

Behaviour and Discipline Policy

“Good behaviour is a necessary condition for effective teaching and learning to take place and an important outcome of education which society rightly expects.”

(Education Observed D.E.S)

Introduction

Our policy is based on the belief that:

- Good behaviour is not automatically learned but needs to be taught and supported by parents.
- Classroom behaviour can change and that we, as teachers, can assist children to manage their behaviour more effectively.
- A child with problems is the school’s problem - not an individual teacher’s problem.

Aims

- For staff to project themselves as good role models, co-operating and supporting one another and treating colleagues and pupils with courtesy, consideration and respect.
- For staff to have a high standard of pupil expectation in all aspects of work.
- For staff to try to raise the levels of pupils’ self-esteem.
- To provide a broad, balanced and differentiated curriculum which is both interesting and relevant.
- To provide a varied range of teaching and learning styles to suit the needs of pupils.
- To provide an attractive learning environment and quality resources.
- To track pupil progress, set challenging though achievable targets and support children in achieving them, so that children know their efforts are valued and that progress matters.
- To encourage children to accept varying degrees of responsibility, both in and out of the classroom, with the purpose of promoting independence, self-reliance and trustworthiness.
- To make provision for a happy working atmosphere in school by promoting the pastoral care of children, with staff giving support and guidance to each individual child.
- To consistently and fairly implement reward and sanctions systems.
- To encourage school/parental partnership, to promote children’s education and maintain standards of behaviour.

“We consider that the best way to encourage good standards of behaviour in a school is a clear code of conduct backed by a balanced combination of rewards and punishments within a positive community atmosphere.”

(Discipline in Schools - Elton Report)

Our purpose is:-

- To maintain levels of good behaviour.
- To provide a consistent approach in rewarding good behaviour.
- To provide a consistent approach in responding to unacceptable behaviour.
- To ensure that behaviour does not inhibit learning or impede potential.

The Teacher’s Role

Teachers need to establish consistent levels of acceptable behaviour with the support of parents, Governors and management. Positive expectations, praise and reward are the key to successful classroom management.

Pupils need to know how to make good choices. They need to receive consistent positive encouragement as means of motivation. They need to be taught to manage their own behaviour.

Teachers need to recognise that effective conditions for learning (planning, pitch, pace, participation etc) will impact positively on general classroom behaviour.

Assertive Mentoring

'Attitude' is carefully tracked at least termly.

This includes attendance, punctuality, behaviour, effort, homework and uniform. Each area is colour coded: Green-excellent/very good, Yellow-acceptable/satisfactory, Red-unacceptable. Targets and support are agreed where necessary.

Rules

School rules are kept to an essential minimum and are included in our home school agreement.

They have been developed to be meaningful to children. None are too difficult. They are all designed to develop courtesy, good manners and mutual respect. They are to protect children from injury, to care for equipment and to maintain a hygienic, healthy environment.

Anti-social behaviour is not condoned. It is essential that parents and teachers work together through discussion and action on any problems which develop.

If damage or loss is caused to school property through repeated carelessness or vandalism, parents will be asked to ensure that their child repays a reasonable proportion of the cost from pocket money. Any action, however, will be with understanding and in keeping with that of a responsible parent.

1. Our Code of Conduct is:

Take Care of Yourself	
1.Never	Do anything silly or dangerous where you might be hurt. Stay in school at break times or leave school without permission. Talk to strangers in school unless they have a school badge.
Always	Tell someone if you are unhappy, being picked on or bullied. Take care of others.
2.Never	Do anything to hurt others (such as hitting/name calling). Distract others from working. Be cheeky or rude to adults.
Always	Be friendly to visitors, newcomers and other children. Take care of your school.
3. Never	Steal or deliberately damage school equipment. Drop litter or deface the school building. Give the school a bad name.
Always	Take care of your school environment.

These basic rules are simplified and displayed in all classrooms and corridors and regularly reminded at FS and KS1.

2. Our Listening Code

When I am asked for my attention:

- I stop what I am doing
- I empty hands/show me five
- I look at the teacher
- I keep quiet and still
- I listen to instructions

3. Our line up Code

When I am asked to line up:

- I walk to the end of the line
- I leave a person space
- I keep my hands and my feet to myself
- I keep quiet and still
- I listen to instructions

4. We have specific rules being enforced on the grounds of health, welfare and safety

a. Food and drink

Children may bring fruit from home to eat at morning play. Other than fruit and packed lunches, no food of any kind should be brought into school (unless on medical grounds) including sweets, biscuits and drinks.

Reasons: Sweets etc present obvious choking hazards. Food and crumbs left around school would soon create a hazardous and unhygienic environment. When children have previously brought drinks, they were largely of the high sugar, fizzy, high additive variety. This was believed to be having a detrimental effect on behaviour as well as on dental health. Children have regular access to water and have water bottles.

b. Jewellery

Watches and stud earrings are the only items of jewellery which may be worn at school and these must be removed during P.E. and swimming lessons. Teachers are not to assist children with the removal of jewellery. If children cannot remove it themselves it should be taken out at home on the days the child does PE. Any articles removed should be locked in the teacher's cupboard for the duration of the lesson.

Reasons: Rings, necklaces, bracelets etc can turn a minor incident into a major accident if caught on apparatus or entangled in another child's clothing or hair. Even stud earrings have the potential to cause severe tears to the wearer's ears or injury to others.

c. PE Kit

Appropriate clothing must be worn for all PE activity.

Indoors: Bare feet, shorts, Tee shirt or vest, no jewellery.

Reasons: It is dangerous to go on the apparatus wearing trainers or similar footwear because it is more difficult to feel. A combination of bare feet and trainers etc can result in trampled toes and damaged nails. Children should exert themselves during PE and therefore should have extra clothing to compensate for heat loss.

Outdoors: Plimsolls or trainers, shorts, tee shirt (tracksuit in certain conditions) no jewellery.

Reasons: Slip on shoes or laced shoes even with small heels are not suitable for games lessons. They provide insufficient grip, may cause injury to others if kicked off and often lead to twisted ankles (see PE Policy).

d School Clothing

The school has a separate school uniform policy. Parents are asked to send their children to school tidily and appropriately dressed for the weather of the day. Only flat-heeled shoes should be worn.

Reasons: The overwhelming majority of parents, staff and children expressed their preference for a school uniform. School uniform reinforces school identity and eliminates 'brand' fashion and stigma. High heel shoes and boots are unsafe for the school environment.

e. Personal Property

The school cannot accept responsibility for the loss or damage to clothing or personal property. Toys, games and sports equipment must not be brought to school (except on special occasions when the teacher gives permission). Any money brought into school should be handed in as soon as possible and never left in trays, bags or coats.

Reasons: Suitable toys, games and sports equipment are provided for the playground and indoor play. Unsuitable equipment may present a risk to children and present the potential for theft.

f. **Mobile Phones**

Mobile phones can only be brought to school in exceptional circumstances and only with the prior permission of the Headteacher.

Parents who insist that children require a mobile phone during school hours (ie for the journey to and from school) must express these reasons in request to the Headteacher in writing.

Such requests will be considered on an individual basis.

If permission is granted, mobile phones must be handed in to the school office upon arrival and collected at the end of the school day. They should never be left in trays or coats or used during school hours.

Reasons: During school hours, contact is possible through the school's land lines. Mobile phones present an unacceptable disturbance to lessons, potential for theft and cyber bullying.

Behaviour Guidelines	Procedures
<p>A 'no shouting' policy is in operation and shouting must not be used as a classroom management technique. However, there may be occasions when it is necessary to use a raised voice, ie in order to re-establish control, be heard on the playground etc.</p> <p>No child should ever be 'sent to the Headteacher' as a sanction, as there is no guarantee that the child will arrive or that the Headteacher will be available. If, in exceptional circumstances, a child needs to be removed from class or refuses to go to isolation, the Headteacher should be summoned. If unavailable, the deputy or most senior staff member available should be called.</p> <p>Our 'Positive Behaviour Handling Policy' will clearly define what is and is not acceptable practice, should physical intervention be required. It is vital that any such intervention be reported and recorded.</p> <p>If a child should run out of school for whatever reason, staff should not overreact and must never run after them. They may be placing a child in greater danger by doing so. The Headteacher should be informed immediately and lessons returned to normal as quickly as possible. In most cases the child will remain on site, stay within visual contact or quickly return. Once the child has calmed down, the Headteacher or appropriate staff member will attempt to approach the child and calmly persuade him/her to return to school and discuss the situation.</p> <p>If the child refuses or leaves the site, parents should be informed immediately and asked if they would like the police informing. If parents and emergency contacts are unavailable, the police should be informed directly.</p> <p>Upon returning to school, it must be made clear to the child that there is no justification for leaving the premises and alternative strategies explained, ie voluntary 'Time Out'. As well as trying to solve the cause of the problem, the child must be left in no doubt as to the dangers they are exposing themselves to and how seriously the school views this behaviour.</p> <p>Movement in and around School</p> <p>All movement in and around school should be purposeful. Staff should see that all children are suitably supervised when moving around the school. Expectations of behaviour of children sent around the school with messages or to show good work should be clearly stated and frequently reinforced by appropriate rewards when followed (refer to Rewards).</p> <p>Children not behaving appropriately should be encouraged to do so and reminded of what is expected or face sanctions for repeated lapses (see Sanctions).</p> <p>Example: If observed running, a child should be sent back to a stated point and be observed to walk correctly, accompanied by positive verbal feedback by the teacher or other adult such as 'There you are, you can walk sensibly. Well done!' and so on.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Procedures</p>

If observed running with a total disregard for other people or displayed work, then sanctions should be brought to play (see Sanctions).

Children observed behaving appropriately, politely and considerately, eg holding doors, lining up quietly etc, should be thanked, praised or rewarded with a 'Smiley'.

Movement Around School - Suggested Procedures for Large Groups

- Call the group together using the familiar phrase: 'May I have your attention please?'
- Give out any instructions and set expectations.
- Use and enforce 'Our Line Up Code'.
- Make sure all children are settled before setting off.
- Use set points to walk to and wait, eg foot of stairs, corners, doors etc.
- Encourage a child to hold the door for others to pass through (thank them for this).
- Try to have no more than one class meeting at any one point at any one time.
- Walk to the left hand side of the corridor/stairs.
- Encourage children to pick up fallen articles of clothing as they pass rather than walk over them (thank or reward them for doing this).
- Think about your own position to allow maximum supervision of your group as they move around, ie stand at corners, foot of stairs etc.
- Encourage the concept of person space. In due course, this should lead to sensible self-disciplined movement around school as the children mature.

Movement Around School - Suggested Procedures for Individual Children

- Choose appropriate individuals for messages – one (KS2) or two (FS, KS1).
- Make sure messengers know that they can enter any classroom.
- Encourage the use of good manners, eg wait until a teacher is ready to respond, use of please and thank-you.
- Remind the messengers or those showing work of what is expected of them as they move around the school, (ensure that they know where they are going).
- Ensure a fair system for choosing messengers and monitors to avoid favouritism.

Playtime Supervision

Teachers and teaching assistants are required to perform supervisory duties including playtime supervision. A minimum of two staff members are required to supervise playtimes for each department. Supply teachers should cover the duty of absent teachers but should never be without support.

Staff on duty should be present by 8.40am when children are asked to arrive and again after school to see them safely off the premises. One should be present on the yard as children are released and the other should help ensure the building is quickly vacated before joining his/her colleague. No hot drinks should be taken onto the playground unless in a safety mug.

All staff should be fully aware of playtime procedures, rules, sanctions and rewards and apply them consistently. The 'Playground Book' needs to be taken out every playtime to record the application of these procedures and track the behaviour of individuals.

When on duty, staff should circulate and take the opportunity to socialise with children from other classes, while maintaining an overview of the play area and spotting potential problems before they escalate. One member of staff per yard area maximises levels of visual supervision.

Staff should go to the yard to collect their classes one minute before the end of break time. If, for whatever reason, staff are not present, the duty teacher should not blow the whistle or send children into the building unsupervised, but send for the Headteacher, deputy or most senior teacher available.

Upon hearing the whistle, children should stop what they are doing, stand still and remain quiet. Upon the second whistle, they walk to designated class lines, joining at the back of the line. Staff send children in a class at a time, ensuring there is no running or congestion. Good behaviour while entering school should be reinforced with praise and/or the awarding of a 'class point' (see Class of the Week).

In suitable weather conditions, the field may be used at playtimes. This is the decision of staff on duty. In poor weather, duty staff may decide that children should not go outside at break time. In these circumstances, teachers remain responsible for the supervision of their own classes. They may decide to work through and allow a later playtime if there is a break in the weather, or allow an indoor playtime with suitable, quiet activities provided for children. It is permissible for teams to share supervision of indoor play, allowing teachers a staggered break, provided that departments are never left unsupervised.

Playground Procedures (see Lunchtime Procedures)

In order to influence behaviour when dismissing children at playtime, lunchtime and home time, teachers should supervise their own children in the corridor, putting on coats etc. Children should be well informed by their teachers that if they do not put on their coats at the beginning of playtime then they will have to do without for the whole of playtime. Children are not allowed back into school during playtimes. Children are not allowed to remain in the building unsupervised unless they have 'Trusted Pupil Status'.

Children may not bring balls or equipment from home for use at playtimes but may use those supplied by the school. Footballs should be lightweight, no larger than 75% full size and should only be used on the top half of the KS2 yard or the field in appropriate conditions at the discretion of the duty teachers. The bottom half of the KS2 yard is a 'football free zone' although invasion games such as netball/basket ball may be played. Any misuse of playground equipment will lead to confiscation.

Any other behaviour at playtime should be dealt with by the teachers on duty, or reported to a senior member of staff according to severity or frequency (refer to Playtime Sanctions).

Any child needing medical attention at playtime will be dealt with by a member of the support staff with first aid training.

After playtime, all children can be reminded that playtime is over and that a change in behaviour is expected in and around school (indoor voices).

<i>Behaviour Guidelines</i>	<i>Rewards</i>
<p>It is very important that praise and reward should have great emphasis. Children will achieve more, be better motivated and behave better, when staff commend and reward their successes rather than focus on their failure.</p> <p>Praise has a reinforcing and motivational role. It helps a child believe he/she is valued. Praise can be delivered in formal and informal ways, in public or in private; it can be awarded to individuals or to groups; it can be earned for the steady maintenance of good standards as well as for particular achievements.</p> <p><i>Rewards</i></p> <p>1) <i>General</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable comments can and should be entered on pieces of work, (see Marking Policy). • Written School Reports should comment favourably on good work, behaviour, involvement in and general attitude to school life (see Assessment, Recording and Reporting Policy). • Recognition can be given to success of differing kinds in assemblies, eg presentation of swimming and cycling proficiency awards etc. 	

- Children's work should be displayed as much as possible, both in the classroom and corridors of the school (see Display Policy).
- A visit to the Headteacher for commendations.
- Specific privileges can be awarded to individuals/groups of children, eg in the use of school facilities, (computers, library, games equipment, etc.).
- Opportunities for giving children greater responsibility in school should be fostered, eg Playtime Pals, Monitors, School Council etc.
- Above all, praise and encouragement in and out of lessons should be used as much as possible.

2) **Whole School Reward System: 'Smileys'**

As well as the rewards listed above, the school has designed and adopted a consistent approach for rewarding and encouraging good behaviour, effort and manners based on the collection of 'smiley face' stamps. Smiley faces may be awarded for any actions, deeds or attitudes which are deemed noteworthy and may include:

- Particularly good attitude/effort.
- Displaying good manners.
- Displaying a caring attitude towards others.
- Staying on task etc.

When awarding the Smiley, the member of staff should reinforce the good behaviour eg 'You can have a Smiley for waiting so patiently'.

Once awarded, a Smiley can never be deducted (see Sanctions).

They are intended to help staff focus on positive rather than negative behavior, eg if a child is continuing to stay on task when a partner is trying to distract him, staff may choose to reward the child on task rather than apply a sanction to the child who is not.

The reward system is graded as follows:-

Any noteworthy behaviour	1 Smiley (recorded on class chart)
10 Smileys	Teacher commendation (recorded on individual achievement card)
100 Smileys	School commendation: Bronze Award presented at Proud To Be Me Assembly
200 Smileys	School commendation: Silver award presented at Proud To Be Me Assembly
300 Smileys	School commendation: Gold award presented at Proud To Be Me Assembly
300+ Smileys	School commendation: Platinum award gift voucher presented at Proud To Be Me Assembly

Commendations and awards are recorded on each child's individual 'Good Behaviour Card'. The card may be taken home in order for parents and teachers to exchange comments on progress, but responsibility and care of the record rests with the child. Loss of the card will result in a loss of Smileys accrued other than in exceptional circumstances.

A 'smiley' can be awarded by any staff member to any child at any time. All staff should carry 'Smileys' at all times to reward and reinforce positive behaviour as it occurs. This reinforces our philosophy that the care of all our children is the responsibility of all adults in school.

3) **Class Reward/Treat**

At the beginning of each term, the class chooses the treat they would like for the end of that term.

These treats may take place inside or outside the school grounds. The treats are awarded at the beginning of each term and the children are expected to 'keep' the treat throughout the term through positive behaviour (See Behaviour Chart).

4) **Certificates**

A weekly 'Proud to be ME!' assembly is dedicated to the praise and recognition of children who have made particularly noteworthy progress for Attainment, Achievement or Attitude. Parents are welcome to attend and witness the presentation of certificates. Display board in the foyer celebrates those children who have been nominated.

5) **House of the Week**

Each house member can receive house points for academic achievements.

Results are announced in Friday assembly and the house with the highest score receives the 'House of the Week' trophy and recognition on the weekly newsletter.

Behaviour Guidelines	Sanctions
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Sanctions

In the use of sanctions, pupils learn from experience to expect fair and consistently applied punishments which differentiate between serious and minor offences. Sanctions are applied consistently by all staff, but with the provision for flexibility to take account of individual circumstances.

If behaviour results in physical abuse towards a teacher/adult, an Accident, Violent Incident and Ill Health Report Form should be completed.

- If physical intervention of any kind is required then a 'Major Incident' record should be completed as soon as possible.
- Any other incident deemed 'serious' or resulting in injury should be recorded on a Major Incident form, the teacher's class diary or the Playground Incident Book.

We have an agreed system of sanctions to register disapproval of unacceptable behaviour. Responses range from polite reminders to permanent exclusion and are intended to:

- Provide clarity and consistency of suitable responses.
- Minimise disruption to others, especially teaching and learning time.
- Provide every opportunity for children to correct their own behaviour, make sensible choices and prevent further sanctions being applied.
- Allow early involvement of parents, line managers, SENCO and support agencies.
- Do everything reasonably possible to avoid exclusion from school.

When sanctions are applied, children should be helped to understand why what they have done is not acceptable. Express your displeasure with the action and never the child eg 'That was a silly thing to do because...' and not 'You are a silly boy'.

SANCTIONS PROCEDURE

Children should be familiar with our procedures and know what will happen next if they refuse the sanction or continue with the behaviour.

Professional judgement is required regarding which step best reflects the most suitable sanction given the behaviour displayed. **Depending on the nature of the offence this may include immediate, permanent exclusion.** However, as a general rule for minor misdemeanours, the following sequence should be adhered to, with steps 1 and 2 being compulsory.

*If unacceptable behaviour occurs: See Attached **Behaviour System** colour coded system*

All pupils begin each day on Green. Every day is a fresh start.

Class teacher

Use normal strategies:

e.g. Polite but firm requests, warnings (no more than three - there is only one verbal warning 'If you continue to.... You will have to move your name'.

A verbal warning is given before each name move; to allow the child time to adjust their behaviour. Consider repositioning, separating etc.

Amber: Step 2 (Class teacher) Final warning

..."I have asked you to stop..... You have continued, so please move your name'. The child moves their name onto Amber, which constitutes an official warning and a 'strike'. Children should be fully aware of what this means and the possible consequences of continuing with the behaviour.

FROM NOW ON NO MORE WARNINGS. TAKE ACTION
Action has been taken by child moving name to Amber.

Red: Step 3 (Class teacher)

Time Out (A)

- 5 minutes missed playtime

If behaviour improves, return to lesson.

If not or if child refuses, move to Step 4

For a regular offender:

- Record who, when, why.
- Possible removal of treats / playtime etc.
- Discussion with Team Leader and/or SENCO: consider Behaviour Intervention.

Purple: Step 4 (Teacher colleague)

Time Out (B)

- Child escorted to designated colleague.
- Up to 1 hour/session working alone without causing disturbance.
- Possible removal of a treats / playtime.
- Child records when, why in Attitude section of Mentoring file.

If behaviour improves return to class.

If not or if child refuses, move to Step 5

For a regular offender:

- Discussion with Team Leader and/or SENCO: consider School Action of the Code of Practice.
- Begin monitoring to identify areas of concern / possible causes/ appropriate targets.
- Complete a 'Behaviour Assessment Profile' if necessary.
- Parents informed by letter that behaviour is a cause for concern.
- Parents discuss concerns agree targets/support.
- Consider alternative strategies, inform other agencies.
- Access to extra-curricular/enrichment activity linked to improvement.

Navy Blue: Step 5 (Head/Deputy/KS1/FS Phase leader)

Time Out (C)

- Child escorted to Headteacher.
- Up to half a day working alone without causing disturbance.
- Record who, when, why and store in Attitude section of Mentoring file.
- Parents informed of isolation by letter.
- If behaviour improves return to class. If not or if child refuses, move to Step 6

For a regular offender:

- Discussion with Team Leader / Headteacher/ SENCO: consider the need for School Action Plus
- Initiate closer monitoring, ie frequency monitoring, time sampling etc.
- Complete a 'Behaviour Assessment Profile'.
- Parents / LA informed by letter that child's behaviour is causing serious concern.

- Meeting with parents to investigate possible causes/alternative strategies, ie parents working alongside child, reduced school day etc.
- Access to extra-curricular / enrichment activities dependant on progress.
- Referral to multi agencies i.e. Behaviour Support/Ed Psych etc.

Orange: Step 6 (Head /SENCO)

Pastoral Support Programme (On Report)

- Teacher completes a Behaviour Assessment Profile to identify areas of strength and concern.
- PSP Meeting with parents/child to agree the way forward.
- Clear/realistic targets for behaviour agreed (maximum of three).
- Clear rewards/consequences identified for success/failure (including possible exclusion).
- Daily feedback to child (x 5), weekly feedback to parents.
- Involvement of all necessary agencies, i.e. Behaviour Support, Educational Psychologist etc.
- Consider Statement of Special Needs.
- Consider CAF.
- PSP to last a minimum of 2 weeks/a maximum of 20 weeks, and reviewed fortnightly

If targets are achieved remove from PSP.

*If PSP failed, move to **Step 7**.*

Step 7 (Headteacher)

Behaviour Contract

A last step before exclusion

- Clear specific rules which the child **must** uphold in order to remain in school.
- Further sanctions an immediate consequence of breaking the contract.
- Reviewed weekly.
- Parents, Chair of Behaviour and Safety Committee,

If behaviour improves return to PSP

*If not move to **Step 7**.*

Step 8 (Headteacher)

Internal Exclusion (up to 5 days)

- Child has no contact with own class or classmates.
- No access to playground, extra-curricular or enrichment activity.
- Parents, Chair of Behaviour and Safety Committee informed by letter.
- LA informed of likelihood of external exclusion.

If behaviour improves return to class on a Behaviour Contract or PSP.

*If not move to **Step 9**.*

Exclusion Procedures are attached at end of this policy

Following latest Government guidance

Step 9 (Headteacher)

Fixed Short Term Exclusion (up to 5 days per term)

- Parents, Chair of Behaviour and Safety Committee, LA Officer informed by letter.
- Parents may make representations to Behaviour and Safety Committee.
- Behaviour and Safety Committee may meet but cannot reinstate.
- Upon return to school, child stays on Contract for a minimum of 2 weeks.

If behaviour improves remove from Contract to PSP.

*If not move to **Step 10***

Step 10 (Headteacher)

Fixed Long Term Exclusion (up to 45 days per year).

- Parents, Chair and Clerk of Behaviour and Safety Committee, LA Officer informed.
- Behaviour and Safety Committee meet (parents/child or representative may attend/make representations).
- LA Officer must be invited to attend but may not reinstate.
- Behaviour and Safety Committee either reinstate or uphold the exclusion.
- Upon return to school or if reinstated child stays on Contract or PSP for a minimum of 10 weeks.

If behaviour improves remove from PSP.

*If not move to **Step 10**.*

Step 10 (Behaviour and Safety Committee) Permanent Exclusion

- Parents, Chair and Clerk of Behaviour and Safety Committee, LA Officer informed.
- Behaviour and Safety Committee meet and consider all representations and reports (parents/child may attend).
- Behaviour and Safety Committee either reinstate or uphold exclusion.
- Parents notified of right to appeal.
- If appeal successful, or reinstated child stays on Contract or PSP for the maximum 20 weeks.
- If appeal unsuccessful, remove child from school roll.

Serious incidents need to be treated on an individual basis and the circumstances investigated.

In exceptional circumstances permanent exclusion may be considered for a first or 'one off' offence. These may include:

- Serious actual or threatened violence against another pupil or a member of staff;
- Sexual abuse or assault;
- Supplying an illegal drug;
- Carrying an offensive weapon;
- Serious deliberate damage to school property.

See also Lunchtime Policy

Troubled children

The school acknowledges that a small minority of children may, for whatever reason, lack the maturity or self discipline to make the correct choices available to them in order to control their own behaviour. This may be especially true of children with - or being assessed for - statements of SEN and those in public care. For these children, neither the normal rewards or sanctions procedures may be sufficient to support them or protect other children from their actions.

In these exceptional circumstances, the school will make every effort to avoid exclusion. It is vitally important that parents are informed and involved when behaviour targets are agreed, in order to establish possible causes and form a partnership of support.

Regular communication between home and school as well as daily feedback to the child regarding progress is essential. This can be achieved through the use of:

- Behaviour books (for KS1 and less mature KS2 children).
- Behaviour Reports (for KS2).

Both use the school 'smiley' system for showing when targets are achieved over short periods (individual sessions/playtimes etc.) and any reason why they were not achieved.

Behaviour Targets

- Should provide limited (maximum of three) unambiguous and, above all, achievable targets for the child's behavior, eg "To stay on task at all times" is not a realistic target for the best behaved child - let alone a troubled child
- If clear targets cannot be identified - monitor (see appendix)
- Should provide clear consequences for breaking the agreement, eg exclusion. If in doubt, consult a senior teacher. Daily feedback on progress should be given and targets reviewed fortnightly either :
 - to make targets more difficult as behaviour improves
 - to set new areas to tackle or
 - to remove completely from report.

Appendix A

GOOD PRACTICE

The quality of teaching and the organisation of the physical environment have a considerable effect on children's behaviour.

Always:

1. Create an interesting, stimulating and attractive classroom environment.
2. Provide an ordered environment in which everything has a place. Children should know where materials/equipment are and how to treat these items with respect.
3. Make sure the children know what they are doing and that their work is matched to their ability.
4. Be aware of what is going on around you.
5. Do not be static.
6. Do not let children queue.

Remember that problems are normal when children are learning and testing the boundaries of acceptable behaviour.

Remember to:

- Set high standards
- Apply rules firmly and fairly
- Smile and relate
- Avoid confrontation
- Listen
- Stay calm
- Use humour
- Know the children as individuals
- Look out for good behaviour
- Praise quickly and consistently
- Praise the behaviour rather than the child

We do have a choice in how we behave. We can either give pupils a negative experience by using sarcasm, ridicule and humiliation (which tends to destroy their self esteem) or we can give them a positive experience which will build their self-esteem.

Never:-

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| • Humiliate | - | it breeds resentment |
| • Shout | - | it diminishes you |
| • Over react | - | the problem will grow |
| • Use blanket punishment | - | the innocent will resent you |
| • Over punish | | never punish what you cannot prove |

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- To be looked after by caring adults – to be respectful towards adults
- To be taught well – to be ready and willing to learn
- To be able to rely on an atmosphere conducive to learning – to allow others to learn in that same atmosphere
- To be made to feel welcome – to welcome others
- Not to be talked down to – to speak to others in a respectful manner
- To feel as important as anyone else – to accept others as important as themselves
- Not to be smacked or shaken – not to physically hurt others
- Not to be bullied – not to bully
- Not to hear swear words – not to use swear words

Appendix B

RECORDING ISOLATION

Time Out A : a class list

It is not essential or even desirable that all isolations are always recorded but do record if:

- Monitoring individuals
- Patterns in behaviour emerge
- An individual is frequently being isolated

Time Out B: one sheet per child

All should be recorded and stored in the child's Mentoring File:

- To check on frequency of isolation
- Identify any patterns in behaviour
- Facilitate target setting and parent discussion
- To help with possible IEPs

Time Out C: one sheet per incident

More detailed recording required. What happened, and why.

Letter sent to parents

All should be recorded and stored in the child's Mentoring File:

Statements/Comments should be brief but succinct, clear, unambiguous, eg 'disturbing class', 'being a nuisance' meaningless and open to misinterpretation.

Instead 'tore up Anthony Brown's work', 'thumped Rebecca Smith in the back', 'refused to sit for story'.

Appendix C

See colour coded Behaviour System

Each class begins the term by choosing an end of term treat. The children need to maintain positive behaviour to 'keep' the treat.

	= You start on green. Every day is a fresh start!						
	= Warning (Recorded).						
	= Time Out A: 5 minutes missed playtime.						
	= Time Out B: Work in another classroom until the end of the lesson.						
	= Time Out C: Work outside Head's room (Parents informed).						
	= Parents called in for behaviour meeting. Behaviour Report						
<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><u>Strike limits per term:</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Autumn – 15</td> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: right;">Spring – 14</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">Summer – 10</td> </tr> </table>		<u>Strike limits per term:</u>		Autumn – 15	Spring – 14	Summer – 10	
<u>Strike limits per term:</u>							
Autumn – 15	Spring – 14						
Summer – 10							

If you have not reached the strike limit you will receive the afternoon treat on the last day of term.

If you are nearing the loss of the treat, I will let you know!

If you are missing the treat you will work away from the class on handwriting, comprehension etc.