

# RELATIONSHIPS AND BEHAVIOUR FOR LEARNING POLICY



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## 1. Purpose

The patterns of behaviour that we want in our school must be taught just as thoroughly and as consistently as the rest of the curriculum. In most schools, most of the time, most students behave appropriately. There will be occasions in our school, as in all schools, when things go wrong, and an effective behaviour policy should help staff to deal with such situations.

At Stafford Hall we recognise that this policy should relate to the behaviour of, and the relationships between all members of the school community.

As a school, we know that positive and socially interconnected relationships are the root of all human connection, positive behaviour, and attitudes to learning, and that we all have a part to play in building a positive foundation for life and learning.

The Education and Inspections Act 2006 introduced for the first time a statutory power for teachers and certain other school staff to discipline students. Subject to the school's relationships and behaviour for learning policy, a teacher may discipline a student for any misbehaviour when the student is:

- Taking part in a school-organised or school-based activity.
- Travelling to or from school.
- Wearing a school uniform.
- In some other way identifiable as a student from the school.
- Misbehaving at any time, whether the conditions above apply, in a way that could have repercussions for the orderly running of the school; or posing a threat to another pupil or member of the public and in doing so adversely affecting the reputation of the school.

At Stafford Hall School all teaching staff, including student teachers, have the right to impose a range of sanctions. The sanctions should be applied in accordance with the school's behaviour policy.

The use of this range of sanctions is extended to certain non-teaching staff who are in frequent contact with students.

Other non-teaching staff; dinner supervisors, caretakers, cleaning staff – have the right to impose sanctions (issue a debit point).

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Outside agencies (supply staff) to the school also have the right to impose sanctions (issue a debit point), having first discussed the incident with a member of senior management.

Any member of staff, teaching or non-teaching, who feels that a student's disruptive behaviour warrants a sanction beyond their remit should seek the advice of senior management.

Fixed term exclusions (Independent Learning and Reflection Time) and internal exclusions (Supported Learning and Reflection Time) may be imposed by members of the senior management team with the agreement of the Head of School. Only the Head of School may recommend permanent exclusion.

In accordance with the Education and Inspections Act 2006, the school reserves the right to impose sanctions (natural consequences), if warranted, on a student who is misbehaving while not on the school premise but who is under the charge of a member or members of staff. For example, a student who is misbehaving on a school trip. The range of sanctions (natural consequences) would be up to and including the loss of an enrichment opportunity or a transport ban. If it was felt that a student's behaviour warranted a more serious sanction (natural consequences), the supervising teacher should discuss the matter with a member of senior management. All consequences (natural consequences) would be explained and implemented upon the student's return to school, before leaving site.

## 2. Guidance

Effective discipline requires an understanding of a student's behaviour and an awareness that the behaviour of the teacher will have a significant influence on the behaviour of the student(s). Some, but not all, of the problems which occur in the classroom may be a direct consequence of the way the teacher acts towards the student(s).

At Stafford Hall School we ask all our staff to:

- Remain in control – do not react to a situation, respond to it.
- Recognise and reward positive behaviour and academic achievement.
- Be consistent in disciplinary matters.
- Be a good role model for the student.
- Respect students in and out of the classroom.

Do all you can to:

- Keep calm
- Listen
- Be positive
- Use humour
- Know your students as individuals
- Apply sanctions (natural consequences) consistently
- Seek help if necessary

Avoid:

- Unnecessarily raising your voice
- Over-reacting
- Humiliating students
- Sarcasm

- Making threats

### 3. Classroom management

At the beginning of a lesson:

- Be punctual. Do not leave students standing in the corridor for several minutes
- Do not allow students to barge into the classroom. If they do, ask them to enter the classroom again, this time in an orderly fashion
- Ask students to remove outdoor coats, and any other outdoor garments.
- Take the class register, marking late those students who arrive after the start of the lesson – issue a debit on ClassCharts (use professional judgement – is the student distressed or has a valid reason)
- Make students aware that lateness to lessons is unacceptable
- Make sure the lesson's learning objectives and outcomes are made clear to the students at the beginning of the lesson
- Make sure the list of consequences is displayed – use the school designed behaviour posters
- Use voice effectively
- Be alert to what is happening in all parts of the room
- Be mobile – move around the classroom
- Try to delegate tasks to students
- Make good use of questions
- If possible, vary activities
- Look to reward good effort and behaviour
- Be precise when giving instructions
- Insist that students remain 'on task'
- When a student fails to respond, there are several strategies a teacher may adopt:
  - A simple direction, e.g. "David, please continue with the exercise you've been given."
  - Remind the student of the classroom rules: "You know that eating isn't allowed in the class. Please put it in the bin. Thank you."
- Move closer to the student and restate the task.
- Move the student to another desk.
- Begin to apply natural consequences (behaviour steps). The student/s should always be made aware before a debit is issued.
- Do not get side-tracked by 'secondary behaviour', e.g. muttering under the breath, putting hands in pockets. Concentrate on the change of behaviour you require – deal with secondary issues later.
- Try to avoid confrontations by not getting into a heavy debate with the student/s. State the behaviour you want to see and keep referring to it.
- Do not allow students out of the classroom without your permission. Only one student should be allowed to go to the toilet at any one time.

End of lesson:

- Use the end of the lesson to recap on the work covered during the lesson and issue appropriate credits/debits achieved.
- Make sure that all homework is set on ClassCharts. It's a good idea to show the homework on the ClassCharts, including the date when the work is to be handed in.
- Finish the lesson promptly so that students will not be late for their next lesson.
- Do not finish the lesson too early, allowing students to stand around with nothing to do.

- Students should remain seated until lesson hand-over.
- Make sure students have put all litter in the bin.
- When it is the end of lesson, dismiss the students in an orderly fashion and make sure they leave the classroom through the identified exit door.

#### 4. Code of conduct

At Stafford Hall School we recognise that each member of the school community has a right to be treated with respect and to work in a clean, calm and safe environment. To help us achieve this aim, we expect our students to:

- Show respect for others by working sensibly in lessons and not disrupting the learning of other students.
- Show consideration for others by moving around the school quietly and carefully. This means:
  - Keeping to the left side of the corridor.
  - Opening doors for others.
  - Walking down the corridor, not running.
  - Entering and leaving school by the correct doors.
- Discouraging bullying. This means we will:
  - Not punch, kick or spit at anyone.
  - Not join in name calling.
  - Not damage or steal another person's property.
  - Report incidents of bullying to a member of staff.
  - Never suffer in silence – if you are being bullied, speak to someone about it.
- Come prepared for the day wearing the appropriate
- Following the school uniform code.
- Not bringing valuable items to school.
- Not bringing to school anything which could injure/harm another student e.g. knives, drugs etc.
- Attend school regularly and arrive in plenty of time for the start of lessons. This means:
  - Being punctual for registration and lessons.
  - Seeking permission from school if you are taking a holiday during term time.

#### 5. Natural Consequences: Encouragement and Coaching

Students and parents/carers need to be fully aware that poor behaviour is unacceptable and natural consequences will follow; encouragement (positive reinforcement/**credits**) and behaviour coaching (1:1/**debits**), natural consequences should be fair and consistent. Coaching should be specific and not applied to whole groups/classes of students for the misbehaviour of a few – although collective responsibility should be talked about – specifically positive leadership. Those consequences that are deliberately humiliating or degrading should also be avoided at all costs. Positive Reinforcement/Rewards are as important as coaching/debits and teachers should look for opportunities to reward students for good behaviour/attitude/work. **Aim for a ratio of 4:1.**

Rewards

**Praise:** Praise may include words of encouragement, comments on student's work, praise in assembly, positive comments on school reports. Staff should seek every opportunity to praise good work and behaviour. Stress the positive.

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**Display:** Displays of student work are encouraged as a means of motivation and praise. Rooms should be colourful and bright. Displays should be changed regularly.

**Credit points:** The school's chief means of rewarding students is awarding credit points. Staff can award points in the following categories:

- Respect
- Inspire
- Support
- Effort

All credits are added up, and at the end of every half term there will be a rewards trip. Students will receive 1 day off timetable to receive their bronze, silver, or gold reward trip. Below is an example of points needed per week:

Gold\* activity points per week = 400

Gold activity points per week = 350-399

Silver activity points per week = 300-349

Bronze activity points per week = 0-299

## Support/Behaviour Coaching

Stafford Hall School aims to encourage students to accept responsibility for their own behaviour. Promoting respect for others and highlighting the basic values of honesty, fairness, tolerance and politeness are important aspects of school life. The establishment and maintenance of good order allow effective learning to take place and promote a positive ethos in school. Students 'should have a clear sense of what is important, what is valued, and what will not be tolerated' (DfEE Circular).

Sanctions help to underpin the boundaries of acceptable behaviour, but they must not be seen in isolation. They are part of a whole school behaviour policy which seeks to reward and encourage high standards of conduct and achievement. Indeed, a greater emphasis on rewarding positive behaviour may well reduce the need for sanctions. When consequences are applied, they should follow the agreed school policy of the school.

When staff issue debits they will use the following protocol:

- If a student is displaying low level disruption, they will be asked politely by staff to stop the behaviour, if the student does not stop (after some reflection time), the member of staff will issue one debit. This can only happen a maximum of three times in one lesson before the member of staff is to ask for pastoral support.
- If a student is displaying an escalation in their behaviours, they will be asked politely to stop the behaviour, if the student does not stop, the member of staff should use one, two and three debits but allowing time for the student to regulate before issuing each debit, and then using pastoral support.
- If a student receives six debits (0, 1, 2 and then a 3) for the same types of low-level disruption, after pastoral involvement, a student will have the opportunity to conduct restorative justice. If they participate successfully, five debits will be removed out of the six, and a student will only receive one debit overall. If the student does not participate fully in the restorative justice process, three debits will be removed and thus a student would

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receive three debits overall. In both situations, after the offer to conduct restorative justice, the student will return to their lesson where possible.

- If a student receives 10 debits, they will be given the opportunity for a reflection walk with a member of staff.
- If a student receives 15 debits, they will lose their planned enrichment activity. The student will be offered an outdoor learning experience – to allow them to reflect on their behaviour and develop a plan for the school to support them better.

## Subject Teachers

Most of the student behaviour – good and uneven – takes place during lessons and therefore the subject teacher has a vital role to play in establishing positive behaviour. It is important to realise that school systems and the involvement of senior staff can support a teacher's classroom management, but it cannot replace it. A positive is best achieved through a consistent and fair approach by individual staff, and one which puts an emphasis on the positive rather than the negative. Care should be taken to differentiate between minor and serious breaches of a positive climate.

Care should also be taken to ensure that students are aware of the reason for a Consequences. Consequences available to the teacher include:

- Consequences (see Behaviour Steps).
- Parental contact (letters/telephone calls/meetings).
- Referral to the Senior Leader in charge of Behaviour.
- Referral to Head of School.

If an incident escalates physical intervention maybe required, please refer to the restraint policy for more detail.


## Senior Leadership Team

Senior Leadership Team (SLT) play an important part in monitoring the attitude of students. SLT will monitor the attitudes of all students in the school. SLT should consider a range of strategies, when dealing with unacceptable behaviour. These strategies include:

- Withdrawal of privileges (end of term rewards – does the attitudes and actions affect their Risk Assessment).
- Letters of concern.
- Recommending a student for (internal exclusion – DfE) (Supported Learning and Reflection Time)
- Parental contact (letters/telephone calls/meetings).
- Parental interviews.
- Use of outside agencies, e.g. Behavioural Support, Educational Psychology Service, Educational Welfare Service.
- Using the system of consequences.

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## 6. The classroom discipline plan




SMOKING:
1 <sup>ST</sup> BREACH: 20 DEBITS
2 <sup>ND</sup> BREACH: 40 DEBITS
3 <sup>RD</sup> BREACH: INTERNAL EXCLUSION
4 <sup>TH</sup> BREACH: EXTERNAL EXCLUSION
5 <sup>TH</sup> BREACH: MEETING WITH PARENTS/CARERS

MOBILE PHONE:
1 <sup>ST</sup> BREACH: 20 DEBITS
2 <sup>ND</sup> BREACH: 40 DEBITS
3 <sup>RD</sup> BREACH: INTERNAL EXCLUSION
4 <sup>TH</sup> BREACH: EXTERNAL EXCLUSION
5 <sup>TH</sup> BREACH: MEETING WITH PARENTS/CARERS

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THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN **SUCCESS** AND **FAILURE** IS  
**ATTITUDE**  
**0, 1, 2, 3**

<b>RESPECT</b>	<b>0, 1, 2, 3 CREDIT/DEBITS:</b> You are polite and understand that every individual deserves to be kept safe and listened to.
<b>INSPIRE</b>	<b>0, 1, 2, 3 CREDIT/DEBITS:</b> You can withstand difficult situations and produce positive outcomes.
<b>SUPPORT</b>	<b>0, 1, 2, 3 CREDIT/DEBITS:</b> You are willing to help others, regardless of differences; race, religion, beliefs.
<b>EFFORT</b>	<b>0, 1, 2, 3 CREDIT/DEBITS:</b> You have the characteristic of resilience and pursue challenges without fearing failure.

**RESTORATIVE JUSTICE  
(REPAIRING RELATIONSHIPS)**

3 TO 1: FULL PARTICIPATION  
3 TO 2: PARTIAL PARTICIPATION

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THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN **SUCCESS** AND **FAILURE** IS  
**ATTITUDE**

**REWARDS LADDER:**

<b>WEEKLY TARGET:</b>	<b>+350 - 399</b> <b>GOLD:</b> • GO KARTING • ALPAMARE • FLAMINGO LAND <b>MANY OTHER REWARDS</b>
	<b>+300 - 349</b> <b>SILVER:</b> • LASER QUEST • CINEMA • ESCAPE ROOMS <b>MANY OTHER REWARDS</b>
	<b>+0 - 299</b> <b>BRONZE:</b> • BOWLING • SPORTS ACADEMY • BOARD GAMES <b>MANY OTHER REWARDS</b>
	<b>GOLD STAR (+400): FINANCIAL INCENTIVE (SUPERVISED SPEND)</b>

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## 7. The Senior Leadership Team

The aim of the group is to adopt a multi-agency approach when dealing with students who are experiencing problems both in and outside of school. The group meets on a weekly basis. The forum is also used to establish and monitor each students 'attitude to learning' (A2L) and identify patterns to minimise incidents. Information shared at the meeting is confidential to the members of the group.

Most referrals to the group come from school, and principally from the Head of School who has an overall view of behaviour within the school. It remains, however, the right of any member of the group to make a referral. The list below is by no means exhaustive, but identifies the major criteria for referral:

- Students who appear very withdrawn, where there are significant deficiencies in terms of social skills.
- Truancy.
- Crime.
- Students who have received a high number of (fixed term exclusions - DfE) (Independent Learning and Reflection Time)
- Students likely to be a danger to themselves or others.
- An uncared-for child.
- Students who are depressed / anxious / underachieving.
- Students not responding to the SEN staged procedures.
- Drug involvement.
- Where there is a sudden deterioration in academic work and/or behaviour.
- When a Pastoral Support Programme needs to be established for the student.

## 8. Mobile phones and MP3 players/iPod

Mobile phones can be brought into school but must be handed in at the start of the school day. If there are any breaches to this policy, the following actions will occur:

- 1st breach: the student is asked to hand their Mobile phone(s) and MP3 player(s)/iPod(s) in and if they refuse, they are issued with 20 debits.
- 2nd breach: the student is asked to hand their Mobile phone(s) and MP3 player(s)/iPod(s) in and if they refuse, they are issued with 40 debits.
- 3rd breach: the student is asked to hand their Mobile phone(s) and MP3 player(s)/iPod(s) in and if they refuse, they will receive internal reflection time.
- 4th breach: the student is asked to hand their Mobile phone(s) and MP3 player(s)/iPod(s) in and if they refuse, they will receive external reflection time.
- 5th breach: the student is asked to hand their Mobile phone(s) and MP3 player(s)/iPod(s) in and if they refuse, a meeting will be organised with parents/carers, SEND Caseworker and Social Worker.

If this issue persists, and the school are unable to accommodate this, an emergency meeting will be held to discuss the suitability of the placement.

Breaches that occur in a short period of time must be assessed. When a student is hyper-aroused, at that point the Behaviour Policy must not be the primary policy in use, our duty of care must be implemented (refer to the safeguarding policy) and should become the primary concern – the welfare of the student should become the sole focus. Coaching/de-escalating the student away from crisis to a regulated state should occur.

### Confiscation of inappropriate items

There are two sets of legal provisions which enable staff to confiscate items from students:

- The general power to discipline/manage enables a member of staff to confiscate, retain or dispose of a student's property as a consequence, that protects them from liability for damage to, or loss of, any confiscated items.
- The power to search without consent for weapons, knives, alcohol, illegal drugs, stolen items, tobacco and cigarette papers, fireworks, pornographic images, or any article that the member of staff reasonably suspects has been, or is likely to be, used to commit an offence or cause personal injury to, or damage to the property of, any person (including the student). Weapons and knives and extreme child pornography must always be handed over to the police, otherwise the school has the right to decide when and if to return the confiscated item.

## 9. Screening, searching and confiscation

School staff can search a student for any item banned under the school rules if the student agrees. The Head of School and the staff authorised by the Head of School have the right to search a student or their possessions without their consent, where they suspect the student has certain prohibited items. The items that can be searched for are weapons, alcohol, illegal drugs, stolen items, tobacco and cigarette papers, fireworks, pornographic images, any article that the member of staff reasonably suspects has been, or is likely to be, used to commit an offence or cause personal injury to, or damage to, the property of any person including the student. Staff



may seize any banned or prohibited item found as a result of a search and which they consider harmful to school discipline.

## Screening

The school can require students to undergo screening by a walk-through or hand-held metal detector, even if the student is not suspected of having a weapon. This can be done without the consent of the student. Any member of staff can screen students.

If a student were to refuse to be screened, the school would have the right to refuse to have the student on the premises. This refusal would not constitute an exclusion and the student's absence would be treated as unauthorised.

## Searching with consent

Staff can search students with their consent for any item which is banned by the school rules. This would not require a formal written consent – it is enough for the member of staff to ask the student to turn out his or her pockets, or if the teacher can look in the student's bag, and for the student to agree.

If a member of staff suspects a student has a banned item in his/her possession, they can instruct the student to turn out his/her pockets or bag, and if the student refuses, the member of staff can apply an appropriate consequence as set out in the school's behaviour policy.

## Searching without consent

Staff can search for knives, weapons, illegal drugs, stolen items, tobacco and cigarette papers, fireworks, pornographic images, any article that the member of staff reasonably suspects has been, or is likely to be, used to commit an offence or to cause personal injury to, or damage to property. This also includes any item banned by the school rules which has been identified in the rules as an item which may be searched for. The person carrying out the search must be the same sex as the student being searched, and there should be a witness, ideally also the same sex as the student.

There is a limited exception to this rule. A teacher can carry out a search of a student of the opposite sex and without a witness present, but only where there is reason to believe that there is a risk that serious harm will be caused to a person if the search is not conducted immediately and where it is not reasonably practicable to summon another member of staff.

It is for the Head of School to decide whom to authorise to carry out such a search. Verbal authorisation will suffice.

Staff, other than security staff, can refuse to undertake a search. The law states that Head of school may not require anyone other than a member of the school security staff to undertake a search. Staff can be authorised to search for some items but not others; for example, a member of staff could be authorised to search for stolen property but not for weapons or knives.

Staff should only undertake a search without consent if they have reasonable grounds for suspecting that a student may have in his or her possession, a prohibited item. The teacher must decide in each particular case what constitutes reasonable grounds for suspicion. The powers allow school staff to search regardless of whether the students are found after the search to have

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that item. This includes circumstances where staff suspect a student of having items such as illegal drugs or stolen property which are later found not to be illegal or stolen.

Searches without consent can only be carried out on the school premises or where a member of staff has lawful control or charge of the student.

## During the search

The member of staff conducting the search may not require the student to remove any item of clothing other than outer clothing, which means nothing next to the skin or immediately over a garment that is being worn as underwear. Outer garments include hats, shoes, boots, gloves and scarves. Possessions means any goods over which the student has or appears to have control – desks, lockers, bags. Under common law powers, schools can search lockers and desks for any item providing the student agrees. If a student does not consent to the search, then it is possible to conduct a search without consent but only for the prohibited items. A student's possessions can only be searched in the presence of the student and another member of staff. Reasonable force may be used by the member of staff conducting the search.

Members of staff can use such force as is reasonable given the circumstances when conducting a search for knives or weapons, alcohol, illegal drugs, stolen items, tobacco and cigarette papers, fireworks, pornographic images or articles that have been or could be used to commit an offence or cause harm. Such force cannot be used to search for items banned under the school rules.

## After the search

Staff can use their discretion to confiscate, retain and/or destroy any item found as a result of a with consent search, as long as it is reasonable in the circumstances. Where any article is thought to be a weapon it must be passed on to the police.

Regarding items found as a result of a search without consent, the member of staff carrying out the search can seize anything they have reasonable grounds for suspecting is a prohibited item (knives or weapons, alcohol, illegal drugs, stolen property, tobacco or cigarette papers, fireworks, pornographic images or articles that have or could be used to commit an offence or cause harm).

Alcohol should be retained or disposed of. Controlled drugs should be handed over to the police, unless there is good reason not to do so, in which case the drugs must be destroyed. In determining what is a good reason for not delivering controlled drugs or stolen items to the police, the member of staff should consider all relevant circumstances and use their professional judgement to determine whether they can safely dispose of a seized article.

Where they find other substances which are not believed to be controlled drugs, these can be confiscated where a teacher believes them to be harmful or detrimental to good order and discipline. This would include, for example, so called 'legal highs'. Where staff suspect a substance may be controlled, they should treat them as controlled drugs as outlined above.

Stolen items should be delivered to the police unless there is good reason not to do so, in which case they should be returned to the owner regarding stolen items, it would not be reasonable or desirable to involve the police in dealing with low value items such as pencil cases. However,

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school staff may judge it appropriate to contact the police if the items are valuable (iPods/laptops) or illegal (alcohol/fireworks).

Where a member of staff finds tobacco or cigarette papers they may retain or dispose of them. As with alcohol, this means that school can dispose of tobacco or cigarette papers as they think appropriate, but this should not include returning them to the student.

Fireworks found as a result of a search may be retained or disposed of but should not be returned to the student.

If a member of staff finds a pornographic image, they may dispose of the image unless it constitutes a specified offence (i.e. it is extreme or child pornography) in which case it must be delivered to the police as soon as reasonably practicable. Images found on a mobile phone or other electronic device can be deleted unless it is necessary to pass them to the police.

Where the article that has been, or could be, used to commit an offence or to cause personal injury or damage to property is found it may be delivered to the police or returned to the owner. It may also be retained or disposed of.

Where a member of staff finds an item which is banned under the school rules, they should consider all relevant circumstances and use their professional judgement to decide whether to return it to its owner, retain it or dispose of it.

Any weapons or items which are evidence of an offence must be passed to the police as soon as possible.

Where the person conducting the search finds an electronic device, they may examine any data or files if they think there is good reason to do so. Following an examination, if the person has decided to return the device to the owner, or to retain or dispose of it, they may erase any data or files, if they think there is a good reason to do so. In determining a good reason to examine or erase data or files, the staff member must reasonably suspect that the data or file on the device in question has been, or could be, used to cause harm, to disrupt teaching or break the school rules. If inappropriate material is found on the device, it is up to the teacher to decide whether they should delete that material, retain it as evidence (of a criminal offence or breach of school discipline) or whether the material is of such seriousness that it requires the involvement of the police.

## Telling parents/carers and dealing with complaints

Schools are not required to inform parents/carers before a search takes place or to seek their consent to search their child. There is no legal requirement to make or keep a record of the search. Schools should inform the individual student's parents or guardians where alcohol, illegal drugs or potentially harmful substances are found, though there is no legal requirement to do so. Complaints about screening or searching should be dealt with through the normal school complaints procedure.

## 10. Specific behavioural sanctions

### Out of bounds

Students found in out of bounds areas will be given 10 debits.

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## Swearing

Any student who is heard swearing will receive a warning, if the behaviour continues the debit procedures will be followed.

## Leaving the school premises:

- Any student who leaves the school premises without permission will receive 10 debits; if needed the student will be reported missing if necessary.
- After three breaches of this rule, the student will receive a time of supported learning and reflection session.
- Subsequent breaches of this rule will lead to further supported learning and reflection sessions / independent learning and reflection time.

## Lunchtime arrangements

Students are not allowed to leave the premises at lunchtime. Parents/carers that are not happy with this should contact the Pastoral Senior Leader, so that a meeting can be arranged to discuss this matter.

## Refusing to adhere to the curriculum

Any student that refuses to engage with the school curriculum; for example, refusing to comply with enrichment activities, will receive 15 debits.

## 11. Smoking/Vaping

This is a non-smoking site, a rule which applies to staff and students alike. There will be serious consequences for any student who chooses to breach the no-smoking rule repeatedly in one day. If a student smokes or vapes during school time, these are the consequences outlined below:

- 1st breach: the student will receive 20 debits.
- 2nd breach: the student will receive 40 debits.
- 3rd breach: the student will receive one day of internal reflection time.
- 4th breach: the student will receive one day of external reflection time.
- 5th breach: At this stage the parent/carer/ SEND officer / Social Worker will be invited to attend a meeting with a senior member of staff to discuss the smoking breaches.

If this issue persists, and the school are unable to accommodate this, an emergency meeting will be held to discuss the suitability of the placement.

Breaches that occur in a short period of time must be assessed. When a student is hyper-aroused, at that point the Behaviour Policy must not be the primary policy in use, our duty of care must be implemented (refer to the safeguarding policy) and should become the primary concern – the welfare of the student should become the sole focus. Coaching/de-escalating the student away from crisis to a regulated state should occur.

## Failure to attend registration (including lateness):

- All students are expected to be punctual to lessons and school. School begins at 8.50am. Any student arriving after 9.00am will be marked as being late on ClassCharts. Any student arriving after the registers have closed at 9.30am will be marked with a L code, unless parents/carers provide a reason for the lateness.

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Where a student is repeatedly late for registration, or fails to attend registration on a regular basis, the tutor should pass the student's name on to a Senior Leader (Pastoral). From that point onwards, the Senior Leader (Pastoral) will employ a range of sanctions to ensure that the student attends registration on time. Sanctions may include detentions, parental contact, supported learning and reflection session, and, in the worst cases, a (fixed term exclusion – DfE) (Independent Learning and Reflection Time)

## Lateness to assembly:

- On assembly days students are expected to be in the main hall by 9.05am.
- After a student has been late three times for assembly without good reason, a letter is sent to the student's parent/carer.
- If the student is late again, he/she will be given a debit.
- After three debits, the student will lose their enrichment opportunity every time he/she misses assembly owing to lateness.

## Alcohol:

- Any student who brings alcohol on to the school premises will receive a (fixed term exclusion – DfE) (Independent Learning and Reflection Time)
- If the student brings alcohol on to the school premises a second time, a recommendation of permanent exclusion will be made.
- Any student who 'spikes' the drink of another student with alcohol will be permanently excluded.

## Weapons:

- A student bringing a weapon on to the school premises is likely to be permanently excluded. A judgement will be made as the level of threat the weapon itself represents to the health and safety of the other students.
- Weapons include knives, darts, guns of any description, including air pistols and BB guns.
- In all cases of a weapon being brought on to the school premises, the police will be informed.

## Illicit substances:

- The priority in all incidents relating to the use of illicit substances is the health and safety of the student.
- First incident (use or possession): three-day (fixed term exclusion – DfE) period of independent learning and reflection time.
- First incident (supplying): permanent exclusion.
- In all cases the police and the student's parents/carers will be informed.
- The details of all incidents relating to illicit substances should be entered in the Drugs File and a copy should be given to the school's Safeguarding Lead.

## Outside of school:

The school has the legal right to manage students for incidents that take place beyond the school premises. This applies to incidents of poor behaviour that occur when students are coming to or going from school. The right to manage students would also apply to incidents of bullying that

take place off the school site, but which have their origin in the school. Incidents of poor behaviour on school trips would also fall into this category.

#### Extra-curricular:

The school timetable enables students to participate in extra-curricular activities on an afternoon. The plan is personalised to all the students. However, if a student refuses the extra-curricular activities; they will receive 15 debits.

## 12. Exclusions

### Definition

Exclusion from the school will take place when the actions of a student are deemed to be a serious breach of school regulations and when previous remedial action taken by the school has produced no noticeable improvement in the attitude or behaviour of a student.

There are three types of exclusion:

- Permanent exclusion.
- Fixed term exclusion (as a school we prefer the term independent learning and reflection time – students will be provided with work and telephone support) - up to a maximum of 45 days in a school year.
- Internal exclusions (Supported Learning and Reflection Time) (not recorded with the LA, though the school does keep its own record of internal exclusions (Supported Learning and Reflection Time).

### Aims

The aims of exclusion are to:

- Prevent disruption to classes.
- Protect the educational, emotional and physical welfare of students and staff.
- Reinforce the positive climate of the school.
- Provide, when necessary, a 'cooling off' period for the student.
- Involve parents/carers and students in discussing the student's future behaviour.
- In the event of lengthy fixed term (exclusions – DfE) Independent learning and reflection periods, to establish targets for improvement in identified areas.
- Where it is felt that a serious breach of the school's disciplinary code falls short of warranting a fixed term (exclusions – DfE) Independent learning and reflection periods, the consequence of a Supported learning and reflection period will be considered.

### Permanent Exclusion

A decision to exclude a student permanently is a serious one and is used only in exceptional circumstances. It will usually be the final step in a process for dealing with disciplinary offences, following a wide range of other strategies, which have been tried without success. It is an acknowledgement by the school that it has exhausted all available strategies for dealing with the student and should normally be used as a last resort. There will be exceptional circumstances where it is appropriate to permanently exclude a student for a first or "one off" offence. The following behaviours are examples of where such decisions might be taken:

- Serious actual or threatened violence against a member of staff.
- Serious actual or threatened violence against another student.
- Sexual abuse or assault of a student or a member of staff.

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- Possession, use or supplying an illegal drug on school premises.
- Carrying an offensive weapon.

## Supported Learning and Reflection Time

To receive a supported learning and reflection time a student has to receive 20 debits. Where appropriate this can be an alternative to an (exclusion – DfE) Independent Learning and Reflection session. The student will sit with the Pastoral Senior Leader for the duration of the internal exclusion (Supported Learning and Reflection Time). Internal Exclusion (Supported Learning and Reflection Time) may also be used when students have a catalogue of misbehaviour or a serious incident has happened e.g., bullying, a series of detentions have been given, inappropriate behaviour to another student.

## Independent Learning and Reflection time (Fixed Term Exclusion – DfE)

To receive a fixed term exclusion a student needs to receive 25 debits or have had a serious incident, e.g., assault on staff or another peer.

However, given the nature of our students every effort is made to help the students regulate their behaviour. There will be times when external factors are an influence and leniency will be applied where appropriate. The behaviour philosophy is to not punish our students but support them.

Before a (fixed term exclusion – DfE) Independent Learning and Reflection time is given there should have been prior contact with parents/carers and a warning given about the future conduct of the student. Independent Learning and Reflection sessions (Fixed term exclusions – DfE) will generally be for the shortest possible time to allow for a meeting with parents/carers to take place. Students should be provided with work to take home.

When requesting a (fixed term exclusion – DfE) Independent Learning and Reflection session, full details of the incident should be written on the appropriate form and given to the Head of School. The official letter of exclusion should contain a detailed account of the incident leading to the consequence issued so that parents/carers are fully informed of the reason for the (exclusion – DfE) Independent Learning and Reflection session. To keep parents/carers fully informed, whenever possible a letter will be given to a student who has received a fixed term (exclusion – DfE) Independent Learning and Reflection time on the day prior to the commencement of the consequence. The official fixed term (exclusion – DfE) Independent Learning and Reflection time letter will be sent out by email, if that is not possible it will be sent in the post. Parents/carers will also be contacted by telephone.

In cases where parents/carers do not send their child to school for the period of the fixed term (exclusion) Independent Learning and Reflection session, it is their responsibility to ensure their child is not present in a public place during school hours. Parent/carers will face a fixed penalty notice if their child is found in a public place during school hours without reasonable justification.

The Head of School will arrange a reintegration interview following the expiry of a fixed term exclusion.

Incidents that could warrant (given the nature of our students, contexts are exceptionally important) a fixed term (exclusion - DfE) Independent Learning and Reflection time include:

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- Direct challenge to the authority of a member of staff
- Pushing a member of staff.
- Threatening a member of staff or their property.
- Swearing directly at a member of staff (this should not be confused with swearing when told off or swearing at others in the presence of a member of staff. Students should be punished for these, but such incidents do not warrant a fixed term exclusion).
- Direct physical or verbal threats to other students:
- Assault on another student where a clear aggressor can be identified.
- Fights between students which are liable to lead to continued threats or further aggression. In this instance, a fixed term exclusion may be used as a 'cooling off' period. This should not be confused with a fight between students which is quickly resolved.
- Continuous threats to, or bullying of, other students (sufficient recorded evidence should be available to show that other sanctions have been used and that parents/carers have been previously contacted regarding the student's behaviour).
- Deliberate aggressive damage to school property:
- Deliberately breaking windows, setting off fire alarms, smashing furniture or items of school property. In the case of graffiti or minor damage, an exclusion may be warranted if a student is a persistent offender and has failed to respond to previous sanctions.
- Serious or repeated breach of the school's discipline policy:
- Repeated failure to attend detentions, despite warnings; repeated breach of the school uniform code; repeated disruption of lessons.

## DFE Circular (May 1998)

- The Head of School is empowered to exclude a student for up to forty-five school days per year.
- Fixed term exclusions of more than fifteen days should only be used rarely.
- A fixed term exclusion will be for the minimum time to ensure that the student and others in the school understand that a particular behaviour has been unacceptable.
- Students should not remain out of school for more than fifteen days without a clear plan for reintegration.

## NB DfEE Circular 21.1.2000

A decision to exclude a student should be taken only:

- In response to serious breaches of a school's discipline policy.
- If allowing the student to remain in school would seriously harm the education or welfare of the student or others in the school.

Before excluding a student, in most cases, a range of alternative strategies should have been tried. A student who has received 3 Fixed Term Exclusions in one half term will have an emergency review of their placement. A student who has received 5 exclusions in one term will be considered for a Permanent Exclusion.