

 ESEC Behaviour Support Policy

**Rationale:** At Errington Special Education Centre (ESEC)our Positive Behaviour Support approach seeks to develop student skills in understanding and demonstrating The Errington Identity:

* We value Relationships
* We provide opportunities
* We celebrate achievements\
* We support regulation

Our Errington Identity and behavioural responses to children and young people are consistent with the Behaviour Support Policy (DfE), procedures and guidelines. We ensure that appropriate records and documentation are kept of behavioural management incidents and we are responsive to behaviours of concern.

At ESEC we use the relevant curriculum (Early Years Learning Framework, Australian Curriculum, SACE, Keeping Safe: Child Protection Curriculum, ABLES SA) and we design and teach learning programs that support the positive behaviour of children and young people and maximises their wellbeing, engagement, intellectual challenge and achievement. We create and maintain inclusive, supportive and safe learning environments for all children and young people with reference to the Australian Professional Standards for Teachers.

**The purpose of the behaviour support policy is to:**

* ensure effective, consistent and fair behaviour support for children and young people across education, early childhood and care services in the department
* assist children and young people to be safely included and participate in learning in a positive way that respects other students and staff
* develop the personal and social capability of children and young people to understand and exercise their rights and responsibilities so that they are able to fully contribute in their learning environments, and to their wider community

Children and young people’s behaviours span a continuum including:

* positive, inclusive and respectful behaviours
* low-level, developmentally-appropriate transgressions that test the boundaries of established rules, standards, and norms. These behaviours are usually simple to redirect and minimise through universal behaviour support strategies for all children and young people at a classroom and school level
* challenging behaviours which raise greater concern due to their severity, frequency or duration and require more persistent guidance and support to minimise. Behavioural responses include targeted interventions for the individual children and young people involved in addition to universal strategies
* complex and unsafe behaviours that are severe, of high frequency, extended duration, or are unsafe for a child/young person and those around them. Behaviours at this end of the continuum require intensive and individualised interventions in additional to targeted and universal strategies

Challenging, complex and unsafe behaviours (“behaviours of concern”) are an indicator that children and young people need support to be included in ESEC.

**This policy is supported with a Behaviours of Concern Procedure**

**Policy Principles**

ESEC endorses a Positive Behaviour for Learning approach to children’s behaviour. All behaviours of concern by children and young people will receive a departmental response, beginning at a school level. The nature of the response will be equitable and reflect the child’s needs and what is required to support positive and respectful behaviour in future. Exclusionary responses are used as a last resort.

Strategies and interventions to support children and young people’s positive behaviour development reflect the department’s goal of safe inclusion for all children, and the following principles:

* All behaviour has a purpose and is a form of communicating a need. Departmental behaviour interventions will build on a child/young person’s strengths to support them to meet that purpose/fulfil the need in a safe and respectful way.
* Behaviour arises within the context of a child/young person’s development, their environment, their family experiences and social settings. Behaviour interventions will recognise and seek to influence the social, family and environmental factors around the child/young person.
* Behaviour is learnt over time. Children and young people will be supported to learn positive behaviours to replace inappropriate or unsafe behaviours over time.
* Parents, caregivers, family members, community members, peers and professionals influence children’s behavioural development. They are key partners in supporting positive behavioural change and will be informed and included throughout the learning process through team around the child (TAC) meetings, parent/carer and teacher meetings and regular communication.

**Roles and responsibilities**

The Australian Student Wellbeing Framework identifies the importance of staff, students and families cultivating a shared understanding of positive behaviour and how this supports effective teaching and learning.

We each have a role to play in ensuring that our schools, preschools and care settings are safe, positive and inclusive environments. This involves addressing behaviours of concern when they occur, and supporting those involved and affected by these behaviours.

Departmental behaviour support strategies must be purposeful and directed at achieving the 7 core functions of behaviour support (below). In supporting children and young people’s behaviour, department staff will:

* promote, model and support productive and positive behaviour
* explicitly teach positive behaviour and expectations about behaviour
* intervene by using the least exclusionary methods to prevent, reduce or redirect behaviours of concern
* work with children, their families, professionals and other key adults to understand the environmental, social and family context of a child/young person’s behaviours of concern, and to use the capacity of these parties to support positive behaviour change
* provide visible, fair and equitable behavioural responses that foster confidence and trust
* repair and restore relationships that have been harmed by behaviours of concern
* establish safety and wellbeing for people involved in behavioural incidents, and others

Therefore it is essential that **staff at ESEC** will:

* model and promote behaviour that values diversity, demonstrates respect for and inclusion of all children and young people, and promotes a positive school climate
* explicitly teach children and young people about safe and inclusive behaviours, and the core values of the school/preschool/care setting
* support the participation of all students, taking special measures to support the inclusion of children and young people who are at higher risk of exclusionary responses to their behaviours (including Aboriginal children, children in care, and children with disabilities)
* participate in professional learning to build skills, knowledge and confidence in developing positive classrooms and recognising, responding to and managing behaviour incidents.
* work with parents, caregivers, families, service providers and the community to support children affected by behaviours of concern. This may include recovery from harm, restorative practices and supporting children to develop positive social relationships
* repair and restore relationships that have been harmed by behaviours of concern
* report behaviours of a criminal nature to the South Australia Police
* provide timely intervention in response to behaviours of concern, including incidents that have occurred out of school hours or off school premises when this is connected to the care and control of the school and impacts on school relationships
* provide visible, consistent and planned responses to behaviours of concern to foster trust and confidence
* support children and young people to be physically and psychologically safe.

**Parents and families** are their children’s first and ongoing teachers. Parents and families shape and support their children’s positive behaviours when they:

* model and promote safe, respectful and inclusive relationships with their own children, other children and young people, other parents/caregivers, and school staff
* support their children to develop safe behaviours at home including monitoring and supervising their children’s social interactions (including online)
* talk to their children about behaviour including unsafe behaviours to help them to understand what it is, why it is harmful and how to respond
* work collaboratively with the school to resolve concerns about behaviour when incidents occur, including discussing issues as soon as possible (in accordance with the school’s procedures)
* consider recommendations and engage in specialist support through student support services and external organisations
* support their child’s best interests to continue to attend school while a behaviour issue is being resolved
* collect their child from school when requested due to significant and recurring behaviours of concern – this will occur as a last resort and only when students and staff are considerably affected

**All** **children and young people** are able to contribute to their learning and the learning of others when they:

* treat others in a way that demonstrates respect and inclusiveness
* ensure their verbal, physical and online interactions are safe, respectful and inclusive
* take a stand when they see behaviours of concern in person or online, by safely intervening or seeking help from adults to intervene
* support their friends to behave in safe, respectful and inclusive ways if their friends are engaging in behaviours of concern, including by seeking help from trusted adults.
* Are involved in learning about the Errington Identity

Definitions

**Behaviours of concern** – Challenging, complex or unsafe behaviours which are of greater severity, frequency or duration and require more persistent or intensive intervention to address.

Does not include low level, developmentally appropriate transgressions that test the boundaries of established rules, standards and norms but are relative simple to direct and minimise through universal behaviour support strategies.

**Bullying** - An ongoing and deliberate misuse of power in relationships through repeated verbal, physical and/or social behaviour that intends to cause physical, social and/or psychological harm. It can involve an individual or a group misusing their power, or perceived power, over one or more persons who feel unable to stop it from happening.

**Child/young person** - A person under the age of 18.

Where a school provides a service to students aged 18 years and older, the term “child and young person” in this policy also applies to these students.

**Consistent** - Done in the same way over time. Consistent responses to behaviours of concern, does not mean that all children/young people receive the same response. Behavioural responses are tailored to the specific needs of the child/young person.

**Exclusionary response** - Responses that exclude children and young people from participation in the school setting or school activities e.g. suspension, take home or being excluded from camps or other activities. Part-time programs are considered exclusionary when applied to children/young people who are able to be safely included in the school setting full-time and where full-time attendance is in the best interests of the child/young person.

Exclusionary responses can include restrictive practices that seek to remove control over a child/young person ego physical, environmental, psycho-social or seclusion. The overuse or unauthorised use of restrictive practices is an infringement of human and civil rights; can cause long term harm; and can further traumatise children/young people with developmental trauma.

**Equitable/fair** - Treating children/young people without favouritism or discrimination in a way that reflects their learning and behavioural needs. Equity and fairness are not about treating all children/young people the same.

**Positive Behaviour for Learning (PBL)** - PBL is an approach to children’s behaviour that is built on the principles that positive behaviour can be learnt and that environments can be changed to support effective teaching and learning for every child. PBL involves a range of systems and practice elements at universal, targeted and intensive levels.

**Protective** - Factors that strengthen an individual’s capacity to increase the likelihood of positive outcomes.

**Safe inclusion** - The inclusion of all children and young people, including those who engage in behaviours of concern, in learning in the school setting to the fullest extent possible, while maintaining the physical and psychological safety of children, young people, staff and the broader school community.

**Related ESEC documents:**

* Alternative Learning Spaces Policy and procedure
* Identifying and Responding to Behaviours of Concern (BOC) procedure
* Incident Reports
* Incident and Injury Flowchart

**Supporting information:**

Related legislation

*Education Act 1972*

*Education Regulations 2012*

*Education and Early Childhood Services (Registration and Standards) Act 2011*

*Education and Early Childhood Services National Regulations (2011) and amendments (2012)*

*Equal Opportunity Act 1984*

*Disability Discrimination Act 1992*

**Related documents:**

Assault - site responsibilities procedure

Australian Curriculum

Australian Professional Standards for Teachers

Charter of Rights for Children and Young People in Care

Duty of Care Policy

External School Review Framework

Incident co-ordination: managing incidents of extreme severity procedure

Keeping Safe: Child Protection Curriculum

National Quality Framework and Standard

On the Same Basis: Disability Standards for Education

Protective practices for staff in their interactions with children and young people

Public Education in South Australia Statement

Reporting critical incidents and injuries procedure

Responding to problem sexual behaviour in children and young people – Guidelines for staff in education and care settings

South Australian Certificate of Education

Teaching for Effective Learning

The Australian Student Wellbeing Framework

The Early Years Learning Framework for Australia

United Convention of the Rights of the Child

Wellbeing for Learning and Life Framework