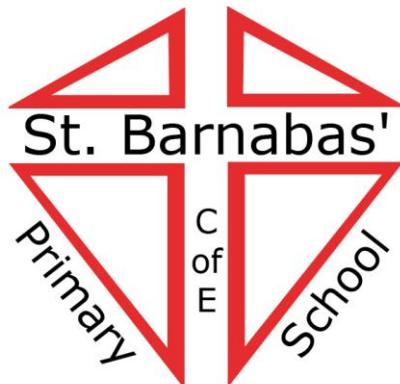


HEATON ST. BARNABAS' C.E. (V.A.) PRIMARY SCHOOL

A Restorative School



BEHAVIOUR POLICY

Reviewed 13th January 2026

Chair of Governors Curriculum Committee

BEHAVIOUR POLICY

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At this school we believe that every member of our school community should have an equal opportunity to achieve his or her full potential regardless of race, colour, gender, sexuality, disability, special educational needs or socio economic background.

We believe that it is the right of all our pupils to be educated in an environment free from disruption by others.

This policy sets out the framework for the behaviour, responsibilities, values and attitudes expected of our community members within a Restorative Practices philosophy. Restorative Practices aims to build Heaton St. Barnabas' community and to repair and strengthen relationships within this community.

The school embraces Restorative Practices (RP) as a means of empowering adults to be successful and effective within the school community, raising standards and achievement across the school and developing aspirational, motivated and responsible pupils.

Mission Statement: Unity in Diversity

School Vision:

'Our school is an exciting, fun and friendly place where everyone is safe, valued and encouraged to be world class learners, developing in confidence and a thirst for knowledge, trusting in God and realising our talents to create our future'

Core Values

- 1. Respect**
- 2. Compassion /Kindness**
- 3. Honesty**
- 4. Responsibility**
- 5. Enthusiasm**
- 6. Happiness**

These core values underpin the school's ethos and should be followed by all who are part of our school community. They encompass school and class codes of conduct. At the start of the school year teachers will establish with their class:

- The core values
- Rewards
- What happens if the core values are not maintained?
- Seating plan based on learning needs rather than friendship groups
- Strategies for initiating and sustaining whole class attention
- Appropriate voice levels for the working environment (partner voice/table voice)
- How to get teacher attention?
- Rules for movement around room
- Calm entry / Positive exit

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Class teachers should agree a 'Class Vision' or 'Agreement' which comes from children's ideas and epitomizes what they want their class to be like.

In addition, a class Rules are agreed which takes their class closer to the vision. The target should be displayed so children can be reminded of the agreement they have made. Children joining the class mid-year are welcomed into the school with good support.

During the first few weeks of the academic year individual targets, usually relating to behaviour and attitudes to school, are decided by pupils.

NB: It is important for the school aim, school core values, rewards, class vision, class targets and individual targets are clearly and prominently displayed in the classroom and they should be referred to regularly by staff and pupils.

See *Behaviour Management Appendix 5* for some of these expectations

We believe that everyone in school has rights and responsibilities.

These **rights** are:-

- The right to respect and fair treatment
- The right to learn
- The right to feel and be safe

It is the **responsibility** of everyone within the school community to behave in a way which consistently demonstrates our core values and ensures that our school mission and vision is achieved.

Aims of Policy

As a school we are committed to embedding the use of Restorative Practices in all aspects of school life and in ensuring that the whole school community reflects this.

This approach aims to positively ensure that all pupils can access teaching and learning effectively through focusing on a positive approach to behaviour.

Restorative Practice is used as a tool to foster awareness of how others have been affected by inappropriate behaviour.

We believe that focusing on a positive approach to behaviour:

- acts as a positive reinforcer;
- provides opportunities to consistently point out to all children the behaviour which is expected in school;
- provides a positive approach to teaching and developing positive behaviour;
- ensures that effective teaching and learning take place;
- encourages children to feel good about themselves and others, leading to the development of high self esteem;
- provides a framework for social education;
- minimises incidents of inappropriate behaviour;
- gives pupils, staff and parents a sense of direction and common purpose;
- provides continuity and consistency across school.

NB Where children are unable to engage with a restorative practices approach alternative strategies will need to be implemented. These may include engagement with learning mentors, external agencies, Pupil Inclusion officers / Primary Pupil Referral Service and the school designated Educational Psychologist. These children will be provided with individual behavior plans. Please refer to appendix 1 and 2 for rewards and sanctions.

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Check-In and Check-Out Circles

Check in and check out circles take place in all classes throughout school. This involves children sitting in a circle, where everyone can see each other and everyone feels involved. Clear rules mean that all children have equal opportunity to participate in the circle. Circles can be used for a wide variety of purpose such as talking about feelings, developing relationships, assessing learning, introducing new learning or discussing behavioural issues. Whatever they are used for, they allow everyone to have a voice and develop confidence when expressing emotions or opinions. They are central to developing our school community and relationships within it. The core values are actively referred to during check in and check out circles in each class.

Restorative Practices Philosophy Statement

Effective Restorative Practices foster awareness of how others have been affected by inappropriate behaviour. This is done by actively engaging participants in a process which separates the deed from the doer and rejects the act not the actor, allowing participants to make amends for the harm caused. Restorative Practices acknowledges the intrinsic worth of the person and their potential contribution to the school community.

Restorative Practices framework will:

- Improve behaviour and attitudes;
- Provide explicit tools within a defined framework to challenge unacceptable behaviour, resolve conflict and repair harm;
- Improve relationships; establish rights, accountabilities and responsibilities to the community.
- Provide a safe, philosophical basis for staff, pupils and parents to share ideas and discuss issues.

There are four key elements of Restorative Practices. These are:

- Social Discipline Window.
- Fair Process.
- Restorative Questions.
- Free Expression of Emotions (Affective Statements)

Wherever possible we should try to work in the with the children, offering high support, nurturing and encouragement in conjunction with consistently setting clear boundaries and expectations of behaviour. Staff should always, within their professional conduct, be positive and respectful role models to their pupils.

The three principles of Fair Process

1. Engagement – involving all participants in the process.
2. Explanation – shared understanding.
3. Expectation Clarity – clear vision for the future.

Restorative Questions

1. To respond to challenging behaviour
 - What happened?
 - What were you thinking about at the time?
 - What have your thoughts been since?
 - Who has been affected by what you did?
 - In what way have they been affected?
 - What do you think needs to happen to make things right?

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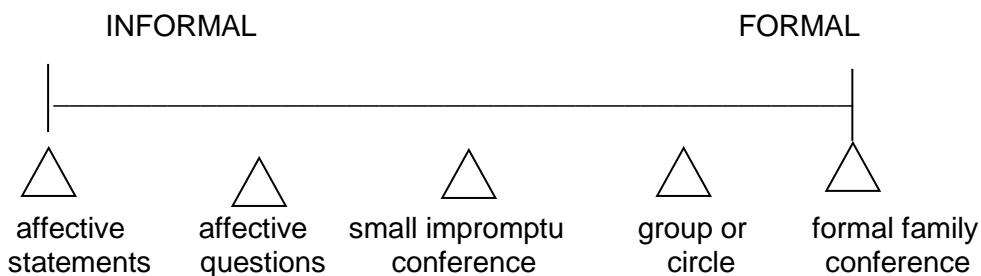
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2. To help those harmed by others actions:

- What did you think when you realised what had happened?
- What have your thoughts been since?
- How has this affected you and others?
- What has been the hardest thing for you?
- What do you think needs to happen to make things right?

Restorative Practices Continuum

At Heaton St. Barnabas' School we believe it is best to do things **WITH PEOPLE**. Wherever possible you should use fair process and our responses to challenging behaviour should involve building relationships and repairing harm. It is our aim that our community follows this Restorative Practices framework.



Much of the work carried out to address challenging behaviour should be accomplished by working within the informal end of the spectrum.

Parental partnership is a key feature within the restorative practices and parents are key stakeholders in supporting children's behaviour. Where formal Restorative Practice needs to be undertaken family conferences will be held within school led by the Senior Leadership Team.

It is important that staff deal with situations to establish and develop their own relationships. Aim to separate the deed from the doer and the act from the actor. This is integral to Restorative Practice philosophy.

Affective Statement

Listed below are some examples of affective statements and questions which should be used with children to correct undesired behavior/attitudes

Statements

I was very disappointed when you did that to _____.
I am upset and angry by what has just happened.
I feel that all the work I have done has been spoiled through your actions.
I feel that (describe action) was very disrespectful.
I feel disrespected and angry when you ignore me.
I am sorry that I misunderstood the situation
I feel really proud of you when I heard
I feel really pleased and encouraged that you made the right choice.
I respected your honesty and thank you.
I want to thank you for your cooperation.

Restorative Practices Training

All school staff in all teams have annual Restorative Practices Training, which gives them the skills to talk with children using the restorative questions/statements. This is intended to engage participants in fostering awareness of how others have been affected by inappropriate behaviour and allow them to make amends for the harm caused.

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Rewarding Children

All members of staff are responsible for ensuring that the school core values are maintained by rewarding children.

Class Rewards

At the start of the year teachers agree rewards with their class. These rewards should be reviewed regularly with children throughout the year to ensure they remain motivational for them. Class rewards include 'House Point Rewards' and 'Merit Shop'

Foundation Stage and Key Stage One classes use a Rainbow with a sunshine and a cloud to acknowledge good behavior and attitudes and draw children's attention to unacceptable behavior attitudes.

Key stage 2 classes operate a similar system using a ladder. Children are rewarded with house points for climbing the ladder (5 house points for each rung).

The reward systems are based on individual achievement for following the school core values and they contribute to an agreed reward for the whole class. This facilitates the development of co-operation, teamwork and a shared sense of purpose throughout the class.

If pupils display inappropriate behaviour affective statements should be used to correct the behavior before other sanctions are applied.

See Appendix One for more details of the operation of Rainbows/ladders

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Home-School Agreement

Where school and home are able to work closely together with real commitment, shared values and shared expectations, children develop a sense of responsibility and a positive attitude to learning. When their learning is supported by parents/carers and other family members, out of school time children make much better progress at school and are more likely to become successful and responsible adults in later life.

The following expectations are intended to be a serious commitment between the school, parents and each child in order that every child is able to achieve their personal best.

Adults in School will:

- Support and develop the faith beliefs and spirituality of each child
- Value and respect each child as an individual.
- Listen, be open and welcoming.
- Encourage high expectations and pride in achievement
- Recognise and praise progress and achievement
- Inform parents of the progress and welfare of their child
- Provide a safe and caring environment in which to work
- Listen to parents' views and concerns

Signature _____ *(Headteacher)*

Parents will:

- Support the school in its Vision, Aims and Values
- Ensure their child's regular and punctual attendance
- Support their child in the school work that they are expected to do at home
- Communicate with the school if there are circumstances which may affect their child
- Attend parents evenings and discussions about their child's progress
- Have high aspirations for their children and encourage them to be the best that they can

Signature _____ *(Parents/Carers)*

Pupils will:

- Be polite, helpful and kind to others at all times
- Respect and follow the values of the school
- Be punctual, well prepared and ready to learn.
- Look after their own, other people's and school property.
- Try their best and work hard
- Make the right choices about their own learning and that of others.

Signature _____ *(Child)*

Together we will-

- Support and encourage children in all areas of school life.
- Develop a love of learning.
- Promote mutual respect.
- Nurture children into becoming responsible, successful members of the community.

APPENDIX 1 **Classroom Rewards and Sanctions**

Weekly Awards

Weekly awards are given out in Key stage assemblies

All parents whose children are in receipt of an award are invited and very welcome to attend these assemblies.

Special Work Awards

Each class teacher selects a small group of children who have been working hard. These children are presented with a certificate in special assembly.

Achievement Assemblies - Weekly Certificates are presented to one child in every class for the following things:

Lunch time manners and Positive attitude and behaviour

Good Homework (learning logs) - Star Award

Good work across the curriculum – Star Award

House points - are totaled weekly. Each half term the house with most collective points receives a 'treat' negotiated with the winning house.

Key Stage One Behaviour Incentives

Rainbow

All FS/KS1 classes will display a Rainbow in the classroom with a cloud on one side and a sunshine on the other side. Each child will have a small name card for use on the rainbow. In accordance with the Christian ethos of our school, each day is a new start for children. At the start of each day all children's names are placed on the rainbow

Where children display exceptionally good behaviour or attitudes their name will be moved onto the sunshine. Conversely, where a child displays poor behaviour or attitude and affective statements/restorative approaches have not improved their behaviour, the child's name will be moved to the cloud for thinking time, rain cloud for time out. In keeping with the Christian ethos of our school all children should be encouraged to redeem themselves before the end of the day and aim to be at least back on the rainbow before home time if not before.

Key Stage Two Behaviour Incentives

The Behaviour Ladder

All KS2 classes will display a behaviour ladder in the classroom. Each child will have a small name card for use on the ladder. In accordance with the Christian ethos of our school, each day is a new start for children. At the start of each day all children's names are placed on the centre rung of the ladder.

Where children display exceptionally good behaviour or attitudes they may be rewarded with 5 house points and be promoted to a higher rung on the ladder. Conversely, where a child displays poor behaviour or attitude and affective questions/restorative approaches have not improved their behaviour, the ladder will be used to apply sanctions. After due warning a child's name will be moved down to the 'thinking' rung, followed by further descent if behaviour does not improve.

Again, in keeping with our school's Christian ethos, children are able to (and should be encouraged to) redeem themselves before the end of the day if possible and progress back up the ladder at least to the central rung. Children who do not redeem themselves through improving their behaviour/attitude by the end of the day will lose part of their choosing time for that week.

Whole School

House points

There are 4 houses – Atlantis, Camelot, Olympus and Pandora, . House points are given to children who set a good example in behaviour, manners or work. These are recorded as a tally chart in each classroom divided up into the houses by colour so children are aware of their house and the contribution being made by others in their house.

House points can be awarded for any examples of good behaviour or attitude. They should be easier to attain, and more immediate than special book entries. A running total is recorded on the special board in the hall each week and celebrated in weekly special assembly. The winning team each week will be allowed to leave the classroom first at play times.

At the end of each half term house points will be totalled and the winning house will be awarded a 'house point treat' for the winning house.

Where behavior is a concern the class teacher will initially contact the parents face to face or via a phone call to discuss the situation and support in improving behavior and attitudes.

Behaviour Report sheets are used for children whose behavior is consistently causing concern (eg repeated playtime detentions or playtime problems, disruption within class time). These are administered by Phase Leaders. Phase Leaders must contact parents to inform them and explain parents' responsibility to discuss, sign and return the sheet daily.

Where children are on report for 2 consecutive weeks without progress or improvement contact will be made with parents to arrange a meeting.

APPENDIX 2 Lunchtime Rewards and Sanctions

Over the lunch time period staff may continue to recognise behaviour and attitudes which reflect the core values of the school. Where children demonstrate good behavior and attitudes they are given a green reward slip. On returning to the classroom this will be given to the teacher who will ensure that the child is put on the sunny side (F/KS1). In KS2 a green slip for outstanding behaviour will be rewarded with 5 housepoints and promotion on the ladder. Smaller examples of good behaviour and attitude may be rewarded with 1 – 3 housepoints which will be marked on the green slip.

Where a child's behaviour or attitude is unacceptable, affective questions/restorative practices will be used where possible to resolve the situation. If restorative interventions have had no impact to improve the behaviour, lunchtime staff will speak directly to the child's teacher at the end of lunch time or a member of the Senior Leadership team for support.

APPENDIX 3

Positive Handling Strategies

In exceptional cases where pupils display particularly challenging behaviour, it may be necessary to employ positive handling strategies. This would normally be for a child's own safety, or to ensure the safety.

In order that staff deal with all types of behaviour in a professional, calm and efficient manner Leadership team, key KS2 staff, 1-1 support staff with specific pupils and key lunchtime staff have been trained in the 'Team Teach' approach.

Team Teach is a structured, non – violent, staff development programme which promotes:

- Effective, safe, verbal, non – verbal, positive and protective techniques, set within a whole school holistic response to behaviour management.
- An acceptable and appropriate response to serious incidents of 'out of control' behaviour, in a manner that maintains positive relationships and safety for all.
- Positive and protective handling strategies carried out in a safe and therapeutic manner, maintaining calmness, control and dignity, using skilled de-escalation interventions.

The purpose of a Positive Handling Strategy is to provide the minimum necessary external controls to ensure the safety of people and property. Team teach training enables the member of staff to 'see beyond the behaviour' and not respond emotionally, remaining calm, composed and professional.

Basic Principles

- A minimum of two staff should be involved if a serious situation develops.
- The minimum amount of force is used for the shortest possible period of time.
- All other behavioural management strategies are used before physical intervention.
- A gradual, graded response is used commensurate with the situation, task and individuals involved.
- Verbal communication should be maintained throughout to sustain and utilise positive relationships.
- It is important for staff to have a range of 'move away and release' techniques in a serious situation when health and safety is at risk.
- Staff support one another.
- Following a restraint there is a support and reflective structure in place for all the individuals involved.
- **All** incidents involving restraint are reported and recorded using the 'Physical Intervention Report' available from the Deputy Head Teacher
- **All** staff involved in the situation whether actively or as an observer must sign the report to indicate it is an accurate account of events. The situation is then monitored and evaluated by the staff involved, the class teacher, a senior member of staff and the Headteacher.
- Parental involvement in this process ensures cohesive support for the child and parents' full knowledge and understanding of incidents, which may link to Special Educational Need procedures and provision.

APPENDIX 4 Policy for Dealing with Incidents of Bullying

Bullying in Schools – An Introduction

It is essential that our approach to dealing with incidents of bullying in school is seen as an integral part of our Restorative Practices Policy. This approach is aimed to minimalise poor behaviour and therefore reduce incidences of bullying. Bullying behaviours can take a verbal or physical form and are prolonged, sustained or recurring and involves some of the same children. Staff in school need to be aware of patterns of behaviour which looked at, over a period of time, would be construed as bullying.

Anti-Bullying is taught as part of the curriculum and through key stage and whole school assemblies. Teaching about bullying and anti-bullying through the curriculum has the advantage of introducing the issue progressively from a young age, and in lots of imaginative ways. It also allows staff to respond to the learning styles of different individuals and groups of pupils. In doing this it raises awareness, creates a safe environment to discuss and explore bullying related issues and can develop pupil empathy.

Statement of Intent

We are committed to providing a caring, friendly and safe environment for all of our pupils so they can learn in a relaxed and secure atmosphere. Bullying of any kind is unacceptable at our school. If bullying does occur, all pupils should be able to tell and know that incidents will be dealt with promptly and effectively. We are a *TELLING* school. This means that *anyone* who knows that bullying is happening is expected to tell the staff.

All allegations of bullying, even where investigation determines that bullying did not take place, will be logged on the school information management system and records will be monitored by learning mentors each half term in order that any emerging patterns are identified as soon as possible.

Types of Bullying

Bullying includes a wide range of repetitive behaviours with the intent to cause harm. For example, name calling, offensive comments, hitting, kicking and shoving, theft or harm to belongings, graffiti, coercion, spreading of harmful messages through gossip, sending or spreading messages and images through mobile phones and the internet, deliberate exclusion from play and isolation.

Bullying linked to prejudice and discrimination

Bullying can also be linked to prejudicial behaviour or targeting of certain individuals or groups – for example homophobic bullying, bullying of children with special educational needs and disabilities, bullying related to health conditions and allergies, bullying related to race and religion, bullying of children in care, bullying of children who care for their parents or their siblings (young carers), and gender-based bullying (e.g. transphobic, sexual and sexist bullying).

Bullying related to appearance

We also know that children and young people can be subjected to bullying related to their physical appearance (e.g. weight, height, disfigurements, hair, teeth, skin conditions, glasses and clothes).

Sexual bullying

Sexual bullying is any behaviour with a sexual element that is harmful, non-consensual and repeated. For example this could include sexual comments and name-calling (which may be gender related or homophobic), spreading of sexual rumours, use of technology to spread sexual gossip, comments or images, exposing body parts and non-consensual touch.

Cyberbullying

The development of internet and mobile phone technology has provided different tools and methods for bullying others that we call cyberbullying. However, fundamentally it is driven by the same behaviour and motivation as any form of bullying. Cyberbullying can include sending or posting of harmful messages, comments and images online or through mobile phones, exclusion from social networking and impersonating of others to cause harm.

Involving Parents

Parents of a victim or perpetrators of bullying will be informed by the school of what is happening and how things are being dealt with and monitored in school. In severe cases of bullying sanctions would be implemented up to and including fixed term exclusions.

Where bullying has been reported or identified as having taken place a restorative practice approach should be used to resolve the issue in the first instance.

The teacher arranges to meet with the group of pupils who have been involved. This will include some bystanders or colluders who joined in but did not initiate any bullying.

Following a restorative practice circle and agreements being made with children or a resolution being found, staff meet with the children on a regular basis to monitor continued success and pupil well being. This may need to be a check in meeting after every playtime.

Monitoring

The following strategies for monitoring would be used as appropriate:

1. Class teacher or learning mentor to check in with the child after every playtime
2. Circle of friends may take place e.g. twice a week.
3. A formal weekly meeting with a senior member of staff.
4. Solution focussed approach
5. Reward charts

Where small steps to improvement are needed a solution focussed approach is taken using “scaling”. This is a very powerful means of enabling children to articulate the change they want to see and identify the next step towards these goals. This can be used to help staff identify and bring about changes in behaviour, with individuals and groups of children. Wider constraints such as pupil background, age, resources etc need to be taken into the account because we are trying to bring about changes sometimes despite these constraints, not to use them as an excuse for inaction. The following is an example using scaling, which is a strategy that is often used in solution focused work.

It is important that throughout this process good quality communication between parents, staff and children is established and maintained.

APPENDIX 5 Behaviour Management

Core Values

- 1. Respect**
- 2. Compassion /Kindness**
- 3. Honesty**
- 4. Responsibility**
- 5. Enthusiasm**
- 6. Happiness**

Behaviour expectations around school/Playground

Circle Time

- Circle time will be held in a morning when the register is completed
- Circle time at the end of each day Monday **and** Friday (3.05 p.m. – children need to be ready to leave at 3.15 p.m.)

Lining up –

- Classes line up after each play time – teachers/HLTAs/ 1-1 Support must be out when the whistle sounds ensure that children line up
- Children line up in register order (preparing them for fire evacuation routine)
- Children walk in single file and keep to footpaths
- Teacher/adult always at head of line to ensure that children walk sensibly
- Adult stops at sensible points (e.g. each set of doors) to ensure that all children are walking as expected in single file
- 1 adult per year group to supervise cloakrooms until all children outside / in class

Classroom expectations

- Children may line up inside school in an orderly fashion before entering the classroom
- Children do not enter a classroom unless an adult is present
- Children are expected to enter classrooms quietly at start of lessons ready to learn.