**DONCASTER SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF**



Positive Behaviour Policy

(Behaviour Policy)

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| **Author/Owner** | **Last Review Date** | **Next Review Date** |
| Jane Goodman | July 2022 | June 2024 or watchlist update if earlier |
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***‘Any behaviour policy will only be as effective as the work of the staff who put it into practice’.*** *As the Elton Report (1989) comments; ‘there are no simple remedies. It is the totality of responses the child receives and the quality of teaching and environment that will ultimately affect their behaviour for good or ill. So any policy has to be applied with humanity, sensitivity and consistency’.*

**POSTIVE BEHAVIOUR POLICY**

This document outlines Doncaster School for the Deaf’s philosophy, aims and practical strategies for working towards high standards of behaviour in School.

**STATEMENT OF INTENT**

Doncaster School for the Deaf believes that, in order to facilitate teaching and learning, acceptable behaviour must be demonstrated in all aspects of school life.

The school is committed to:

Promoting desired behaviour.

Promoting self-esteem, self-discipline, proper regard for authority, and positive relationships based on mutual respect.

Ensuring equality and fair treatment for all.

Praising and rewarding good behaviour.

Providing a safe environment free from disruption, violence, discrimination, bullying and any form of harassment.

Encouraging positive relationships with parents.

Developing positive relationships with pupils to enable early intervention.

A shared approach which involves pupils in the implementation of the school’s policy and associated procedures.

Promoting a culture of praise and encouragement in which all pupils can achieve.

Reasonable and proportionate sanctions will be used where a pupil’s behaviour falls below the standard that is expected, alongside support to prevent recurring misbehaviour.

The school acknowledges that behaviour can sometimes be the result of educational needs, mental health issues, or other needs or vulnerabilities, and will address these needs via an individualised graduated response.

To help reduce the likelihood of behavioural issues related to social, emotional or mental health (SEMH), the school aims to create a safe and calm environment in which positive mental health and wellbeing are promoted and pupils are taught to be resilient.

The school aims to promote resilience as part of a whole-school approach using the following methods:

· Culture, ethos and environment – the health and wellbeing of pupils and staff is promoted through the informal curriculum, including policies, values and attitudes, alongside the social and physical environment

· Teaching – the curriculum is used to develop pupils’ knowledge about health and wellbeing

· Engagement – the school engages with parents, outside agencies to promote consistent support for pupils’ health and wellbeing

Where vulnerable pupils are identified, provision will be made to support and promote their positive mental health.

**Legal framework**

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This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation and statutory guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

* Education Act 1996
* Education Act 2002
* Education and Inspections Act 2006
* Health Act 2006
* The School Information (England) Regulations 2008
* Equality Act 2010
* Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019
* DfE (2013) ‘Use of reasonable force’
* DfE (2015) ‘Special educational needs and disability code of practice: 0 to 25 years’
* DfE (2018) ‘Mental health and behaviour in schools’
* DfE (2024) ‘Behaviour in schools: Advice for headteachers and school staff’
* DfE (2023) ‘Keeping children safe in education 2023’
* DfE (2022) ‘Searching, Screening and Confiscation: Advice for schools’
* DfE (2023) ‘Suspension and Permanent Exclusion from maintained schools, academies and pupil referral units in England, including pupil movement’
* DfE (2024) ‘Mobile phones in schools’

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies (not exclusive) :

* Pupil Code of Conduct
* Complaints Procedures Policy
* Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Policy
* Suspension and Exclusion Policy
* Peer-on-Peer Abuse Policy
* Safeguarding Policy
* Smoke-Free Policy
* Pupil Drug and Alcohol Policy
* Anti-bullying Policy

**INTRODUCTION:**

**The Communicative Function of Behaviour;**

Behaviour management and the promotion of positive behaviour do not constitute a discrete, separate element of life at Doncaster School for the Deaf. We believe that all presenting behaviours, whether belonging to students or staff, are communications and as such efforts should be made to understand and respond appropriately to them. We embrace the view that most, if not all, behaviour is fundamentally good in intention – designed to safeguard the physical and/or emotional survival needs of the individual/s concerned. Poor behaviour therefore represents the expression of legitimate needs, albeit inappropriately expressed. For example a need to belong, to think of one-self as lovable and to have self-worth are experienced in school situations as the need for:

* Attention;
* Justice/reparation;
* Power & control (issues of choice/task avoidance);
* Acceptance and affiliation (friendships and companions);
* Access to tangible resources;
* Stimulation (avoidance of boredom);
* Expression of self.

**Emotional Objectivity:**

Behaviours represent responses to experiences; these experiences generate emotions which in turn drive the presenting behaviours. All too easily student behaviour can be misconstrued by educators as deliberate attempts to ‘wind’ them up and therefore personal. The reality is somewhat less straightforward though often linked to how students perceive themselves to be perceived and subsequently treated by educators. Educators therefore need to maintain an emotional distance between themselves and classroom events and constantly evaluate their responses to them. It is our collective task to better understand the ‘behaviour as communication’ process to ensure where necessary that the most appropriate means of communicating need is simultaneously promoted and/or directly taught.

*‘Social and emotional behaviour is a function of the interaction between the context and what the individual brings into that context’.*  **Faupel et al**

‘...... many of the problems of control that arise in the classroom are a direct consequence of the way in which the teacher acts (or reacts) toward the children concerned...... So the teacher must examine closely what is really going on in the interaction that is taking place and, by understanding its nature, modify personal responses as necessary’ **Tim Brighouse**

All school staff are encouraged and supported to better understand student communications and the relationship between responses given and the behaviours they elicit. As educators, we need to recognise that we cannot ever hope to effectively control children’s behaviour. This recognition will allow us to focus our energies upon the more achievable task of positively influencing and inspiring students toward more appropriate behaviour, directly teaching replacement behaviours, coping strategies and thereby proactively eradicating attainment limiting factors that are open to their influence.

*‘The only thing that educators have real control over is themselves. The way they approach and deal with children, the way they respond to their behaviour, the way they speak, the way they look, the way they arrange and organise their room, together with the way they present the work set them is all under their control’.* **Rob Plevin**

**1. PHILOSOPHY**

Doncaster School for the Deaf (DSD) aims to create a **calm, positive and safe learning environment**, which encourages **good social behaviour and respect for self and others**. DSD recognises that pupils learn most effectively and behave appropriately when they know what is expected of them, when they are positively encouraged to behave well, have ample opportunity for success and when they are **consistently and fairly treated at all times.**

Pupils should see that consequences are fairly and consistently applied and are directed towards the behaviour rather than towards them as individuals.

**“Disapprove of the behaviour – not the child**”

A clear, agreed and known code of conduct ensures that everyone is aware of what is acceptable behaviour. **This will take the form of a limited number of school rules established through discussion between staff and pupils in each Key Stage**.

**We believe in the right of all school community members:**

* To feel physically and emotionally safe;
* To learn and develop to the best of their ability;
* To be respected and valued as an individual;
* To a learning environment, where tolerance, fairness and courtesy prevail;
* To express their views, be listened to and consulted;
* To clear and consistently applied expectations and boundaries;
* To learn from our mistakes through opportunities to discuss them;
* To accept responsibility for their own behaviour and make amends.

**2. AIMS**

**2.1** The aims of this policy are:

* to ensure the safety and well being of all pupils
* to ensure the safety and well being of members of the school community and of the general public
* to help pupils to develop and demonstrate positive abilities and attitudes via a whole school approach which enhances self-esteem and self-respect through positive feedback and encouragement
* to teach pupils to have self-control and to be responsible and accountable for their actions
* to teach pupils that actions and choices have consequences
* to determine the boundaries of acceptable and unacceptable behaviour
* to guide pupils from inappropriate to appropriate behaviour
* to help all pupils achieve their full academic and/or vocational potential
* to encourage mutual understanding and respect for other people
* to encourage pupils to develop a range of appropriate social skills
* to encourage pupils to develop independence and responsibility
* to create a calm working atmosphere and orderly community in which effective learning can take place
* to focus on a positive approach using encouragement, verbal praise, incentives and rewards, in preference to a negative approach of criticism and punishment

**3.** **IMPLEMENTATION**

**3.1** Behaviour management is concerned with developing and consistently using **a range of strategies** to influence the behaviour of individual children, groups and the whole school community. It addresses such issues as:

* what influences children both in school and out of school
* how do learning difficulties affect behaviour
* how learning appropriate behaviour is developmental
* practical ways of managing difficult situations
* additional help from outside agencies.

**3.2** Behaviour education **should be focussed on all children**, although it is recognised that some individuals have more specific and critical needs. Good behaviour management, where possible, anticipates and minimises the impact of inappropriate behaviours and also ensures that **staff are prepared and in control** when challenging situations arise.

**3.3** At DSD successful behaviour management is based on **positive relationships** between all involved and is:

* agreed by all staff
* clearly understood by all staff and pupils
* applied consistently and fairly
* supported by senior management
* established within a framework of clearly understood routines and well-defined individual boundaries of behaviour.

**3.4** Behaviour management strategies include:

* the encouragement of **good habits** from an early age
* the setting of **good examples from adults**
* early **low-level intervention** in situations to prevent escalation
* the use of **Individual Behaviour Strategies** for identified pupils
* **rewarding positive** actions and behaviour (both individual and group)

**REWARD:**

**Rewards take the form of:**

* eye contact and smile
* praise for individual and/or small group
* positive feedback
* 5 or 10 minutes on a favourite activity at a convenient time
* stickers or stars/merits
* free choicer at an appropriate, agreed time
* reward trips
* certificate/letter to show parents
* being sent to show other teachers the good work
* a good work display in the class or public area
* recognition in a ‘Good Work’ assembly
* being sent to the Head
* additional play time / choosing time
* Email to parents/ carers

The school recognises that praise is key to making pupils feel valued and ensuring that their work and efforts are celebrated. When giving praise, teachers ensure:

* They define the behaviour that is being rewarded.
* The praise is given immediately following the desired behaviour.
* The way in which the praise is given is varied.
* Praise is related to effort, rather than only to work produced.
* Perseverance and independence are encouraged.
* The praise given is always sincere and is not followed with immediate criticism.

Whilst it is important to receive praise from teachers, the school understands that peer praise is also effective for creating a positive, fun and supportive environment. Teachers encourage pupils to praise one another, and praise another pupil to the teacher, if they see them modelling good behaviour.

As with praise, the school understands that providing rewards after certain behaviour means that pupils are more likely to model the same behaviour again. For rewards to be effective, the school recognises that they need to be:

* **Immediate** – immediately rewarded following good behaviour.
* **Consistent** – consistently rewarded to maintain the behaviour.
* **Achievable** – keeping rewards achievable to maintain attention and motivation.
* **Fair** – making sure all pupils are fairly rewarded.

**SANCTIONS:**

The application of sanctions is effective in promoting positive behaviour where they are:

* designed to promote positive attendance, behavior and learning, rather than punish perpetrators;
* understood by pupils as fair and proportionate.

When anticipating and/or applying sanctions, staff are expected to:

* avoid early escalation to more severe sanctions;
* reserve the more severe sanctions for the most serious or persistent misbehavior;
* avoid whole group sanctions that punish the innocent as well as those guilty;
* focus upon the condemnation of the behaviour and not the person;
* take account of the individual circumstances and context of misbehaviour;
* regularly remind and encourage pupils, as part of their everyday teaching, to reflect on the effects of their misbehavior on others and themselves in terms of feelings without apportioning blame.

**Sanctions take the form of:**

* eye contact and frowning
* being told off (preferably 1:1 in private)
* teacher explaining what is wrong with behaviour
* being kept in at breaktime or lunchtime
* time out
* phone call to parents
* Letter/email sent to parents/carers
* exclusion

Sanctions are always applied at the lowest level possible and the sanction and reason for the sanction discussed and/or role-played with the pupil **at an appropriate time.**

**Our actions should always be geared toward Reparation, Restitution and Reconciliation and not Retribution or Revenge.**

**4. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM EEF**

Know and understand your pupils and their influences

Understanding a pupil’s context will inform effective responses to misbehaviour

Teach learning behaviours alongside managing misbehaviour

Use classroom management strategies to support good classroom behaviours

Use targeted approaches to meet the needs of individuals in your school

**Universal behaviour systems are unlikely to meet the needs of all your students**

**For pupils with more challenging behaviour, the approach should be adapted to individual needs**

**5 De-escalation strategies**

Where negative behaviour is present, staff members will implement de-escalation strategies to diffuse the situation. This may include:

* Appearing calm and using a low tone of voice, calm stance and calm facial expression when signing .
* Using simple, direct language.
* Avoiding being defensive, e.g. if comments or insults are directed at the staff member.
* Providing adequate personal space and not blocking a pupil’s escape route.
* Showing open, accepting body language, e.g. not standing with their arms crossed.
* Reassuring the pupil and creating an outcome goal or leaving the pupil alone for a period .
* Identifying any points of agreement to build a rapport.
* Offering the pupil a face-saving route out of confrontation, e.g. that if they stop the behaviour, then the consequences will be lessened.
* Rephrasing requests made up of negative words with positive phrases,
* Following Individual behaviour plans and scripts ‘ I see that .. ‘ rephasing , giving options

# Sexual abuse and harassment

The school will promote and enforce a zero-tolerance approach to all forms of sexual abuse and harassment, including sexual harassment, gender-based bullying and sexual violence.

The school will respond promptly and appropriately to any sexual harassment complaints in line with the Safeguarding Policy; appropriate steps will be taken to stop the harassment and prevent any reoccurrence. Disciplinary sanctions for incidents of sexual harassment will be determined based on the nature of the case, the ages of those involved and any previous related incidents.

Where the school is responding to a report of sexual violence, the school will take immediate steps to ensure the victim and other pupils are protected. The DSL will work closely with the police, and any other agencies as required, to ensure that any action the school takes, e.g. disciplinary sanctions, will not jeopardise the police investigation.

# Smoking and controlled substances

In accordance with the Health Act 2006, the school is a smoke-free environment. Parents, visitors, staff and pupils will be instructed not to smoke on school grounds. There is smoking area on the Trust site for staff and college students. Pupils will not be permitted to bring smoking materials or nicotine products to school.

The school will have a zero-tolerance policy on illegal drugs, legal highs and other controlled substances.

# Prohibited items, searching pupils and confiscation

Headteachers and staff authorised by them will have a statutory power to search pupils or their possessions, without consent, where they have reasonable grounds for suspecting that the pupil may have a prohibited item. The prohibited items where reasonable force may be used are:

The list below was created using the DfE’s ‘[Searching, Screening and Confiscation](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/searching-screening-and-confiscation)’ guidance. To search for any items not prohibited by school rules, staff will require the consent of the pupil being searched.

* Knives and weapons.
* Alcohol.
* Illegal drugs.
* Stolen items.
* Tobacco and cigarette papers.
* Fireworks.
* Pornographic images.
* Any article that the member of staff reasonably suspects has been, or is likely to be, used:
  + To commit an offence; or
  + To cause personal injury to any person, including the pupil themselves; or
  + To damage the property of any person, including the pupil themselves.

Pupils will not be permitted to use their mobile phones during the course of the school day unless agreed by senior staff ( DSL, SLT) Any pupil found using their mobile phone during the school day will have their device confiscated and stored in the office with other electronic devices until the end of the day.

Mobile phones will be handed in on arrival – pupils will be permitted to access their mobile phones before and after school but will be required to hand their phone in at the beginning of the school day to be collected at the end of the school day.

Staff members will have the power to search a pupil or their possessions where they have reasonable grounds to suspect a pupil is in possession of a prohibited item. Mobile phones and similar devices will be items that staff may search for. Before any search senior leaders mut be informed and/ or be present .

The school will also identify the following as prohibited items which may be searched for by authorised staff without consent if necessary; however, reasonable force will not be used under any circumstances:

* E-cigarettes and vapes
* Lighters
* Aerosols
* Legal highs/psychoactive substances
* Mobile phones

# Effective classroom management

Well-managed classrooms are paramount to preventing disruptive and unacceptable behaviour. Effective classroom management will allow staff to:

* Have well-planned lessons with a range of activities to keep pupils stimulated.

**6.** **MANAGING THE DIFFICULT TO MANAGE:**

For those pupils who may continue to present behaviour that is difficult to manage, increased structure within the classroom is introduced to provide clear and unambiguous responses from staff members. A record is kept of each incident describing the circumstances, the behaviour, the management strategy implemented and the pupil’s response. These records are monitored on a regular basis by a designated member of the School Leadership Team, with responsibility to report trends to the Governing Body.

Accurate records are kept on pupils’ behaviour to ensure that any future action can be supported by clear, accurate evidence.

The **Procedures Flowchart** attached (Appendix One) indicates how continued difficult behaviour or severe incidents are referred on and the recommended action that may be taken.

It may be necessary to introduce a behaviour programme for an individual (or group) which will:

* specify, precisely, the unacceptable behaviour
* set targets as alternative acceptable behaviours
* clearly state rewards available and when they are given
* clearly state consequences of choosing the unacceptable behaviour in preference to the acceptable one
* identify any organisational changes to support the programme

It is recognised that there will be times when all other avenues have been tried, that exclusion is an inevitable and proper response to unacceptable behaviour.

The three main phases to managing exclusions/suspensions are:

1. Preparing for exclusion/suspension
2. Carrying out the exclusion/suspension
3. Receiving the pupil back into school

Exclusions/Suspensions are managed in an atmosphere of calmness, clarity and order to achieve the best possible effect of discipline in the school. Ideally, exclusions should never come as a surprise to either parents, pupil or Local Authority representative.

**7. RECORDING PROCEDURES**

All incidents involving physical assault, personal injury, major damage to property or other matters of a serious nature, along with sanctions applied, are recorded on an Incident/ Behaviour form which is read, discussed and counter-signed on a regular basis by a member of the Senior Management Team and the Executive Principal. These Reports also have a section to record Racist and Homophobic incidents for recording purposes. CPOMS is used to record concerns and behaviour over time. Behaviour forms may inform CPOMS reporting .

**8.** **PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT**

DSD encourages parents to support their children via communication through home-school books at KS1/2, weekly diaries at KS3/4, informal contact via the phone, email, text or formal contact via letters and visits to discuss specific issues. Parents should be contacted by the form teacher termly and as necessary by a member of the Senior Management Team.

**9. TRAINING**

When required staff are provided with training on the proper use of restraint ( See CPD Matrix)

Training and discussion is usually focused on individual pupils , meetings and approaches suitable for that pupil or groups of pupils with staff who work with the pupil and if necessary external training is sourced .

Any staff who would like further development to improve their practice in behaviour management can request additional training .

**10. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW**

Behaviour concerns are discussed informally and formally between form teachers and the Senior Management Team on a 1:1 basis, in staff meetings and as required. Areas of concern and action taken are recorded in pupil’s files and in the minutes of meetings. Serious incident sheets are completed for an agreed range of serious incidents and are securely logged in a centrally-held bound Incident file. Records are also managed on CPOMS . Serious incidents are monitored by the Governor for Safeguarding and reported to goverrnors .

Children, as necessary, may be referred to an Educational Psychologist, their local Educational Psychologist and external agencies.

Support is available for families, pupils and staff by the National Deaf CAMHS (Children and Adolescents Mental Health Service).

**Approved**

The Positive Behaviour Policy was approved by the Governing Body.

This policy is will be subject to review as a part of the school’s Self-Evaluation and Self-Review cycle.

**Appendix One:**

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| **BEHAVIOUR MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES**  **FLOWCHART/REFERRAL SYSTEMS ( also refer to IBPs or ASD approaches) This is not rigid and may be adapted for some pupils** |

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| **Pupil is seen by class teacher or form teacher, or member of support staff.** | **Action**   * ***Specify the unacceptable behaviour*** * ***Specify alternative, acceptable behaviour*** * ***Agree any organisational changes*** |

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| **Pupil is seen by relevant member of staff with follow up talk to parents, if appropriate.** | **Action**   * ***As above.*** |

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| **Pupil is seen by Deputy Head or Head of Care.**  **Parents/carers may be contacted.** | **Action**   * ***As above.*** |

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| **Meeting: Senior Staff, parents/carers, pupil (as appropriate) and any significant others, possibly local authority officer).** | **Action**   * ***Evaluate progress up to now. Build on successful aspects and amend unsuccessful aspects*** |

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| **Involve outside support – if appropriate** | **Action**   * ***As above to increase the range of possibilities on offer*** |

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| **Exclusion (Fixed Term or Permanent as appropriate- suspension** | **Action**   * ***Prepare for suspension*** * ***Carry out the exclusion/ suspension*** * ***Receive pupil back in to school – See Exclusion Policy*** |

**ANY PART OF THE FLOWCHART CAN BE SKIPPED DEPENDING ON THE SEVERITY OF THE INCIDENT(S)**

**Appendix Two:**

**Positive Behaviour**

We want a **calm, positive and safe school,**

We want **good social behaviour and respect for self and others.**

Pupils will be fairly treated at all times

Pupils should discuss with staff and each other the school rules DSD should have

**We want:**

* To recognise, reward and celebrate good behaviour
* To make sure everyone can become self-confident, valued and respected
* To encourage good behaviour, reduce misbehaviour and confrontation
* To make sure that everyone knows what is meant by good behaviour
* To praise good behavior.

**Appendix Three:**

**RESPONSIBILITIES & ENTITLEMENTS OF THE SCHOOL COMMUNITY:**

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| **Pupils are expected:** |
| * To attend school regularly, adhere to the school’s code of conduct and be prepared to learn; * To respect, support and care for each other in school and the wider community; * To be tolerant of others irrespective of race, gender, religion, sexuality and age; * To listen to others and respect their opinions; * To follow the reasonable requests of adults throughout the school day; * To accept and/or seek the support of adults at times of need; * To take responsibility for their own actions and behaviour; * To participate and be involved in school decision-making processes and make their views known to adults in appropriate ways; |
| **Pupils are entitled to:** |
| * Be treated with dignity and respect; * Individual targets to ensure teaching and learning meets their individual needs; * A stimulating and challenging curriculum; * Experience a sense of safety and security; * Consistency in their care and management of behaviour; * Experience a sense of belonging and feeling valued as an individual; * Be consulted in matters that affect them and have access to systems of student representation; * Have their behaviour, social and emotional skills recognised and celebrated; |

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| **Parent/carers are expected:** |
| * To provide school with an emergency contact number; * To be aware of and support the school’s values and expectations; * To support their child’s regular attendance, preparedness to learn and adherence to the school’s code of conduct; * To take an active and supportive interest in their child’s work and progress; * To make school aware if they think their child is being bullied; * To take responsibility for their child’s behaviour both within school and the wider community. |
| **Parent/carers are entitled to:** |
| * Be treated with dignity and respect; * Know about school policy matters and have access to the relevant policies; * Be regularly informed of their child’s progress and be advised of any difficulties promptly * Receive support from school and be directed to appropriate forms of additional support as necessary; * Can expect school staff to inform them if their child is absent from school; * Feel welcome and valued when communicating with and/or visiting school. |

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| **Staff are expected to:** |
| * Lead by example and contribute to the promotion, development and monitoring of the schools’ Positive Behaviour Policy; * Encourage the aims and values of the school and local community among the students; * Treat all members of the school community with dignity and respect; * Provide a challenging, interesting and relevant curriculum; * Create a safe and pleasant environment, both physically and emotionally; * Model appropriate behaviour and social skills in interactions with members of the school community; * Meet the educational, social, emotional and behavioural needs of pupils through an appropriate curriculum and individualised support; * Recognize when they may require the support of others in managing pupil group and/or individual behaviour and seek support; * Seek to promote positive behaviour in all their interactions with students; * Be consistent when working with pupils; * Promote and safeguard the well-being of all pupils; * Develop positive working relationships with parents and carers. |
| **Staff are entitled to:** |
| * Be treated with dignity and respect; * Contribute to policy and practice development in behaviour * Know when and how they can seek the support of colleagues in times of difficulty; * Have access to support and advice as required to best address matters of misbehaviour. |

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| **Managers & Governors are expected to:** |
| * Ensure that all aspects of the school’s behaviour and attendance policy promote equality for all pupils; * Collate, analyse and monitor behaviour and attendance data to inform resource allocation and seek improvement; * Closely monitor the use of rewards and sanctions to ensure that their distribution does not detract from equal opportunities principles; * Support the creation of an environment that encourages positive behaviour and regular attendance, discourages bullying and promotes race equality; * Provide advice and support to enable all school staff to effectively fulfil their roles and responsibilities. |

Appendix four ( ref: Training - SR )

**What might escalate a behaviour?**

An Audience (staff and students)

Other students (winding things up)

Our body language

Our action

No way out

Over-reacting

***Wind it down – not wind it up***

**What might deescalate a behaviour?**

Staff member leaving

No-one to impress

A way of ‘getting out’

Individual strategies – Knowing what works for that student

Knowing what they want – building relationships

Appendix five: EEF Guidance extracts :

**Know and understand your pupils and their influences**

default responses

Two children are disruptive in a classroom this morning:

Pupil 1 feels he is lacking attention from the teacher and wants this even if it is negative;

Pupil 2 wants to escape the classroom as she is bored, so acts up to get removed.

If the teacher’s default is to send out the child, this would reinforce Pupil 2’s unhelpful behaviour, whereas for Pupil 1, this strategy could dissuade the behaviour. Reprimanding the child in class could reorient Pupil 2 but would reinforce Pupil 1’s misbehaviour.

For further info refer to <https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/public/files/Publications/Behaviour/EEF_Improving_behaviour_in_schools_Report.pdf>

**The Establish-Maintain-Restore (EMR) method**

A good way to build positive relationships with pupils is the EMR method, which has promising results from a small study. Summarised below, it involves focusing intentionally on the pupils who it is most difficult to connect with, who may be most in need of a consistent, positive relationship. It is recommended that this technique should take no longer than 30 minutes per week and can be completed during periods the adult already spends with pupils, representing an efficient use of time.

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|  | Establish | Maintain | Restore |
| Definition | Intentional practices to cultivate a positive relationship with each student (i.e. build trust, connection & understanding) | Proactive efforts to prevent relationship quality from diminishing over time (i.e. ongoing positive interactions) | Intentionally repairing harm to the relationship after a negative interaction (i.e. reconnecting with student ) |
| Practical strategies | Set aside window of time to spend with student  Inquire about student’s interests  Communicate positively:  Open ended questions Affirmations  Reflexive listening  Validation  Reference student info  Deliver constructive feedback wisely | 5-to-1 ratio of positive to negative interactions  Positive notes home Greet students at the door  Relationship check-in Random, special activities | R3 = Reconnect, Repair, Restore  Take responsibility for negative interaction  Deliver an empathy statement  **Let go of the previous incident & start fresh** Communicate your care for having the student Engaging in mutual problem solving |

Targeted programmes tend to demonstrate a bigger effect on behaviour outcomes compared to wholeclass or whole-school programmes”

“