



Behaviour Policy

May 2019

Adopted by Governing Body: May 2019

Signed

Chair of Governors

1 Our vision

Rigby Hall School is a happy and harmonious learning community where staff and pupils feel safe and secure. All pupils at the school have an Education, Health & Care Plan due to them having learning difficulties. Many pupils who have learning difficulties may also have behavioural difficulties.

As a school we are committed to preventative approaches to working with pupils with behaviour difficulties and positive strategies for managing and adapting challenging behaviour. There are many ways of defining difficult or challenging behaviour. Below are some of the criteria, which we would consider cause problems for the individual pupil, other pupils in the class, staff and families:

- the behaviour prevents the pupil from participating in the curriculum
- the behaviour has a detrimental effect on the learning of other pupils
- the behaviour is not appropriate to the pupil's age or level of development
- the behaviour has a negative impact on the pupil's independence
- the behaviour restricts opportunities for the pupil to learn new skills
- the behaviour restricts opportunities for the pupil to participate in community activities
- the behaviour can cause the pupil or young person to be disliked by others
- the behaviour reinforces the pupil's negative self-image
- the behaviour creates a dangerous environment

Rigby Hall School is characterised by a calm, purposeful environment underpinned by relationships built upon mutual respect. Our expectation is that all pupils and staff will behave in appropriate and socially acceptable ways. Every member of staff has a key role to play in promoting and sustaining the highest standards of behaviour for learning.

1.1 Aims

Our principle ways of encouraging and teaching behaviours, which allow pupils full access to the curriculum and to society at large, are:

- ✓ the development of self-esteem (1.2)
- ✓ using Circle Time/Reflection Time or Talk about to support social development (1.3)
- ✓ the teaching of rules (1.4)
- ✓ rewarding good behaviour (1.5)
- ✓ using sanctions (1.6)
- ✓ working in partnership with parents and carers (1.7)
- ✓ seeking advice and support from other agencies (1.8)
- ✓ providing school based support/ behaviour plans (1.9)

1.2 Self-esteem

Many of our pupils have a negative self-image and feel that whatever they do can never be right. We aim to nurture self-esteem throughout the school day by showing pupils respect, whilst letting them know that it is the negative behaviour we cannot accept, not the pupils themselves.

1.3 Circle Time/ Reflection Time or Talk about

Circle Time/ Reflection Time provides planned, structured sessions aimed at improving the skills of listening, talking, problem solving, respecting the views of others and expressing feelings. Pupils are able to participate in Circle Time/ Reflection Time at a level appropriate to them.

1.4 The Teaching of Rules

The classes have their own class rules that are displayed in their rooms. The class rules give the pupils clear guidelines as to the expectations and boundaries that prevail in the classroom. Class rules should be written in positive terms and should clearly state what the pupils should do. Class rules should be kept to a maximum of 4 or 5 so that pupils can remember them. When pupils move into a new class with a new teacher considerable time will be spent on teaching the new rules and routines. Circle Time/ Reflection Time provide a good opportunity for discussing why rules are needed and how pupils feel when they are broken. Rules are also needed for break and lunchtime behaviour and should be taught and reinforced in all settings.

1.5 Rewards

Rewards are extremely effective in reinforcing desired behaviours. Reward systems operate on an individual, class, department and whole school basis. It is important that pupils are rewarded for progress, behaviour and effort as well as for attainment. Sanctions are a necessary part of the behaviour policy but are not as effective in changing behaviour as rewards. However, it is important that pupils learn that adverse behaviour brings consequences.

There are a variety of rewards that can be used to recognise positive behaviour.

These include:

- Merits
- Head teacher note home
- Use of motivators/ rewards for good work/ good behaviour suitable for specific pupils
- Headteacher Award certificates are celebrated in assemblies
- Stickers - including Headteacher & Deputy Head teachers
- Verbal praise
- 'Star of the Day' – in some classes
- 'Star of the Week' – in some classes
- Choice activities ('Golden Time')
- Computer/DVD
- Toys/Lego
- Jobs and responsibilities
- Favourite toy/activity
- Extra playtime
- Food items/raisins
- Musical, personal headphones
- Bubble play
- Messages in 'Home/School Diaries' reinforcing positive behaviours

1.6 Sanctions

Pupils at Rigby Hall School are set clear boundaries and are taught about school expectations.

Rules are discussed with the pupils and displayed in classrooms. Sanctions are used consistently but personalised to help specific pupils learn how to behave more co-operatively.

Sanctions include:

- Pupils receive verbal explanations of acceptable behaviours
- Pupils receive visual symbolic prompts about acceptable behaviours
- Move pupil to another area of classroom
- Pupil removal from classroom activity
- Work by themselves away from other children
- To miss part/whole of playtime

- To miss specific activities i.e. trips out/swimming etc. (if this is deemed to be a Health and Safety issue only)
- Talk about behaviour with other members of staff/senior staff
- Message to parents in 'Home/School' diary
- Phone call home
- Meeting with parents or carers to discuss behaviour
- Simple behaviour contracts

Strategies to promote positive behaviour:

- 'Star of the Day'
- Consistent routines and visual timetables
- Warnings
- Preparing children for change/verbal/visual explanation of expectations
- Tactical ignoring of attention seeking behaviours
- Distraction to redirect pupils and their behaviour
- 'Choice activities'
- Circle Time/ Reflection Time
- Reinforcing rules and expectations
- Modelling good behaviours
- Positive praise for individuals and the group
- Planned movement around the school and for outside visits
- Shared knowledge of classroom procedures to reduce conflict and confrontation/ de-escalation strategies
- Calm quiet, organised classroom environment to reduce stress and anxiety
- New beginnings throughout the day/opportunities for fresh starts
- Home visits: preparation for Early Years
- Behaviour plans
- Pupil targets displayed as a visual prompt
- Personalised table for space for specific pupils

Teachers have statutory authority to discipline pupils whose behaviour is unacceptable, who break school rules or fail to follow a reasonable instruction. The power also applies to all paid staff with responsibility for pupils. Teachers can discipline pupils whose conduct falls below the standard which could be reasonably expected of them. This means that if a pupil misbehaves, breaks a school rule or fails to follow a reasonable instruction the teacher can impose a punishment. Pupils can be disciplined at any time in school or elsewhere under the charge of the school e.g. on school visits. Pupils can be disciplined for misbehaviour outside of school. All punishments must be fair, reasonable, proportionate and not in breach of any legislation such as disability, SEN and race. Teachers have the legal power to impose detention in and outside of school hours; this is defined as after any school day when the pupil is present, weekends and INSET days; parental consent is not required for detention. Pupils will be detained for no more than 15 minutes at the end of the school day without prior parental notice. Parents will be given twenty-four hours' notice if the pupil is to be detained after school for up to one hour or at any other time outside of school hours. Teachers can confiscate pupil property. Poor behaviour must be addressed and all staff have a professional obligation to highlight and help pupils improve their behaviour. Discipline is administered with calm, not anger, and works best when it is applied thoughtfully, consistently and a distinction is drawn between the poor behaviour and the individual – it is the behaviour not the pupil that we are criticising. A pupil who perceives

animosity or lack of respect from a teacher is more likely to react adversely. In the first instance a teacher should attempt to deal with poor behaviour. This is likely to begin with reminding a pupil if their behaviour falls below acceptable levels and be increased progressively if the pupil fails to respond. Possession of any bladed item on school premises will not be tolerated and is likely to lead to permanent exclusion.

1.7 Working in Partnership with Parents and Carers

Good communication is essential if we are to be effective in changing pupils' behaviour. Regular meetings need to be held with parents or carers of pupils who have behaviour difficulties to exchange information and strategies and any significant changes in behaviour should be reported to parents as soon as possible.

1.8 Seeking Support and Advice from other Agencies

There will be times when we feel we need to seek advice about a pupil's behaviour. Support is available from the Educational Psychologist, CAMHS, the Consultant Psychiatrist or Community Behavioural Team who may be working with the family or from Social Services who may be involved. All these people have a wealth of experience to offer and referrals can be made through the Deputy Head.

1.9 School Based Support/Behaviour Plans

One of the rights of pupils is to learn and one of the rights of staff is to teach without disruption. If a pupil's behaviour is violating these rights it may be necessary to call a member of the Senior Leadership Team who will support. Pupils whose behaviour causes on-going difficulties will have an individual behaviour plan, which is shared with all staff that come into contact with the pupil. These plans are reviewed regularly.

2. Learning to behave

The school aims to provide a safe, secure, supportive environment where pupils can learn and teachers can teach. There is a direct link between the way young people learn and their behaviour. Where necessary, pupils may require a limited timetable where they can experience being at school and learning the rules and expectations in readiness for learning.

2.1 Promoting positive behaviour

It is the job of staff at all levels to help and encourage pupils' understanding of socially acceptable and appropriate behaviour. In order to achieve this aim all staff at Rigby Hall School will:

- ✓ Model exemplary behaviour
- ✓ Treat all pupils and adults with respect
- ✓ Speak politely to each other
- ✓ Build pupil confidence and self-esteem through positive reinforcement
- ✓ Avoid using critical or sarcastic language
- ✓ Recognise pupil effort and achievements on a regular basis and celebrate success
- ✓ Keep parents informed about success, efforts and achievements
- ✓ Challenge unacceptable behaviour
- ✓ Work in partnership with parents and carers through regular contact to help improve behaviour

2.2 Defining negative behaviour

The following behaviour is considered as negative at Rigby Hall School:

- Disrupting the learning of others
- Rude or inappropriate language
- Acts of aggression or any kind of physical violence
- Bullying or intimidation
- Racist, sexist or homophobic comments
- Vandalism
 - Sexually inappropriate behaviours

2.3 Unacceptable behaviour

If unacceptable behaviour occurs, members of staff will:

- Challenge the behaviour
- Tell the pupil what is unacceptable and why
- Explain how they could have behaved differently in a way that the pupil understands, modelling what they could have done or said
- Try to find out why the pupil is behaving this way
- If the poor behaviour is repeated, or if it is judged to be serious, SLT/SMT will be consulted and will advise appropriate sanctions

3. School Uniform

Staff at Rigby Hall School believe that uniform plays a valuable role in contributing to the ethos, setting an appropriate tone and instilling pride in the school. Wearing a school uniform supports positive behaviour and discipline, encouraging identity with, and support for the school ethos. It also promotes a strong, cohesive, school identity that supports high standards and a sense of identity amongst pupils. If some pupils look very different to their peers, this can inhibit integration, equality and cohesion. Wearing a uniform protects pupils from social pressures to dress in a particular way. Appropriate hair styles that are not extreme form part of school uniform expectations, as well as keeping jewellery to a minimum. School uniform includes clothing required for Physical Education (PE); this is practical, comfortable and appropriate to the activity involved. Full details of school uniform requirements are printed in the prospectus.

4 Searching, screening and confiscation

The school has a statutory obligation to manage the health and safety of staff, pupils and visitors and ensure that school discipline is maintained. Under this authority the School reserve the right to search and screen pupils under the following circumstances and to confiscate items as described below:

- Pupils will be treated courteously and afforded respect and a reasonable level of personal privacy during any search or screening; personal items will only be searched in the presence of the pupil
- Searching should be carried out by a member of staff who is the same sex as the pupil. There must be member of staff present during the search to act as a witness who should also be the same sex
- There is a limited exception to the same sex and witness rule; if there are reasonable grounds to believe that there is risk of serious harm to a person or persons if the search is not carried out immediately and it is not reasonably practicable to summon another member of staff

- Parents and Carers will not be informed prior to a search or to seek parental consent and there is no legal requirement to keep records of searches carried out
- Parents and Carers will be informed if search or screening uncovers items that will result in school disciplinary action or police involvement

4.1 Searching with consent

- Parental and Carers permission or pre-notification is not required
- We do not require written formal consent in advance of a pupil search; it is enough for a teacher to ask the pupil to turn out their pockets or empty their bag

4.2 Searching without consent

If a member of staff has reasonable grounds to suspect that a pupil is in possession of a banned or dangerous item, in the presence of at least two members of staff, a pupil can be instructed to undergo a search without consent; parental and carer permission or pre-notification is not required. A pupil refusing to co-operate with a search will be subject to disciplinary measure by the school.

The Headteacher and any staff authorised by the Head have a statutory power to search pupils and their possessions with or without consent where they have reasonable grounds for suspecting that the pupil may have any of the following items:

- Knives, bladed items, weapons
- Alcohol
- Illegal drugs
- Stolen items
- Tobacco, cigarette papers
- Fireworks
- Pornographic images
- Any item 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 property

4.3 Confiscation of a banned or dangerous item

School staff can seize any prohibited item found as a result of a search. The school can also seize any item found which is considered to be harmful or detrimental to school discipline; this includes deleting electronic images or passing illegal material onto the police. Depending upon the nature of the confiscated item, it may be retained by the school or disposed of as a disciplinary measure where reasonable. Confiscated weapons, knives or bladed items, items believed to be stolen and illegal drugs will be passed onto the police or disposed of by the school.

5 Use of reasonable force

School staff have a legal right to use reasonable force to control or restrain. 'Control' means passive contact, such as standing between pupils or blocking a pupil's path, to actively leading a pupil by the arm away from a classroom or difficult situation. 'Restraint' means to hold back physically or to bring pupils under control; for example where two pupils are fighting or refusing to separate without physical intervention. Reasonable force can be used to prevent pupils from hurting themselves, others, damaging property or causing disorder. All school staff at Rigby Hall School are trained in Team Teach and will always try to use de-escalation techniques prior to physical intervention. All members of staff are aware of the regulations regarding the use of force by teachers, as set out in DFE: 'The Use of Force to Control or Restrain Pupils'. Teachers and teaching assistants in our school do not hit, push or slap pupils. Staff only intervene

physically to restrain pupils or to prevent injury to a pupil, or if a pupil is in danger of hurting him/herself and it always is reasonable, proportionate and necessary. The actions that we take are in line with government guidelines on the restraint of pupils. Staff use de-escalation techniques prior to any form of physical intervention, which is used as a last resort. In all situations staff will act in ways that are reasonable and proportionate. Force will never be used as a punishment and reasonable adjustments will be made to accommodate the level of cognition of the pupil. We do not require parental consent to use reasonable force.

6 Anti-Bullying

The school does not tolerate bullying of any kind. If we discover that an act of bullying or intimidation has taken place, we act immediately to stop any further occurrences of such behaviour. While it is very difficult to eradicate bullying, we do everything in our power to ensure that all pupils attend school free from fear.

6.1 What is bullying?

Bullying is behaviour by an individual or group, repeated over time, that intentionally hurts another individual or group either physically or emotionally. Bullying can take many forms (for instance, cyber-bullying via text messages or the internet), and is often motivated by prejudice against particular groups, for example on grounds of ethnicity, disability, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or because a child is adopted or has caring responsibilities. Also using any prejudice based language is unacceptable. Bullying can be: physical, verbal, emotional or sexual. It might be motivated by actual differences between children, or perceived differences. Stopping violence and ensuring immediate physical safety is obviously a school's first priority but emotional bullying can be more damaging than physical; teachers and us as a school, have to make their own judgements about each specific case.

6.2 Cyber-bullying

The rapid development of, and widespread access to, technology has provided a new medium for 'virtual' bullying, which can occur in or outside school. Cyber-bullying is a different form of bullying and can happen at all times of the day, with a potentially bigger audience, and more accessories as people forward on content at a click.

The wider search powers included in the Education Act 2011 give teacher's stronger powers to tackle cyber-bullying by providing a specific power to search for and, if necessary, delete inappropriate images (or files) on electronic devices, including mobile phones. Advice on teachers' powers to search is detailed in section 4 of this policy.

6.3 The Equality Act 2010

The Equality Act 2010 replaces previous anti-discrimination laws with a single Act. A key provision is a new public sector Equality Duty, which came into force on 5 April 2011. It replaces the three previous public sector equality duties for race, disability and gender, and covers age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

The Duty has three aims. It requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the act
- advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it
- foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

Maintained schools and Academies are required to comply with the new Equality Duty. Part 6 of the Act makes it unlawful for the responsible body of a school to discriminate against, harass or victimise a pupil or potential pupil in relation to admissions, the way it provides education for pupils, provision of pupil access to any benefit, facility or service, or by excluding a pupil or subjecting them to any other detriment. In England and Wales Part 6 of the Act applies to maintained schools and Academies and to other independent schools.

Safeguarding children and young people

Under the Children Act 1989 a bullying incident should be addressed as a child protection concern when there is 'reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm'. Where this is the case, staff at Rigby Hall School will report their concerns to their local authority children's social care. Even where safeguarding is not considered to be an issue, schools may need to draw on a range of external services to support the pupil who is experiencing bullying, or to tackle any underlying issue which has contributed to a child engaging in bullying.

6.4 Criminal law

Although bullying in itself is not a specific criminal offence in the UK, it is important to bear in mind that some types of harassing or threatening behaviour – or communications – could be a criminal offence, for example under the Protection from Harassment Act 1997, the Malicious Communications Act 1988, the Communications Act 2003, and the Public Order Act 1986.

If school staff feel that an offence may have been committed they should seek assistance from the police. For example, under the Malicious Communications Act 1988, it is an offence for a person to send an electronic communication to another person with the intent to cause distress or anxiety or to send an electronic communication which conveys a message which is indecent or grossly offensive, a threat, or information which is false and known or believed to be false by the sender.

6.5 Bullying outside school premises

Teachers have the power to discipline pupils for misbehaving outside the school premises "to such an extent as is reasonable". This can relate to any bullying incidents occurring anywhere off the school premises, such as on school or public transport, outside the local shops, or in town. Where bullying outside school is reported to school staff, it should be investigated and acted on. The Headteacher should also consider whether it is appropriate to notify the police in their local authority. If the misbehaviour could be criminal or poses a serious threat to a member of the public, the police should always be informed.

In all cases of misbehaviour or bullying the teacher can only discipline the pupil on school premises or elsewhere when the pupil is under the lawful control of the staff member. Detailed advice on teachers' powers to discipline, including their power to punish pupils for misbehaviour that occurs outside school, is included in 1.6 of this policy.

6.6 Dealing with bullying

At Rigby Hall School staff, parents and carers and pupils work together to create a happy, caring, learning environment. Bullying in any form will not be tolerated. It is everyone's responsibility to prevent occurrences of bullying behaviour and to deal with incidents quickly and effectively. Opportunities will be given in meetings to discuss concerns and incidents of bullying behaviour that have been recorded or brought to the attention of staff by the victim, their friends, their parents or carers or other interested people. Our emphasis at Rigby Hall is always on a caring, listening approach as those who engage in bullying behaviour are often victims too – therefore exhibiting bullying behaviour.

Staff at Rigby Hall will:

- Discuss at length with the victim. This will require patience and understanding. Members of staff will LISTEN, BELIEVE, ACT.
- Identify the person(s) displaying bullying behaviour. Find witnesses if possible. Inform a senior member of staff.
- Discuss with the person(s) displaying bullying behaviour. It will be made clear that bullying behaviour is not acceptable at Rigby Hall School.

PSHE, Citizenship, Modern British Values and R.E. lessons, assemblies, class meetings and the student council will be utilised to reinforce the ethos that Rigby Hall is a 'sharing' school where it is right and expected that pupils should have access to an adult of their choice with whom they feel comfortable, to discuss personal difficulties such as bullying – whether it involves themselves or others whom they have witnessed bullying or experiencing bullying acts.

Pupils need to be reassured that this is the right and brave course of action.

Within class based sessions such as Circle Time/ Reflection Time and on an individual basis, work may well have to focus on supporting pupils to develop strategies that help them to learn the social skills necessary to deal with situations they find uncomfortable or distressing on the playground or in the classroom.

School staff will respond reassuringly and promptly when bullying is identified. There is a range of sanctions/consequences available to staff, the appropriate one in each individual case being determined in consultation with staff involved and members of the SLT. The choice of sanctions/consequences will depend on the result of an investigation of the incident and its context.

Sanctions/consequences may include a range of the following: -

- Referral to the SLT
- Implementation of the school's discipline procedures
- Discussion with the parents or carers of all pupils involved (victim and perpetrator)
- Withdrawal of activities/privileges
- Detention(s)
- Fixed term exclusion from the school
- A programme of support and remedial education/de-briefing designed to support both the victim and perpetrator

In order to identify incidents of bullying and the identities of those who display bullying behaviour at Rigby Hall we have agreed to carry out the following strategies:

- All staff will watch for early signs of distress in pupils
- All pupils know and understand that they can/must tell a member of staff
- All staff to Listen, Believe, Act

6.7 Safeguarding children

If staff consider that there may be Safeguarding Children issues, on investigation of any incidents of bullying, they must immediately inform the Headteacher or Senior Designated Person. Confidentialities in investigations cannot and will not be guaranteed to pupils if there is a Safeguarding Children issue involved, although all staff will endeavour to protect the identities of anyone giving information which assists the investigation, provided they are not at risk themselves.

6.8 Prevention

Rigby Hall's response to bullying does not start at the point at which a pupil has been bullied. A well-defined programme of study is in place across the school that includes talking to pupils about issues of difference, perhaps in lessons, through dedicated events or projects, or through assemblies. Staff themselves will be able to determine what will work best for their pupils, depending on the particular issues they need to address.

7 Exclusion from school

We do not wish to exclude any pupil from school, but sometimes this may be necessary. The school has therefore adopted the standard national list of reasons for exclusion. The school also adheres to the Statutory guidance and regulations on exclusion that came into effect on 1st September 2012. We refer to this guidance in any decision to exclude a pupil from school. Statutory guidance on exclusion is provided by the Department for Education's guidance: 'Exclusion from maintained schools, Academies and pupil referral units in England: A guide for those with legal responsibilities in relation to exclusion, 2012 – updated in July 2017' <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/school-exclusion>

7.1 Who can exclude a pupil at Rigby Hall School?

Only the Headteacher (or the acting Headteacher) has the power to exclude a pupil from school. If the Headteacher is absent then the Deputy Headteacher may exclude in consultation with the Headteacher. The Headteacher may exclude a pupil for one or more fixed periods, for up to 45 days in any one school year. In extreme and exceptional circumstances, the Headteacher may exclude a pupil permanently. It is also possible for the Headteacher to convert a fixed term exclusion into a permanent exclusion if the circumstances warrant this.

7.2 The process of exclusion

1. If the Headteacher excludes a pupil, they must inform the parents or carers immediately, giving reasons for the exclusion.
2. Where appropriate students and their parents will be given an opportunity to express their view and give their account of an incident, before a decision is made about an exclusion.
3. All exclusions will be formally notified in writing to the parents, and where appropriate a copy sent to the Chair of Governors. All exclusions will be recorded electronically in order to inform the LA, indicating brief details of the offence, the period of exclusion, the right of parents/carers to appeal, where appropriate details of work set, and the date for re-admission.
4. The LA and Chair of Governors will be informed of a permanent exclusion within one school day.
5. Parents or carers will be invited into school to discuss with the Head or Assistant Head the criteria by which a student may be re-admitted, where possible on the first day the student returns to school. In more severe cases, a Governor may also be asked to attend.
6. In all cases parents and carers have the right to make representations to the governing body (or discipline committee) about an exclusion and the governing body must review the exclusion decision in certain circumstances, which includes all permanent exclusions. Where a governing body upholds a permanent exclusion parents have the right to request that an independent review panel reviews this decision. Parents may also make a claim of discrimination in respect of an exclusion, either to the First-tier Tribunal in relation to disability discrimination or the County Court in relation to other forms of discrimination.
7. The governing body itself cannot exclude a pupil or extend the exclusion period made by the Headteacher. The governing body's discipline committee which is made up of between three and five members consider any exclusion appeals on behalf of the governors. When an appeals

panel meets to consider an exclusion, they consider the circumstances in which the pupil was excluded, consider any representation by parents or carers and the LA, and consider whether the pupil should be reinstated. If the governors' appeals panel decides that a pupil should be reinstated, the Headteacher must comply with this ruling.

8. Where a student is given a fixed term exclusion of 6 days or longer, the school will arrange suitable full time educational provision from and including the 6th day of the exclusion. Local authorities are under a duty to arrange suitable full-time education from the sixth school day of a permanent exclusion.

9. Where it is appropriate, support will be provided for excluded students during exclusions (e.g. by the provision of work and homework). It is the responsibility of the parents and carers to return work to school. Work is matched appropriately to the pupil's stated needs.

10. During the initial period of up to 5 school days, the parents or carers of the excluded student must ensure that he/ she is not present in a public place during normal school hours without reasonable justification. This requirement applies whether or not the pupil is in the company of the parent(s).

7.3 Reasons for exclusions

Fixed term exclusion from school will be used as a sanction where breaches of the behaviour policy take place. Permanent exclusion will be considered for the following:

- Use of or possession of weapons - it is a criminal offence to carry an offensive weapon in or around a school's premises and in the majority of cases a 45-day exclusion will be the most appropriate course.

- Drugs possession or dealing - The Governing Body has indicated that the punishment of a 45-day exclusion is likely to be applied to the possession or supply of illegal drugs on school premises or if a student comes to school under the influence of illegal drugs.

During this period of time the school will convene an Emergency Annual Review to consider whether it can continue to meet the student's needs.

- Serious threats of and actual violence

- Bullying

- Persistent and serious breaches of the school behaviour policy

- Where the school believe that a pupil's presence in the school represents a serious threat to others

8 Monitoring and review

The Headteacher keeps a record of any pupil who is excluded for a fixed-term, or who is given a permanent exclusion. It is the responsibility of the governing body to monitor the frequency and duration of exclusions, and to ensure that the school policy is administered fairly and consistently. The governing body reviews this policy every year. The governors may, however, review the policy earlier than this if the government introduces new regulations, or if the governing body receives recommendations on how the policy might be improved.