

Robert le Kyng – Behaviour Policy

Aims

It is a key aim of Robert le Kyng Primary School that every member of the school community feels valued and respected, and that each person is treated fairly and well. We want all children and staff to be proud of our school, understanding that this is “the RLK way”. We are a caring community, whose values are built on mutual trust and respect for all. The school’s behaviour policy is therefore designed to support the way in which all members of the school can work together in a supportive way. It aims to promote an environment in which everyone feels happy, safe and secure.

The school has a number of rules, but our behaviour policy is not primarily concerned with rule enforcement. It is a means of promoting good relationships, so that people can work together with the common purpose of helping everyone to learn. This policy supports the school community in aiming to allow everyone to work together in an effective and considerate way.

The school expects every member of the school community to behave in a considerate and respectful way towards others. All staff are expected to be good role models, showing respect for all members of the school community and to promote this through everything we do. Good manners and respect for each other are inherent in the life of the school. We treat all children fairly and apply this behaviour policy in a consistent way.

The RLK Way

- We walk
- We say ‘please’ and ‘thank you’
- We use kind hands
- We say kind words

This policy aims to help children grow in a safe and secure environment, and to become positive, responsible and increasingly independent members of the school community.

The school recognises and promotes good behaviour, as it believes that this will develop an ethos of kindness and co-operation. This policy is designed to encourage good behaviour, rather than merely deter anti-social behaviour.

DfE Statutory Guidance

The Government states that good behaviour is essential to children's educational prospects and that teachers can discipline pupils when conduct falls below the school's expected standard. The Government expects all pupils to show respect and courtesy towards teachers and other staff and towards each other. Schools are responsible for deciding on the standards and behaviour expected of pupils; how these standards will be achieved; the school rules; and any disciplinary penalties for breaking the rules and the rewards for good behaviour. Powers to discipline: staff with responsibility for pupils can impose any reasonable disciplinary penalty in response to poor behaviour. The school has the authority to screen and search, to use reasonable force and discipline beyond the school gate.

Anti-bullying

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. Anyone who knows that bullying is happening is expected to tell the staff. See the Anti-bullying Policy for further details.

Staff Responsibility

Behaviour Management is the responsibility of **all** staff at Robert le Kyng.

Role of the Headteacher

It is the responsibility of the Headteacher to implement the school behaviour policy consistently throughout the school, and to report to governors, when requested, on the effectiveness of the policy. It is also the responsibility of the Headteacher to ensure the health, safety and welfare of all children in the school.

The Headteacher supports the staff by implementing the policy, by setting the standards of behaviour, and by supporting staff in their implementation of the policy.

The Headteacher keeps records of all reported serious incidents of misbehaviour including bullying and racism

The Headteacher has the responsibility for giving fixed-term exclusions to individual children for serious acts of misbehaviour. For repeated or very serious acts of anti-social behaviour, the Headteacher may permanently exclude a child. These actions are taken only after the school governors have been notified.

The Role of the Class Teacher

It is the responsibility of class teachers to ensure that the school rules are enforced in their classes, and that their classes behave in a responsible manner during lesson time.

The class teachers in our school have high expectations of the children with regard to behaviour, and they strive to ensure that all children work to the best of their ability. We believe that the quality of relationships is a school strength and the most powerful tool in behaviour management. Classrooms should always be calm, positive, secure places in which children feel valued and safe.

The class teacher must be a role model for the children and treat each child fairly, and enforce the classroom code consistently. The teachers treat all children in their classes with respect and understanding.

The class teacher should ensure that parents are aware of repeated low level negative behaviour such as calling out or disrupting the class.

If a child misbehaves repeatedly in class, the class teacher deals with incidents him/herself in the normal manner. However, if misbehaviour continues, the class teacher seeks help and advice from the Deputy Headteachers and, if necessary, the Headteacher.

The class teacher reports to parents and carers about the progress of each child in their class, in line with the whole-school policy. The class teacher may also contact a parent (in discussion with the Deputy Headteachers and the Headteacher) if there are concerns about the behaviour or welfare of a child.

The Role of Support Staff

Support staff should provide a positive model of behaviour and ensure high expectations are made explicit to the children. They should inform class teachers of any inappropriate behaviour.

Why do we want good behaviour?

- It makes the school a safe and pleasant environment
- It aids learning
- It sets high expectations
- It is the ethos of the school
- It helps children develop better relationships
- It encourages children to be good role models
- It enables children to make the right choices in life

What makes a child want to behave?

- Because they know it is the expectation
- Because children do not want to disappoint others
- Children like positive attention

- Children want to conform and do the right thing

What are the consequences if children don't behave?

- They are given a warning
- They might then be asked to move their name (EYFS/KS1) from Golden Time or Playtime in increments of 5 minutes. Children have the opportunity to earn this time back through good behaviour
- If the negative behaviour continues, children might be moved to another table or class to provide them with a quieter/different place in order to work more effectively
- Inform the Headteacher or Deputy Headteacher of the behaviour. If this happens, it is expected that the class teacher will have a conversation with the child's parent(s) to inform them
- If the negative behaviour persists, children may be sent to the Headteacher and miss part or all of their playtime, depending on the type of behaviour shown
- A child might then miss representing the school in teams (more likely to be upper KS2) or go on school trips
- Should a period of time out be required as a sanction, this will be in a designated work space. Pupils will be given appropriate work, breaks, food and water
- Parents will be informed if their child has persistently misbehaved and has been moved to another class or spent time outside the Headteacher's office
- The safety of the children is paramount in all situations. If a child's behaviour endangers the safety of others, the class teacher stops the activity and prevents the child from taking part for the rest of that session. If necessary, the teacher should remove the rest of the children from the classroom and call for assistance
- During playtimes or lunchtimes, children who have made poor behaviour choices will receive a verbal warning on the first occasion, then separated from peers and given time out e.g. standing with a member of staff or by the wall. If the behaviour is excessive, aggressive, physical or verbal then the Deputy Headteachers or Headteacher should be sent for
- The staff on duty should make the common sense decisions to manage behaviour and inform the class teacher of any incidents

What rewards do we have?

We praise and reward children for good behaviour in a variety of ways:

- Non-verbal rewards such as a thumbs up sign or a smile
- Praise

- Showing work to another teacher and senior teachers
- Stickers
- Certificates on a Friday assembly
- Team points
- Marbles in a pot (a class reward is chosen when all the marbles are in the pot)
- Each teacher may also have their own system of class rewards
- Children get to represent the school in different events (sporting or otherwise)

Should all children be treated the same?

- It is recognised that some children find behaving correctly very difficult and the school will endeavour to support these children. The majority of children do not fall into this category
- Some children with a specific learning need might have reward charts or 1:1 adult support
- Their behaviour may be dealt with in a manner that is slightly different than the majority of children and it will be very much dependent on that child's needs

What is the role of Golden Time (where it takes place)?

- It is not an expectation
- It is an experience
- It needs to be earned as a reward
- It reinforces good behaviour and links to class rules
- Children can earn back time that they might have missed during the week due to their behaviour

How will the school help to make this good behaviour happen?

- Through explicit teaching of what good behaviour looks like
- Through clear expectations from all staff
- Through consistent implementation of the behaviour policy
- By linking it with the school values
- By all adults being role models of good behaviour, demonstrating the RLK way
- By discussing children's behaviour with parents
- By everyone giving positive praise to children who demonstrate the RLK way
- Each class will have a whole class reward (e.g. marble reward) which may be earned for good behaviour by the class as a whole
- Each class awards team points to children/groups of children for good behaviour

- Each class will develop their own reward system (e.g. merits) to reward individual children
- Children are sent to the Headteacher for good behaviour
- By recognising children who demonstrate the RLK Way in assembly

Behaviour during before and after school clubs and on trips

- The expectations of children's behaviour as detailed in this policy is applied equally to before and after school clubs as well as on school trips
- Parents will be informed and their children may be asked to leave the club if they can not adhere to the expectations of behaviour

Restrictive interventions, including use of reasonable force

- All members of school staff have a legal power to use reasonable force in certain circumstances. These are to prevent or stop a pupil from:
 - causing injury to themselves or others
 - committing a criminal offence
 - damaging property
 - causing disorder among pupils at the school, whether during a teaching session or otherwise

(Restrictive interventions, including use of reasonable force, in schools, DfE April 2026)
- All members of staff are aware of the regulations regarding the use of reasonable force, as set out in DfE and Team Teach Guidelines. Staff in our school do not use force as a punishment. The actions that we take are in line with DfE, Borough and Team Teach guidelines and are recorded on CPOMS
- Robert le Kyng has adopted the Team Teach approach and ethos to use no more force than is reasonably required to create a safe situation. There is a strong emphasis on de-escalation strategies with the use of reasonable physical force only for the shortest possible period of time and as a last resort to prevent children from hurting themselves or others. At all times, staff will consider the following:
 - Is it necessary?
 - Is it proportionate?
 - Has the pupil's welfare been considered?
- Restrictive physical interventions will never be used as a punishment. Such interventions are fully in line with guidelines set out in the government document "*Restrictive interventions, including use of reasonable force, in schools*" (DfE April 2026)
- Some staff will receive accredited 'Team Teach' training in the use of restrictive physical interventions based on perceived risk

- By law, the use of all restrictive interventions will be recorded on CPOMS as soon as practicable after the event. A record of any restrictive intervention will be made in writing and given to parents/carers in most cases on the same day, but if not practicable within a timeframe of 24 hours
- Team Teach techniques seek to avoid injury to the service user; but it is possible that bruising or scratching may occur incidentally, and these are not to be seen necessarily as a failure of professional technique, but a regrettable and infrequent “side-effect” of ensuring that the service user remains safe.
- Further information on the ‘Team Teach’ positive handling protocol is available on request
- For further information please refer to the Blue Kite Academy Trust restrictive intervention policy here:
https://www.robertykyng.co.uk/wpcontent/uploads/2026/09/Restrictive_Intervention_Policy-April-26.pdf

Seclusion

Seclusion is defined as “a non-disciplinary intervention involving keeping a pupil confined to a place away from others and prevented from leaving” (*Restrictive interventions, including use of reasonable force, in schools DFE April 2026*). Seclusion should only be used as a safety measure to protect others from harm when a pupil is experiencing high levels of emotional or behavioural dysregulation. In such circumstances, the pupil is not acting with intent. Pupils in seclusion will be supervised at all times. As soon as the immediate risk of harm has reduced, the pupil will be allowed to leave. Any incidences of seclusion shall be recorded and a written record given to parents in the same timescales as any restrictive intervention.

Child-on-child Abuse

We recognise that children are capable of abusing other children. This can happen both inside and outside of school and online. A child may not find it easy to report child on child abuse and we recognise that they might show signs or act in ways that they hope an adult will notice, including a change in behaviour. Even if there are no reported cases of child-on-child abuse, we recognise that abuse may still be taking place but not being reported. We understand that the child who is perpetrating the abuse may also be at risk of harm and we will make every effort to ensure that the perpetrator is supported appropriately.

Procedures in place to minimise the risk:

- The school’s ethos encourages children to raise concerns with staff, knowing that they will be listened to, believed and valued.
- Systems are in place for children to confidently report abuse, knowing their concerns will be taken seriously.

- We deliver a Relationships Education and Health Education curriculum in line with the DfE statutory guidance. This develops children's understanding of healthy relationships, acceptable behaviour and keeping themselves safe. This curriculum is broad, balanced and covers a range of safeguarding themes. It is progressive across the year groups.
- Staff receive regular training to ensure they know the signs and indicators which may suggest a child is at risk of child-on-child abuse and understand their role and responsibilities to report to the safeguarding team as soon as possible.
- We have a zero-tolerance approach to abuse and regular staff training ensures that incidents of child-on-child abuse are never passed off as 'banter', part of growing up or 'boys being boys'. All incidents of child-on-child abuse are reported to the safeguarding team.
- Following an incident where sexually harmful behaviour has been identified, the safeguarding team will ensure that risk to siblings is considered.

Prohibited Items

The Education Act 1996 Section 550ZA sets out a list of items that are prohibited in schools. These are:

- Knives, blades or other offensive weapons
- Alcohol
- Controlled drugs
- Stolen items
- Tobacco and nicotine products
- Fireworks
- Pornographic images
- Any article that staff reasonably suspect has been, or is likely to be used to commit an offence or could be used to cause personal injury to, or damage to property of; any person

Other Items Not Allowed in School

In addition to the prohibited items listed in the Education Act 1996, there are a number of other items that the school considers to be either dangerous to pupils and staff or which could detrimentally impact the good order of the school community. These include:

-Prescription/over-the-counter Medication (all prescription medication needed in school shall be handed in to the office and a short-term medication form completed and agreed with staff)

-High-caffeine energy drinks

-Electronic devices such as tablets, unless previously agreed with staff

Searching and Confiscation

The headteacher, and any staff authorised by the headteacher, have the statutory power to search pupils, or their possessions, without consent, where they have reasonable grounds for suspecting the pupil is in possession of a prohibited item outlined above.

An authorised staff member carrying out a search can confiscate any item that they have reasonable grounds for suspecting:

-poses a risk to staff or pupils

-is prohibited, or identified in the school rules for which a search can be made

-is evidence in relation to an offence

Full DFE advice for schools can be found here:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/62d1643e8fa8f50bfbe55c/Searching_Screening_and_Confiscation_guidance_July_2022.pdf

Mobile Phones

Whilst many of our younger pupils will not own a mobile phone, we understand that some of our older Key Stage 2 (year 5 and 6) children are allowed to walk themselves to and from school independently, and that possessing a mobile phone whilst travelling to school without adults is a sensible safety measure.

Upper Key Stage 2 children who have parental permission to walk themselves to and from school **may** bring a mobile phone to school with the following agreements:

-Permission is given by parents for children to bring their mobile phone to school, and the relevant mobile phone permission form is completed and returned to school

-Mobile phones must be turned off as soon as children enter the school grounds, and not be turned on until children are outside of the school grounds

-Mobile phones should be clearly labelled with the child's full name to ensure easy identification

-Mobile phones must be handed in to the class teacher as soon as they arrive to class. Phones will then be stored in a lockable cupboard in class until the end of the day. Children can then collect their phone before leaving school.

The school accepts no responsibility for lost or damaged phones, and children bring them to school at their own risk. The school reserves the right to refuse permission for a mobile phone to be brought in by a child at any point.

Suspensions and Permanent Exclusions

- A protocol for suspension and exclusion has been agreed by the Governors in line with national and local guidelines. The Governors agree that suspensions should be the last resort
- When making any decision to suspend or exclude a child from school, the Headteacher will refer to 'DfE statutory guidance: *Exclusion from maintained schools, Academies and pupil referral units in England*'.
- If a child has Special Educational Needs or child protection concerns the school must take this into account if considering suspension or exclusion
- Only the Headteacher (or the Deputy Headteacher in the Headteacher's absence) has the power to suspend or exclude a child from school. A suspension is when a child is temporarily removed from the school for a specific number of days up to a maximum of 45 days in the school year. Permanent exclusion means that a child may not be allowed to go back to the school again, unless he/she is reinstated by a meeting of the Discipline Committee
- We believe that suspension should only be used as a last resort when dealing with serious misbehaviour. The following procedures will be followed in all cases of serious misbehaviour
 - Parents will be informed immediately giving reasons for the suspension. At the same time, the Headteacher makes it clear to the parents that they can appeal against the decision to the Governing Body. The school informs the parents how to make any such appeal
 - Perpetrator(s) will be internally suspended to the Headteacher's office or an appropriate place until conclusion of any investigation – the school would hope to carry out an investigation promptly and a time limit of two days' internal exclusion should be adhered to where possible
 - Support given to victim(s)
 - Support given to witness(es)

- Investigation carried out involving class teacher, Deputy Headteachers and any staff witness(es)
 - The Headteacher informs the Local Authority and the Governing Body about any suspension or permanent exclusion
 - Following the suspension period, parents will be invited to a reintegration meeting
- The Governing Body itself cannot either suspend/exclude a child or extend the suspension period made by the Headteacher
 - The Governing Body has a discipline committee which will consider any suspension/exclusion appeals
 - When an appeals panel meets to consider suspension/exclusion, they consider the circumstances under which the child was suspended/excluded, consider any representation by parents and the LA, and consider whether the child should be reinstated
 - If the Governors' appeals panel decides that a child should be reinstated, the Headteacher must comply with this ruling

Discipline beyond the school gate

- A member of staff can also discipline pupils for misbehaviour outside school
- All criminal behaviour should be reported to the police
- Any non-criminal negative behaviour and bullying (including online incidents – see the E-safety policy for further details) which occurs anywhere off the school premises, by a pupil of the school, and which is witnessed by a member of teaching staff must be reported to the Headteacher. This applies to misbehaviour that could have repercussions for the orderly running of the school, poses a threat to another pupil or member of the public or could adversely affect the reputation of the school
- Incidents of misconduct which are reported from outside school will be shared with the parents of the children involved

The role of Parents

- To read the school expectations in the school's Behaviour Policy and support them
- Work collaboratively with the school so that children receive consistent messages about how to behave at home and at school
- Support children's learning and engage with supportive dialogue between the home and the school
- If the school has to use sanctions, support the actions of the school

- As class teachers will have the most up-to-date information, it is important that if parents have any concerns they should, in the first instance, contact the class teacher. If the concern remains unresolved, they should contact the Deputy Headteachers or Headteacher

The role of Governors

- Ensure the school's behaviour policy adheres to the DfE Statutory guidance on ensuring positive behaviour
- The Governing Body has the responsibility of setting down these general guidelines on standards of discipline and behaviour, and of reviewing their effectiveness
- The Headteacher has the day-to-day authority to implement the school's policy on behaviour and discipline, but Governors may give advice to the Headteacher about particular disciplinary issues
- Serious behavioural incidents will be reported to Full Governing Body meetings 3 times a year

Monitoring and Review

- The Head and Deputy Headteachers monitor the effectiveness of this policy on a regular basis. They also report to the Governing Body on the effectiveness of the policy and, if necessary, will make recommendations for further improvements
- The Headteacher keeps a record of any child who is excluded for a fixed-term, or who is permanently excluded
- It is the responsibility of the Governing Body to monitor the rate of fixed-term and permanent exclusions, and to ensure that the school policy is administered fairly and consistently. The Governing Body will pay particular attention to matters of racial equality; it will seek to ensure that the school abides by the non-statutory guidance 'The Duty to Promote Race Equality: A Guide for Schools', and that no child is treated unfairly because of race or ethnic background
- The Governing Body reviews this policy every two years. The Governors may, however, review the policy earlier than this if the Government introduces new regulations, or if the Governing Body receives recommendations on how the policy might be improved

Review Date: May 2026

Next Review: May 2027