**Behaviour principles – Governing body example**

Principles

* A **commitment to a positive and respectful culture within our school or setting**

It is accepted that a whole school approach focusing on positive emotional wellbeing and behaviour culture requires deliberate creation. Through strong leadership this is designed and detailed through a clear vision and values focusing on realistic social and academic expectations for all.

* **Behaviour is a form of communication**

Approaches to emotional wellbeing and behaviour are viewed in a non-judgmental, curious, and empathetic way. In 2014 the Code of Practice of Special Educational Needs (SEN) replaced the term Behaviour and Social Difficulties (BESD) with Social, Emotional, and Mental Health (SEMH), promoting a shift towards a therapeutic approach to behaviour.

* **Not all behaviours are a choice**

Children and Young People (CYP) with poor emotional wellbeing are regarded as vulnerable rather than troublesome. It is accepted that some behaviours can be driven by a communication need, a perceived outcome, or a biological reaction to overwhelming feelings.

* **Behaviours can change and improvement can be secured**

Expectations of pupil’s emotional wellbeing and behaviour are high but realistic and grounded in a belief that change can be effected and improvements secured.

* **Clear boundaries are paired with an individualised graduated response where needed**

A nurturing and structured environment is used to keep CYP safe. A clear well communicated behaviour policy is used to set standards and create consistency. The policy enables reasonable adjustments for clear well-communicated plans where differentiation from the policy is essential to meet a CYP’s needs including educational, mental health and other needs or vulnerabilities.

* **Children may develop academically and emotionally at different rates**

It is accepted that there may be a difference between a child’s chronological age, their academic achievement, and their emotional literacy. Children achieving well academically may well still require differentiated planning.

* **Children and young people are supported to develop internal discipline/self-regulation and resilience**

A variety of feedback, reward, or consequence systems are used to develop CYP as resilient independent learners with positive emotional wellbeing and behaviour.

* **A commitment to equality and equity**

Each child receives resources appropriately differentiated to enable them to access school, learning and social opportunities, equally. The Equalities Act 2010 recognises that some CYP may need additional support to increase positive emotional wellbeing and support behaviour.

* **A commitment to exclusion reduction**

Permanent exclusions are used only as a last resort. There is a clearly defined rationale for exclusion linked to an understanding of vulnerable groups such as those affected by attachment, adverse childhood experience, trauma, mental health, and protected characteristics such as disability or race.

* **Engagement of families, outside agencies and the wider community is sought when planning support for CYP**

There is proactive engagement with families, outside agencies and the wider community to promote consistent support for CYP. Parents and carers are key in promoting positive emotional wellbeing. These adults have an informed perspective, and their insights are of value in informing planning and decision-making.