

Coton Green Primary School Behaviour Policy April 2024

To be read in conjunction with ATLP Behaviour Policy

At Coton Green Primary, we aim to create a happy, safe, caring and inclusive environment for all. We take a **preventative approach** to behaviour management where relationships are at the heart of what we do. We encourage self-discipline and follow three school rules of **Ready, Respectful and Safe.**

Rewards

As a school we want to emphasise praise and self-discipline through a reward system based on ownership of positive behaviours. Our vision is for our children to intrinsically recognise the merit in making positive behaviour choices.

We encourage positive behaviour in the following ways:

- We share the importance of expressing how we feel.
- We discourage unsociable behaviour by promoting mutual respect and giving opportunities to self- correct.
- We encourage children to take responsibility for their own actions and behaviour, to make
 the right choices and consider the consequences of their actions by offering time to reflect
 and through a restorative conversation where necessary.
- We identify positive behaviour as a priority in all situations.
- We regularly remind the children and refer to our three school rules.
- We offer Zones around school to calm, reflect and refocus.

We know and understand that behaviours are a form of communication and usually signal that a child has become dysregulated or has an unmet need (some examples but not exclusive to: SEND, emotional, mental health, medical etc). We are committed to teaching appropriate behaviours in the same way as we approach other curriculum areas. We believe that promoting and teaching good behaviour amongst our pupils is the shared responsibility of all those involved in our school community (children, staff, parents and visitors). We do this together through being excellent role models at all times, working in partnership to provide the best opportunities for our children and demonstrate respect for each other. We are trauma informed and attachment aware school that practices emotion coaching techniques. We provide training for our staff that equips them with the knowledge and skills to be able to apply trauma and attachment strategies when working to support behaviour.

See Appendix 1.

Emotion coaching

Emotion Coaching is based on the principle that nurturing and emotionally supportive relationships provide optimal contexts for the promotion of children's outcomes and resilience.

Emotion Coached children and young people:

- Achieve more academically in school
- Are more popular
- Have fewer behavioural problems
- Have fewer infectious illnesses
- Are more emotionally stable
- Are more resilient

(Gottman 1997)

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. Emotion coaching encourages all adults and children to embrace that all emotions are validated and acknowledged. In order to do this, adults ensure they empathise, label and valid emotions as they occur whilst setting limits and offering support to problem solve.

See appendix 2.

Restorative practice

Restorative practice is a set of principles and practice that encourages children to take responsibility for their behaviour by thinking through the causes and consequences.

Restorative practice involves an adult supporting the child to talk through the emotions that led towards the behaviour and identify a more positive response in future. In addition to this, it gives children the opportunity to explore an appropriate consequence for the displayed behaviour and what they can do to make it better. The adults role is to guide the child through all aspects of the conversation and to ensure that the consequence in place is appropriate for the behaviour (logical consequence).

Restorative practices centre around a set of key questions that help children think about their behaviour and understand how they can correct it:

- What happened?
- What were you thinking and feeling at the time?
- What have you thought about it since?
- Who has been affected and in what way?
- How could things have been done differently?
- What do you think needs to happen to make things right?

At Coton Green Primary we use Zones of Regulation to provide children with a supportive visual prompt to talk about how they feel on the inside which enables them to sort their emotions into four coloured Zones. This are displayed in all classrooms and key areas within the school.

See appendix 3.

Logical consequences

The intention of logical consequences is to help pupils develop internal controls, and to learn from their mistakes in a supportive atmosphere. The logical consequence will be linked directly to our school rules: **Ready, Respectful and Safe.**

When discussing the behaviour, staff will specifically make reference to the school rules. Staff will identify the most appropriate time to talk through the logical consequences to the behaviour with the child and where possible ensure this is done 1:1 to avoid shaming the child. Often the period immediately after an incident isn't an appropriate time as the child(ren) concerned need time to emotionally regulate first.

The developmental age and specific needs of the child will be considered when deciding appropriate consequences, as will the child's physical and emotional state at the time. We recognise that a 'one size fits all' approach is not appropriate for our children, and this should be kept in mind when deciding upon an appropriate logical consequence.

- Where a consequence is deemed necessary, these will be given and supported by an emotionally regulated adult.
- Consequences will only follow when the child is regulated and able to reflect upon their

- behaviour, however this will ideally be during the same day as the behaviour occurred.
- Consequences will never involve taking away a previously earned privilege or any intervention time.
- A supportive/restorative conversation takes place as soon as possible, focusing first on the child's own feelings (physical and emotional). Then if appropriate, move to discuss how the other child/person may have felt.
- Logical consequences include making up time for lost learning, reflection time (where the focus is upon the child's own bodily and emotional state) and reparation time, where the person that has been affected by the child's action is the focus, and actions are taken to repair the relationship. This can be in the form of verbal, written, picture, or an action, e.g. build a Lego model, make a card. In all of these, the child should be supported by a regulated and supportive adult. This will be supported through the use of the school's own restorative justice visuals as part of a supportive conversation between all involved parties.
- If the context is repeatedly problematic (e.g. assembly, playtime), the child will work with an adult to ensure subsequent participation can be successful, e.g. having reduced time / supervision / or not taking part in the activity. This is a protective strategy rather than a punitive one, and this should be clearly communicated to the child.

Reflection

On some occasions, (Following more than 2 restorative conversations) children will be required to attend a lunchtime reflection. Reflection is an opportunity for children to have time to further reflect on the behaviour with an adult through the practice of Emotion Coaching and Restorative Practice and record their responses to be shared with parents. Staff will send home the reflective logs. When incidents have been of a physical nature, parents will be contacted by the class teacher the same day.

See appendix 4.

Individual Restorative Plans

When there is ongoing unacceptable behaviour, parents will be invited into school to meet with the class teacher and Phase/Senior Leader to work on an Individual Restorative Plan for the child to support with ensuring incidences are prevented in future. IRP's focus on a child centered approach and are developed in partnership with the child, parents, staff and in some cases, advice will be sought from external agencies to ensure success for the child through a consistent approach. See appendix 5.

Stepped approach to behaviour support

Step 1: Reminder	A reminder of the three simple rules or specific rule which is linked to the displayed behaviour. Ready, Respectful and Safe Expectations are clear and the reminder is delivered privately (where possible) " Please show me you are Ready"
	" Please show me you are being Respectful" " Please show me you are being Safe"
Step 2: Warning	A clear verbal warning, delivered privately (where possible) making the pupil aware of their behaviour, how it breaches the school rules Ready, Respectful and Safe and clearly outlining the consequences if they continue.
	" You are not showing me you are Ready/being Respectful/being Safe because you are" You have received a reminder and this is your first warning. Please make the right choices."

Step 3: Final Warning

A clear final verbal warning, delivered privately (where possible) making the pupil aware of their behaviour, how it breaches the school rules **Ready, Respectful and Safe** and clearly outlining the consequences if they continue.

".... You are not showing me you are Ready/being Respectful/being Safe because you are" You have received a previous warning this is your Final warning. Please make the right choices."

Step 4A: Time Out Calming Zone

The pupil will be directed to use the calm area within the classroom for a short period (5 minutes) The pupil will be directed to use the resources and prompts within the space (Zones of Regulation Visual Prompts) which will enable the child to complete a brief engagement conversation with the class teacher by using the prompts to share how they were feeling when entering the Calming Zone and how they feel now exiting it.

Steps 4B: Pastoral Support maybe required to transition the child to another classroom.

Pupils must not take Ipads into the Calming Zone at anytime, they can be encourage to read a book if longer than 5 minutes is required.

Occasionally, the Pupil may need time out in another classroom.

Linked classrooms:

Zimed diddi demoi			
EYFS Chestnut	EYFS Elder		
Y1 Maple	Y1 Rowan		
Y2 Beech	Y2 Hazel		
Y3/4 Willow	Y5/6 Holly		
Y3/4 Cherry	Y5/6 Ash		
Y3/4 Hawthorn	Y5/6 Sycamore		

At this stage Pastoral/SLT should be called to assist in this transition to another classroom. Pupils will be taken to classrooms where Teachers are allocated as behaviour supports.

Step 5: Follow Up: Repair and Restore

The pupil will be supported by class staff or pastoral staff to have a restorative conversation, following the whole school restorative conversation / emotion coaching approach.

This will include an agreed logical consequence and time in Reflection the next day to complete a reflective log. Reflective logs will be saved on school file for monitoring and sent home. Parents will be notified face to face on collection or by telephone if the child attends after school club by the staff member teaching at the time of the incident.

Step 6:

Serious breach to the school rules

Where the pupil is in serious breach of the school rules: **Ready, Respectful and Safe** this will be escalated directly to our SLT.

A serious breach may include: Racism, Bullying, Physical assault (e.g. child-on child), damage to school property etc.

There will be an opportunity for repair and restore (in line with step 5) and a logical consequence will be agreed.

Where the pupil's behaviour is persistently a significant concern to staff, or if the behaviour results in a significant risk to pupils and/or staff in school, then the headteacher/Senior Leader will determine the best course of action from the following:

- An urgent meeting with parents to discuss
- > Internal Isolation within another year group
- Pastoral Support Plan
- Individual Restorative Plan
- Risk Assessment implemented to ensure safety for all.
- Positive Handling Plan to Ensure Safety for all
- ➤ Referral to external Professionals or agencies

Unfortunately, there may be rare occasions where the headteacher must consider whether it is appropriate to suspend a pupil for a fixed term or permanently exclude. Should this be the case, then the school will follow the statutory guidance from the Department for Education.

Suspension and Exclusions

Where there is a serious breach of the school rules and behaviour expectations, it can result in a suspension or exclusion. Please refer to the ATLP Suspensions & Exclusions policy: https://atlp.org.uk/files/2023/02/Suspensions-and-exclusions-policy Exclusions-policy

Appendix 1. Rewards and Recognition

At Coton Green Primary we want to emphasise praise and self-discipline through a reward system on ownership of positive behaviours. Our vision is for our children to intrinsically recognise the merit in making positive behaviour choices.

House-points

Through our consistent use of house-points, we aim to create a whole school reward system that promotes and celebrates an individual child's efforts and achievements.

House-points will be given out both in class and across school to reward:

- Individual effort
- A child's ability to 'Make A Difference'
- Exemplary behaviour, demonstrating the school rules Ready, Respectful and Safe
- Modelling the whole school learning traits of being a: communicator, kind, risk taker, thinker, resilient, inquirer, team player and thinker
- Attendance

Throughout the school day, staff can also reward house-points to individuals for the above criteria.

Golden Table nominee:

We encourage children to spread kindness at Coton Green and use their manners consistently. Class and lunchtime staff will nominate and celebrate children's kindness, citing reasons for their nomination. These children will be invited to join the Golden Table on Friday during lunch hosted by a member of the senior leadership team.

Celebration assembly:

Every Friday we also hold a celebration assembly that celebrates the nominated children's achievements during the week and highlights children who have shown the week's learning trait focus. Parents are contacted so they come along to the assembly and listen to the reasons cited.

Writer of the Month:

To promote and celebrate writing across school, one child per class is awarded writer of the Month at the end of every writing unit. The child's work is photocopied and displayed in the entrance area of school.

Attendance awards:

We are committed to ensure the highest possible attendance for all pupils. We strive to ensure that all children have the best possible chance to achieve their full potential and maximise every opportunity that school presents; this is why we believe that every day counts. At Coton Green, we appreciate that, at times, absence is unavoidable, but we aim to achieve the realistic target of 96% attendance.

Attendance is monitored and celebrated weekly. As part of our celebration assembly, the KS1 and KS2 class with the highest attendance receives a certificate.

ATLP student awards:

The ATLP student award ceremony acknowledges and celebrates the outstanding achievements of pupils across the whole partnership. Nominations from staff are considered at a school panel and a finalist for each category will be celebrated at the annual awards ceremony. All nominees will also be celebrated during a celebration assembly.

The categories are:

- Special endeavour awarded to a pupil or student that has overcome a difficulty.
- Community awarded to a pupil for their contributions outside of school that have made a different to the community.
- Extra curricula awarded to a pupil who is committed, regularly attends or helps run and organise an activity.
- Contribution to school life awarded to a pupil for making a significant contribution to school life over the year.
- Charity fundraiser awarded to a pupil who has raised a significant sum of money for charity.
- Creativity awarded to a pupil who has displayed exceptional creativity, either as an artist, musical performer, actor, writer, point or dancer.

In class recognition:

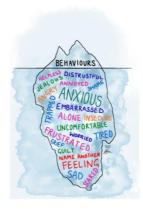
Class staff will celebrate a range of other achievements through recognising individual achievement and effort in class.

STEP 1: NOTICE AND EMPATHISE

Be aware of the different emotions a child may feel. Observe, listen, and learn how the child expresses different emotions. Watch for facial expressions, body language, posture, gestures, tone of voice, and speed of speech.

"Be curious rather than furious."

Look beneath the behaviour:



The child's behaviour tells you they are struggling with how they're feeling and need your support. Accepting the emotion will help you to de-escalate the behaviour.



- S STOP Don't react straight away.
 Notice how *you* are feeling.
- **THINK -** What feeling might lie beneath the child's behaviour?
- A ATTUNE yourself with the feeling by putting yourself in the child's shoes.
- R REFLECT What would be an equivalent situation for you, as an adult, to feel that way?

STEP 2: LABEL AND VALIDATE

Sometimes a child can't tell you what they're feeling, so you can help them to do this. By putting a child's feelings into words, you are comforting them and showing you care and understand. Be aware of your body language and tone, and use phrases like:

"It must have made you mad when he took your toy..."

"You look sad. I wonder if you wish it was your birthday party..."

"Name it, to tame it." (Siegel, 2012)

STEP 3: SET EXPECTATIONS

Provided the child is safe and no one is at risk of harm, setting expectations is an opportunity to remind the child about acceptable behaviour. Focus on the boundaries and behaviour the child needs to understand and practice. Perhaps a kind reminder is all they need: "We agreed that you need to put toys away before bedtime...". Kind reminders acknowledge that none of us learn things straight away. Managing emotions is no different than any other skill - it takes time and lots of practice.

STEP 4: PROBLEM-SOLVE

Reinforce the idea that the child has the capacity to develop skills to cope with strong emotions.

"How were you feeling when that happened?"

"Let's think about what you could have done instead."

"You could...or..., which one sounds good to you?

"What will help to remember this?"

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Appendix 4 -

	Reflection Log				Staff member issuing the reflection				
Name Date					Staff member who supported the	e reflection			
What happened? Who else was involved? Draw it, Write it, Tell it. (Adult write if required)						How wer	e you feeling	ı?	⊘
					140	THE PERSON NAMED IN	BORED FEELING GOOD	TIRED	
					HAPP SILLY		SURPRISED	WORRIED	
					MAD		ANGRY	FRUSTRATED	
What could you have done differently? Draw it, write it , Tick it. (Adult write if required)	HAVE A SNACK TALKTO	N STRETCH	DRINK SOMETHING COLD		What needs to happen to Tell it. (Ac	make things lult write if red	right? Draw quired)	it, Write it,	
	TRY SOMETHING NEW HELP OTH	I+E=2 LISTEN & LEARN	PLAY WITH OTHERS						
	TAKE A BREAK YOGA	COLOR OR DRAW	DO A PUZZLE						
	STOP WHAT I'M BREATHE II	COUNT TO 10	FIND A SAFE						

Individual Restorative Plan: Master

Pupil Name: Year Group:	Plan date:
Year Group:	Review date:
	People who support me:
Photo Here	Class Teacher:
Photo Here	Class TA:
	SEND Pastoral:
	Behaviour Mentor:
	SLT:
	Single point of contact:

All about me My thoughts and views: What my parents say about me: What adults in school say about me:						
My Feelings REARY ROLATE ROLATE REARY	How do I present in Green Zone	What are my triggers?	How can you help me?			
My Feelings SELY WORKED CONTROL CONT	How I present in Blue Zone	What are my triggers?	How can you help me?			
My Feelings SAD TREE SORE TREE SORE TREE	How do I present in Yellow Zone	What are my triggers?	How can you help me?			
My Teelings Mild Printers Pallous	How do I present in Red Zone	What are my triggers?	How can you help me?			