

Polisi Ymddygiad

Behaviour Policy

Procedure/Guidance

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Reviewed by:

At Amberleigh Therapeutic School, we will endeavour to enable our young people to be:

- Ambitious, capable learners, ready to learn throughout their lives
- Enterprising, creative contributors, ready to play a full part in life and work
- Ethical, informed citizens of Wales and the world
- Healthy, confident individuals, ready to lead fulfilling lives as valued members of society

The way in which staff and pupils behave on a daily basis towards each other, and their environment is key to achieving these goals, as is effective teamwork between care, therapy and education. As a therapeutic community we are committed to creating a whole community approach to promoting positive behaviour.

The school recognises that positive behaviour is an essential foundation for a creating and effective teaching and learning environment in which all members of the school community can thrive and feel respected, safe and secure. A well implemented policy is an important factor in gaining pupils' and parents'/carers' confidence in the school and in attracting and retaining good quality and well-motivated staff. Good behaviour is an essential part of learning. Amberleigh Therapeutic School promotes a safe and well-ordered learning environment in which good behaviour and endeavour is acknowledge and rewarded. Anti-social and disruptive behaviour is recognised, challenged and corrected. – through the relationships built via the culture and dynamics which are lived by all belonging to the therapeutic community. within our Therapeutic Community, issues around boundaries and expectations for behaviour are signalled and reinforced positively. Forming a cultural and tangible expectation. We recognise that there are levels of expectation for behaviour that support those who may have additional needs, or be younger; the levels of behaviour are shown in the appendix.

- Policy to be read in conjunction with Welsh Government Guidance 097/2013 Safe and effective intervention

– use of reasonable force and searching for weapons (March 2013) - Welsh Assembly Framework for Restrictive Physical Intervention Policy and Practice (March 2005)

Under section 21(2) of the Education Act 2002, governing bodies are required to conduct a school with a view to promoting high standards of educational achievement.

Responsibilities

The **proprietor** expects the school to be a place where:

- All individuals are respected, and their individuality valued.
- Pupils are encouraged to achieve.
- Self-discipline is promoted and good behaviour is the norm.
- Rewards and sanctions are applied fairly and consistently.

The **Headteacher** has the day-to-day responsibility for maintaining discipline in the school.

- The Headteacher works closely with the Therapy Manager and Registered Manager to employ whole community approach.
- The head will determine measures (which may include a code of conduct and its application) designed to secure an acceptable standard of behaviour and to promote self-discipline, proper regard for authority and respect for others. These measures should aim to prevent all forms of bullying among pupils.
- The head will ensure that the contents of this policy is made generally known within the school and to parents and carers and, at least once a year, brought to the attention of all pupils, parents and carers and staff.

All staff:

- Responsible in ensuring that the policy is consistently and fairly applied.
- Are expected to: encourage pupils to demonstrate good behaviour and respect for others and to apply all rewards and sanctions fairly and consistently.
- Staff consistently emphasise the importance of good behaviour through verbal direction and through example and linked to the Good Lives Model.
- Amberleigh Care employs an attachment model of care and in line with this, all staff at Amberleigh School aim to foster a positive therapeutic relationship with the young people based on mutual trust and respect. With the establishing of such a relationship, it is believed that behaviour is more easily managed and developed.
- Young people are provided with well-trained, confident, calm and assertive staff. Staff are aware that 'behaviour is communication' and

all staff are trained in and are competent in applying the core values of our therapeutic community. Staff are aware of what standards of behaviour to expect and what action to take to promote it and are consistent in their approach to good behaviour – modelling and living the core behaviours.

- Staff respond to poor behaviour in a supportive manner
- Provide enjoyable experiences with other children so they can start to enjoy positive peer relationships.
- **All teachers** are expected to provide stimulating lessons that provide appropriate levels of challenge for all pupils, and where high expectations for learning and behaviour are the norm. Well planned, interesting and demanding lessons make a major contribution to good discipline.

All pupils are expected to:

- Attend school regularly and on time.
- Wear the school uniform and make an effort to have a clean and tidy appearance.
- Arrive on time for each lesson.
- Complete all homework, classroom and coursework on time and to the best of their ability.
- Use opportunities offered to them to participate in extracurricular activities.
- Tell a member of staff if anyone is being harassed or bullied.
- Keep the school free from litter and graffiti.
- Be polite and helpful to others

All pupils are expected to follow **the schools code of conduct**. Pupils are expected to show respect for themselves, for others and the environment. Pupils should behave in a way that does not cause harm to themselves or others.

- We listen to and act on all instructions given by members of staff
- We will work respectfully and sensibly in class
- We will be polite and courteous to all members of the community
- We will respect the school environment and wider community and keep the school tidy and free of litter
- We will treat others with dignity
- We will respect the rule that we do not eat in lessons and that only water should be drunk
- We will comply with the multimedia contract; we will ensure that we conduct ourselves appropriately online

- We will **not** bring smart phones or devices into school
- We will make sure we take responsibility for our own supervision.
- We will move around the school in a safe and respectful manner
- We will look after others, and we will report any concerns regarding other pupils to a member of staff
- We will think before we speak out
- We will act as positive role models
- We will refrain from being in possession of anything in school that could be described as an offensive weapon or an illegal substance.
- We will respect the school property and environment.
- We will use appropriate language
- We will ask for help when needed including 'chill out' time if needed

Parents/Carers and staff also then play a vital role in supporting and developing positive behaviour and as a school we expect.

Young people are helped to understand their behaviour through discussion and reflection so they can begin to self-regulate.

Link Workers should:

- Ensure that their child follows the school behaviour policy and have a high standard of behaviour at all times
- Ensure that their key child has excellent attendance and arrives on time
- Ensure that their key child has the correct uniform
- Take an interest in their key child's work and encourage them to do well and complete homework
- Ensure the school is aware of any concerns that may affect their learning and/or behaviour
- Attend all meetings with teachers/staff to discuss their child's progress. Inform the school if there are any problems or issues that may affect their key child's ability to learn

The Proprietor, Headteacher and all staff are responsible for ensuring that all aspects of the school's behaviour and attendance policy and its application promote equality for all pupils. This should be backed up by monitoring of rewards and consequences, to ensure that their distribution does not detract from equal opportunities principles.

Everyone is expected to maintain the highest standards of personal conduct, to accept responsibility for their behaviour and encourage others to do the same

Objectives

- To create a well-ordered environment which is conducive to learning and teaching and which stresses the importance of self-discipline, self-respect, respect for others, respect for communal roles, respect for the school environment, other people's property, the basic values of honesty, fairness and politeness, the difference between right and wrong, and a proper regard for legitimate authority.
- To promote and reward good behaviour as a matter of course through a range of strategies, both formal and informal, and to marginalise dysfunctional and anti-social behaviour through proper identification.
- To challenge poor or anti-social behaviour and to provide support to modify and improve such behaviour.
- To foster effective and positive relations amongst pupils, school staff, carers and support agencies via role modelling.
- To recognise that many pupils, especially at point of school admission, have lives which are neither well-ordered, functional nor settled.
- To acknowledge that behaviour is different in different environments and to help pupils develop knowledge and skills to adapt their behaviour to different environments.
- To co-operate with reasonable requests instructions, corrections and consequences from staff.
- To help young people manage their own feelings and behaviour as well as possible.
- To prepare young people to adult life, higher education, the work environment and independent living.

Process

Amberleigh Therapeutic School staff recognise the importance of a 'whole school' and holistic process..

- All pupils are introduced to the rules and their purpose during a discussion at their initial induction. These are or can be reflected and reinforced, discussed and adjusted during the community meetings.
- As far as is possible, school rules reflect the house rules and rules for behaviour within therapeutic sessions in order to avoid confusions of understanding and in order to simplify the pupils' operational framework.
- Individual behaviour targets are developed with support from the care team and Amberleigh's in-house therapy team, and are used to

monitor student progress within the overall contextual framework of the expectations of school. Objectives are agreed with students in an attempt to ensure that students develop feelings of ownership and responsibilities for their own decision making and actions. Objectives are reviewed frequently, and modified in light of observed student progress in their behaviour patterns. Attempts are made to link cohesively both behaviour and work objectives.

- The results of behaviours and actions, both positive and negative, are explained to students and consistently reinforced through a system of rewards and appropriate consequences.
- Carers are informed verbally at the end of each school day, in the community meeting, on the positive and negative performance of students. A written daily handover sheet with details of each student's behaviour, engagement and progress is completed.

Rewards

Rewards are based as much as possible on the public recognition achievement and the sense of pride it brings rather than simply on material rewards. Recognition is arranged in such a way that there is always some reward opportunity within sight. Once gained rewards must not be 'lost'.

- Recognition for good effort in class
- Positive comments written on good work
- The positive use of school reports to highlight achievement
- Peer reward system (at the end of the year) to allow young people to recognise and nominate others for their achievement
- Special mentions in community meetings
- Termly rewards for the most behaviour points earned.
- Celebrated at Celebrations Day, yearly

As a motivational tool to promote pupil's learning both in and out of school, the school reward points are reported to the registered care managers and staff within the community meetings. All staff should familiarise themselves with and actively promote the Amberleigh School's reward system. This system of reward points allows young people to gain positive attention for positive actions and behaviour. Often young people thrive on attention and we endeavour to provide positive attention to young people, whereby adults are seen to praise and reward positive behaviour. The use of the reward system promotes positive attention and recognises those things that young people do well or have tried hard to do well with.

Behaviour Points

At the end of each lesson teachers will reflect on the lesson to the young people and give reward points for effort, behaviour and achievement. In all, there are three different criteria for each lesson through which the pupils can accumulate points. These are for Attitude to Learning, Behaviour in Class, Completion of Work (ABC) and they are given in either the green amber or red zones. Green behaviour points are totalled at the end of each week.

As a motivational tool to promote pupils behaviour and learning each week, teachers will discuss achievements and successes in the weekly staff meeting and award Behaviour Points Winner Each week a certificate is awarded to 'Points Winner' which is based on attitude to learning, behaviour and completing class work.

These certificates will be displayed in school for all pupils, Staff and visitors to see and they can select a 'prize' which consists of the following:

- Stationery
- Books
- Fidget toys
- Sprays and Body Wash.

All items in the prize box have been chosen by the young people during therapeutic community meetings.

Review

The termly points totals are presented on a graph and included on the Record of Learning for the end of term. The yearly totals are presented on a comparison graph. The totals are reviewed and analysed as it provides relevant indicators of the engagement of the pupil and can highlight improvement or disengagement very quickly. Points that total over 300 at the end of term, are rewarded with a gift voucher in various amounts.

Consequences

Consequences serve a variety of purposes in the overall management of behaviour. They assert outright and responsibility to regulate and manage young people's behaviour. They also help young people understand that a community has the right to show their disapproval of certain behaviours and take fair action against those who threaten its welfare.

Although a consequence may stop a behaviour temporarily there is no evidence that consequences are sufficient in themselves to produce lasting good behaviour. Behaviour improves largely through the development and rewarding of desirable behaviour rather than through the suppression and

sanctioning of undesirable behaviour. Our aim is to deal with any poor behaviour in a way that stops it immediately and effectively but then return to positive support and encouragement of good behaviour as soon as possible.

Where possible behaviour is corrected without consequences by talking the incident through with the young person (and staff concerned) and helping the young person acknowledge their mistake. Young people may also be supported to carry out the necessary action correctly and then being commended for doing so.

However, if the young person is unwilling to engage in any of the restorative actions identified above then consequences may be given. If consequences are given then:

The young person must be informed about the consequences as soon as possible and in person (this should not be left for others to do);

- The young person must be told why the consequence has been given.

Staff must make sure that, where possible, the young person had warnings and support to make better choices.

If consequences are issued they should be determined by the scale or frequency of the misbehaviour concerned and, where possible, replicate the consequences of the house' for example, removal of privileges, restorative action, being refused permission for an external activity or school visit, loss of school break, earlier bed-time or loss of privileges.

Lateness for school, unfinished work due to disruptive behaviour or absence from lesson without permission is dealt with by the pupil having to complete the work missed after school in the home and prior to undertaking any other off-site activity is earned.

Reparations/Consequences must not include:

- Any form of corporal punishment including the unnecessary use of force;
- Any punishment involving the consumption or deprivation of food or drink;
- Any restriction on a young person's contact or communication with parents, relatives, advocates or friends;
- The intentional deprivation of rest or sleep;
- Humiliation, including any requirement that a young person wear distinctive clothes;

- Any measure which involves any young person in the imposition of any sanction against another young person;
- The punishment of a group of young people for the behaviour of an individual young person.

Educated Off Site

It is important that the boundaries in Amberleigh School are adhered to and that pupils are encouraged to discuss any problems they may have with a teacher. However, we recognise that sometimes pupils do not act within the rules or expectations and on these occasions, staff must respond in a consistent, clear and purposeful way, to ensure that the school environment remains a safe and welcoming place for both pupils and staff alike. Due to the nature of our pupils and quite often negative experiences of school Amberleigh has a no exclusion policy in order to support the inclusion of every pupil. Every effort is made to support each individual pupil, but it is recognised that on rare occasions it may be necessary to educate a pupil off site. Such a decision is not taken lightly and is a reflection of the seriousness of the situation and/or the threat posed to others.

Physical Restraint

As part of the assessment and planning process for all children, consideration must be given to whether the child is likely to behave in ways which may place the individual or others at risk of injury or may cause damage to property.

If such risks exist, consideration must be given to the Strategies that will be adopted to prevent or reduce the risk. These Strategies may include Physical Intervention.

Where Physical Intervention may be necessary, for example, if it has been used in the recent past or there is an indication from a Risk Assessment that it may be necessary, the circumstances that give rise to it and the Strategies for managing it should be outlined in the child's Placement Plan.

In developing such a plan, consideration must be given to whether there are any medical conditions which might place the child at risk should particular techniques or methods of physical intervention be used. If so, any health

care professional currently involved with the child, should approve strategies and this must be drawn to the attention of those working with or looking after the child and it must be stated in the Placement Plan. If in doubt, medical advice must be sought.

NOTE

The existence or absence of a Placement Plan or other behaviour management plan does not prevent staff from acting as they see fit in the management of highly confrontational or potentially harmful behaviour. However, staff may only deviate from agreed plans where they are able to demonstrate that the plan would not be sufficient to prevent injury or damage to property and the alternative actions they are take are consistent with the principles contained in this Chapter.

Any deviation from an agreed plan or from the principles contained in this Chapter must be reported to the Registered Manager and the child's social worker as soon as practicable thereafter.

2. Definition of Physical Interventions

There are four broad categories of Physical Intervention.

1. **Restraint:** Defined as the positive application of force with the intention of overpowering a child. Practically, this means any measure or technique designed to completely restrict a child's mobility or prevent a child from leaving, for example:
 - Any technique which involves a child being held;
 - Any technique involving the child being held by two or more people;
 - Any technique involving a child being held by one person if the balance of power is so great that the child is effectively overpowered; e.g. where a child under the age of ten is held firmly by an adult;

The significant distinction between the first category, [Restraint](#), and the others (Holding, Touch and Presence), is that Restraint is defined as the positive application of force with the intention of overpowering a child. The intention is to overpower the child, completely restricting the child's mobility. The other categories of Physical Intervention provide the child with varying degrees of freedom and mobility;

2. **Holding:** This includes any measure or technique which involves the child being held firmly by one person, so long as the child retains a degree of mobility and can leave if determined enough;
3. **Touching:** This includes minimum contact in order to lead, guide, usher or block a child; applied in a manner which permits the child quite a lot of freedom and mobility;
4. **Presence:** A form of control using no contact, such as standing in front of a child or obstructing a doorway to negotiate with a child; but allowing the child the freedom to leave if they wish.

2. Who may use Physical Interventions

Staff may only use techniques that are approved by the home; such techniques should comply with the following principles:

- a. Not impede the process of breathing - the use of 'prone facedown' techniques must never be used;
- b. Not be used in a way which may be interpreted as sexual;
- c. Not intentionally inflict pain or injury or threaten to do so;
- d. Avoid vulnerable parts of the body, e.g. the neck, chest and sexual areas;
- e. Avoid hyperextension, hyper flexion and pressure on or across the joints;
- f. Not employ potentially dangerous positions.

Staff Training and Criteria for using Physical Interventions

Staff Training

The Proprietor and Headteacher are committed to achieving effective Teaching and Learning and ensuring class teachers have the necessary skills to approach their teaching in ways that reduce the likelihood of pupils misbehaving and equipping them with effective skills and resources for those instances where difficult behaviour does occur.

All staff must be trained in methods of behaviour management, including the use of physical intervention and restraint, that are agreed by the Home.

This training must ensure that staff are able to:

- Manage their own feelings and responses to the emotions and behaviours presented by children and understand how past experiences and present emotions are communicated through behaviour;
- Manage their responses and feelings arising from working with children, particularly where children display challenging behaviour or have difficult emotional issues;
- Understand how children's previous experiences can manifest in challenging behaviour;
- Use methods to de-escalate confrontations or potentially violent behaviour to avoid the use of physical intervention and restraint.

Criteria for using Physical Intervention

The DfE document, 'Use of reasonable force: advice for headteachers, staff and governing bodies', written in July 2013 gives advice for all education staff and includes the statement:

'All members of school staff have a legal power to use reasonable force.'

This power applies to any member of staff at the school. By definition, therefore, this includes residential care staff and ancillary staff such as caretakers. The thresholds for using reasonable force (including restraint) are different to those in children's homes. In the DfE document, it is defined as follows:-

'Reasonable force can be used to prevent pupils from hurting themselves or others, from damaging property, or from causing disorder.'

There are different criteria for the use of Restraint and other forms of Physical Intervention, such as Holding, Touching and Physical Presence.

1. Committing any offence (or for a pupil under the age of criminal responsibility, what would be an offence for an older pupil)
2. Causing personal injury to or damage to the property of, any person (including the pupil himself)
3. Prejudicing the maintenance of good order and discipline at the school or among any pupils receiving education at the school, whether during a teaching session or otherwise.

(Section 93 of the Education & Inspections Act, 2006)

Appendix 1

Amberleigh Therapeutic school rules:

- Be kind
- Be thoughtful
- Work hard
- Don't give up
- Don't be scared of trying
- Believe in yourself because we all do
- Look after and be kind to yourself
- Remember that you are important

Breaking any of the school rules will be reflected in the daily handover sheet and appropriate action taken.

Appendix 2

Boy struggling to focus / not engaging.

