be made, or if the pupil has agreed.

An appropriate location for the search will be found. Where possible, this will be away from other pupils. The search will only take place on the academy premises or where the member of staff has lawful control or charge of the pupil, for example on an academy trip.

Before carrying out a search the authorised member of staff will:

- Assess whether there is an urgent need for a search
- Assess whether not doing the search would put other pupils or staff at risk
- Consider whether the search would pose a safeguarding risk to the pupil
- Explain to the pupil why they are being searched and explain to the pupil what a search entails – e.g. I will ask you to turn out your pockets and remove your scarf
- Explain how and where the search will be carried out
- Give the pupil the opportunity to ask questions
- Seek the pupil's co-operation

If the pupil refuses to agree to a search, the member of staff can give an appropriate behaviour sanction. If they still refuse to co-operate, the member of staff will contact the headteacher, to try and determine why the pupil is refusing to comply.

The authorised member of staff will then decide whether to use reasonable force to search the pupil. This decision will be made on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration whether conducting the search will prevent the pupil harming themselves or others, damaging property or from causing disorder.

The authorised member of staff can use reasonable force to search for any prohibited items identified but not to search for items that are only identified in the academy rules.

The authorised member of staff may use a metal detector to assist with the search.

An authorised member of staff may search a pupil's outer clothing, pockets, possessions, desks or lockers.

Outer clothing includes:

- Any item of clothing that is not worn immediately over a garment that is being worn wholly next to the skin or being worn as underwear (e.g. a jumper or jacket being worn over a t-shirt)
- Hats, scarves, gloves, shoes, boots

Searching pupils' possessions

Possessions means any items that the pupil has or appears to have control of, including:

- Desks
- Lockers
- Bags

A pupil's possessions can be searched for any item if the pupil agrees to the search. If the pupil does not agree to the search, staff can still carry out a search for prohibited items (listed in prohibited items) and items identified in the academy rules.

An authorised member of staff can search a pupil's possessions when the pupil and another member of staff are present. If there is a serious risk of harm if the search is not conducted immediately, or it is not reasonably practicable to summon another member of staff, the search can be carried out by a single authorised member of staff.

Informing the designated safeguarding lead (DSL)

The staff member who carried out the search should inform the DSL without delay:

- Of any incidents where the member of staff had reasonable grounds to suspect a pupil was in possession of a prohibited item as listed in 'prohibited items'
- If they believe that a search has revealed a safeguarding risk

All searches for prohibited items, including incidents where no items were found, will be recorded in My Concern.

Informing parents

Parents will always be informed of any search for a prohibited item. A member of staff will tell the parents as soon as is reasonably practicable:

- What happened
- What was found, if anything
- What has been confiscated, if anything

- What action the academy has taken, including any sanctions that have been applied to their child

Support after a search

Irrespective of whether any items are found as the result of any search, the academy will consider whether the pupil may be suffering or likely to suffer harm and whether any specific support is needed (due to the reasons for the search, the search itself, or the outcome of the search). If this is the case, staff will follow the academy's safeguarding policy and speak to the designated safeguarding lead (DSL). The DSL will consider if pastoral support, an early help intervention or a referral to children's social care is appropriate.

Strip searches

The authorised member of staff's power to search outlined above **does not** enable them to conduct a strip search (removing more than the outer clothing) and strip searches on academy premises shall only be carried out by police officers in accordance with the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) Code C.

Before calling the police into the academy, staff will assess and balance the risk of a potential strip search on the pupil's mental and physical wellbeing and the risk of not recovering the suspected item.

Staff will consider whether introducing the potential for a strip search through police involvement is absolutely necessary, and will always ensure that other appropriate, less invasive approaches have been exhausted first.

Once the police are on academy premises, the decision on whether to conduct a strip search lies solely with them. The academy will advocate for the safety and wellbeing of the pupil(s) involved. Staff retain a duty of care to the pupil involved and should advocate for pupil wellbeing at all times. The academy will advocate that any such search happens in the police station or any approved social care setting.

Communication and record-keeping

Where reasonably possible and unless there is an immediate risk of harm, staff will contact at least 1 of the pupil's parents to inform them that the police are going to strip search the pupil before strip search takes place and ask them if they would like to come into the academy to act as the pupil's appropriate adult. If the academy can't get in touch with the parents, or they aren't able to come into the academy to act as the appropriate adult, the police will have to arrange an appropriate adult.

The academy will keep records of strip searches that have been conducted on academy premises and monitor them for any trends that emerge.

Who will be present

For any strip search that involves exposure of intimate body parts, there will be at least 2 people present other than the pupil, except in urgent cases where there is risk of serious harm to the pupil or others. This will not be a member of academy staff.

One of these must be the appropriate adult, except if:

- The pupil explicitly states in the presence of an appropriate adult that they do not want an appropriate adult to be present during the search, and
- The appropriate adult agrees

If this is the case, a record will be made of the pupil's decision and it will be signed by the appropriate adult.

No more than 2 people other than the pupil and appropriate adult will be present, except in the most exceptional circumstances.

The appropriate adult will:

- Act to safeguard the rights, entitlement and welfare of the pupil
- Not be a police officer or otherwise associated with the police
- Not be the headteacher
- Be of the same sex as the pupil, unless the pupil specifically requests an adult who is not of the same sex

Except for an appropriate adult of a different sex if the pupil specifically requests it, no one of a different sex will be permitted to be present and the search will not be carried out anywhere where the pupil could be seen by anyone else.

Care after a strip search

After any strip search, the pupil will be given appropriate support, irrespective of whether any suspected item is found. The pupil will also be given the opportunity to express their views about the strip search and the events surrounding it. As with other searches, the academy will consider whether the pupil may be suffering or likely to suffer harm and whether any further specific support is needed (due to the reasons for the search, the search itself, or the outcome of the search). Staff will follow the academy's safeguarding policy and speak to the designated safeguarding lead (DSL). The DSL will consider if, in addition to pastoral support, an early help intervention or a referral to children's social care is appropriate.

Any pupil(s) who have been strip searched more than once and/or groups of pupils who may be more likely to be subject to strip searching will be given particular consideration, and staff will consider any preventative approaches that can be taken.

Electronic devices

Introduction

The changing face of information technologies and ever-increasing learner use of these technologies has meant that the Education Acts were updated to keep pace. Part 2 of the Education Act 2011 (Discipline) introduced changes to the powers afforded to academies by statute to search learners in order to maintain discipline and ensure safety. We are required to ensure we have updated policies which take these changes into account. No such policy can on its own guarantee that the academy will not face legal challenge but having a robust policy which takes account of the Act and applying it in practice will however help to provide us with justification for what it does.

The particular changes we deal with here are the added power to screen, confiscate and search for items 'banned under the academy rules' and the power to 'delete data' stored on confiscated electronic devices.

Items banned under the academy rules are determined and publicised by the Headteacher (section 89 Education and Inspections Act 1996).

An item banned by the academy rules may only be searched for under these new powers if it has been identified in the academy rules as an item that can be searched for. It is therefore important that we have a statement which sets out clearly and unambiguously the items which:

- are banned under the academy rules; and
- are banned AND can be searched for by authorised staff

The act allows authorised persons (usually the police) to examine data on electronic devices if they think there is a good reason to do so. In determining a 'good reason' to examine or erase the data or files, the authorised person must reasonably suspect that the data or file on the device in question relates to an offence and/or may be used to cause harm, to disrupt teaching or could break the academy rules. If there is a suspected offence, confiscate the item and contact the police.

Following an examination, if the person has decided to return the device to the owner, or to retain or dispose of it, they may erase any data or files, **if they think there is a good reason to do so**.

The Headteacher will publicise the academy behaviour policy, in writing, to staff, parents/carers and learners at least once a year. (There should therefore be clear links between the search etc. policy, the behaviour policy and safeguarding policy).

Responsibilities

The Headteacher is responsible for ensuring that the Academy policies reflect the requirements contained within the relevant legislation. The formulation of these policies may be delegated to other individuals or groups. The policies will be taken to governors for approval. The Headteacher will authorise those staff who are allowed to carry out searches.

This statement has been written by and will be reviewed by the Headteacher.

The Headteacher has authorised any member of the senior and wider leadership team as well as the members of the Safeguarding team to carry out searches for and of electronic devices and the deletion of data/files on those devices.

Training/Awareness

It is essential that all staff are made aware of and implement our academy's policy.

Members of staff will be made aware of the academy's statement on "Electronic devices – searching, confiscation and deletion":

- at induction
- at regular updating sessions on the academy's online safety / safeguarding / behaviour management policy
- in safeguarding training and briefings

Members of staff authorised by the Headteacher to carry out searches for and of electronic devices and to access and delete data/files from those devices should receive training that is specific and relevant to this role.

Specific training is required for those staff who may need to judge whether material that is accessed is inappropriate or illegal.

Electronic devices statement

[The DfE guidance – Searching, Screening and Confiscation](#) received significant updates in July 2022 (updated in July 23) and now states:

- Electronic devices, including mobile phones, can contain files or data which relate to an offence, or which may cause harm to another person. This includes, but is not limited to, indecent images of children, pornography, abusive messages, images or videos, or evidence relating to suspected criminal behaviour.
- As with all prohibited items, staff should first consider the appropriate safeguarding response if they find images, data or files on an electronic device that they reasonably suspect are likely to put a person at risk

- Staff may examine any data or files on an electronic device they have confiscated as a result of a search, if there is good reason to do so if it (defined earlier in the guidance as)
 - poses a risk to staff or pupils
 - is prohibited, or identified in the academy rules for which a search can be made
 - is evidence in relation to an offence.
- If the member of staff conducting the search suspects, they may find an indecent image of a child (sometimes known as nude or semi-nude images), the member of staff should never intentionally view the image, and must never copy, print, share, store or save such images. When an incident might involve an indecent image of a child and/or video, the member of staff should confiscate the device, avoid looking at the device and refer the incident to the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) as the most appropriate person to advise on the academy's response. Handling such reports or concerns can be especially complicated and academies should follow the principles as set out in [Keeping children safe in education](#). The UK Council for Internet Safety also provides the following guidance to support academy staff and designated safeguarding leads: [Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people](#).
- If a member of staff finds any image, data or file that they suspect might constitute a specified offence, then they must be delivered to the police as soon as is reasonably practicable.
- In exceptional circumstances members of staff may dispose of the image or data if there is a good reason to do so. In determining a 'good reason' to examine or erase the data or files, the member of staff must have regard to the following guidance issued by the Secretary of State
 - In determining whether there is a 'good reason' to examine the data or files, the member of staff should reasonably suspect that the data or file on the device has been, or could be used, to cause harm, undermine the safe environment of the academy and disrupt teaching, or be used to commit an offence.
 - In determining whether there is a 'good reason' to erase any data or files from the device, the member of staff should consider whether the material found may constitute evidence relating to a suspected offence. In those instances, the data or files should not be deleted, and the device must be handed to the police as soon as it is reasonably practicable. If the data or files are not suspected to be evidence in relation to an offence, a member of staff may delete the data or files if the continued existence of the data or file is likely to continue to cause harm to any person and the pupil and/or the parent refuses to delete the data or files themselves.

The examination of the data/files on the device should go only as far as is reasonably necessary to establish the facts of the incident. Any further intrusive examination of personal data may leave the academy open to legal challenge. It is important that authorised staff should have training and sufficient knowledge of electronic devices and data storage.

Members of staff may require support in judging whether the material is inappropriate or illegal. One or more Senior Leaders should receive additional training to assist with these decisions. Care should be taken not to delete material that might be required in a potential criminal investigation.

The academy should also consider their duty of care responsibility in relation to those staff who may access disturbing images or other inappropriate material whilst undertaking a search. Seeing such material can be most upsetting. There should be arrangements in place to support such staff.

A record should be kept of the reasons for the deletion of data/files. (DfE guidance states and other legal advice recommends that there is no legal reason to do this, best practice suggests that the academy can refer to relevant documentation created at the time of any search or data deletion in the event of a learner, parental or

other interested party complaint or legal challenge. Records will also help XXXX Academy to review online safety incidents, learn from what has happened and adapt and report on application of policies as necessary).

Care of Confiscated Devices

Birley Spa Academy staff are reminded of the need to ensure the safe keeping of confiscated devices, to avoid the risk of compensation claims for damage/loss of such devices (particularly given the possible high value of some of these devices), however, the academy does not accept liability for loss, theft or damage of items that have been confiscated or handed into the academy.

Audit/Monitoring/Reporting/Review

The Safeguarding and Inclusion Officer or DSL will ensure that full records are kept of incidents involving the searching for and of electronic devices and the deletion of data/files. (a log sheet can be found in the appendices)

These records will be reviewed by the Safeguarding Governor at regular intervals (at least annually).

This policy will be reviewed by the head teacher and governors annually and in response to changes in guidance and evidence gained from the records.

Appendix 2 – Bullying incident form (Model)

Bullying incident form

Section 1: Staff details

Date completing form:

Name of staff:

Email address of staff:

After completion this form needs to be handed to: **[Insert staff responsible for anti-bullying.]**

Section 2: Details of incident

If you are unsure of the category (for example whether it is homophobic or biphobic bullying) then you can tick all that you think may apply and simply explain the details.

Nature of incident: Tick all that apply

- ☐ **Physical** (e.g. hitting, kicking, pushing or inappropriate/unwanted physical contact)
- ☐ **Verbal** (e.g. name calling, ridicule, comments)
- ☐ **Cyber** (e.g. messaging, social media, email)
- ☐ **Emotional/indirect/segregation** (e.g. excluding someone, spreading rumours)
- ☐ **Visual/written** (e.g. graffiti, gestures, wearing racist insignia)
- ☐ **Damage to personal property**
- ☐ **Threat** with a weapon
- ☐ **Theft or extortion**
- ☐ **Persistent Bullying**

Form of bullying or incident: Tick all that apply

- ☐ **Race** – racist bullying
- ☐ Sexual orientation – **homophobic**
- ☐ Sexual orientation – **biphobic**
- ☐ Special educational needs (**SEN**) or **Disability**
- ☐ **Culture** or **class**
- ☐ **Gender identity** – transphobic
- ☐ **Sex** – sexist bullying
- ☐ **Appearance** or **health conditions**
- ☐ **Religion** or **Belief** related
- ☐ Related to home or other personal circumstances
- ☐ **Other** or non-specific

Details of those involved: record all involved whether adults, pupils or visitors.				
	Name	Age/Year group	Form/class	Other relevant information (e.g. gender, SEN, disability, religion)
Target of bullying/incident				
Person/s responsible for bullying/incident				

Details of incident					
Date		Place:		Time:	
Summary of incident					
Witnesses					
Repeat incident or serious incident					
Any relevant supporting information e.g. witness					
Action taken					
Details of others involved or notified					
Date for review					
Outcome of review (if necessary)					
Signed:					
Date:					

MarcDe-escalation Techniques Used					
Verbal Advice/Support		Humour		Directed Time out	
Reassurance		Time out offered			
Calm Talking		Distraction			
Neutral tone/body language		Step Away		Other (specify)	

Describe restraint methods used
Describe any injuries received to pupil or restrainer and medical attention required

What actions are being taken to support this child in future. Describe them here or refer to any SEN action plans that are being put in place.

Form completed by		Signed		Date	
Witness (if required)		Signed		Date	
Headteacher		Signed		Date	
Time and date parents were informed		Parents handed a copy of the form Yes/No		Date form handed to parents	