

Primrose Hill Primary School



Behaviour Policy and Procedures

September 2018
Review date: September 2019

Introduction

Our behaviour policy encourages mutual respect through a code of acceptable behaviour understood by everyone in the school. **Amanda Aplicano**, is responsible for running this policy and developing this understanding. She is responsible for children with social, emotional and Mental health needs.

Rights

Primrose Hill places children's and adults' rights at the heart of its positive behaviour practices. We not only teach about rights but we also model rights and respect in all our relationships: between adults and pupils, between adults and between pupils.

Through consideration of the fifty-four articles in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the children and adults at Primrose Hill create individual class charters at the start of every academic year which identify rights that are felt to be particularly pertinent.

Ensuring children's rights are understood and respected by all is part of our commitment to valuing diversity, tackling discrimination, promoting equality and fostering good relationships between people in line with the Equality Act 2010.

Rules*

Our rights are protected by the School's Golden Rules. These are referred to and followed by everyone. At the beginning of each term, there will be a whole school, phase or year group assembly to reiterate expectations.

The Golden Rules are:

- Listen Carefully
- Be Gentle
- Work Hard
- Look After Property
- Be Honest

These rules have been chosen in recognition of a positive and caring ethos that promotes appropriate behaviour and raises self-esteem. To support the Golden Rules, each class must also establish its own rules, routines and expectations, which should be agreed and displayed in the classroom. Unacceptable behaviour must not be tolerated.

Responsibilities

An awareness and understanding of our shared responsibilities guides our actions. All children and adults have a responsibility to act in a way that respects the rights of others and makes our school a better place. Our four, shared responsibilities are:

- Be polite, smile and do something to make others happy.
- Learn something new about yourself and someone else.
- Make a contribution to our school.
- Take care of our environment.

A poster of the Golden Rules and a Class Charter should be clearly displayed in every classroom.

****Our school rules and responsibilities will be reviewed this year as part of our School Improvement Plan led by the School Council.***

Circle Time

Regular and effective 'Circle Time' provides space to explore, affirm and support children's experiences of Rights, Rules and Responsibilities, as well as opportunity to question, discuss and challenge these ideas. Circle Times should also support PHSCE and the mental health and resilience agenda. All classes are expected to timetable weekly Circle Time sessions.

Rewards

Rewards are given to praise children for acting responsibly and for following the Golden Rules.

The agreed system for daily recognition of children showing enthusiasm, perseverance and working hard is class 'Dojos'. These need to be awarded frequently, emphasising the reason they have been given. The child with the most Dojos in each class will be awarded a Star Of The Week certificate in Friday's achievement assembly.

Our 'Good as Gold' initiative has been introduced with a particular emphasis on noticing children who **always** do the right thing and follow the Golden Rules. They are our role models for the rest of the children and need to have a high profile. Every Friday the teacher will nominate children who are always doing the right thing and at the end of every half term they will receive a special reward.

Some Children may find the Golden Rules challenging to follow consistently on a daily basis. These children have other systems available, tailored to their needs, to encourage and motivate them, e.g. class based reward systems, entry into Robin's achievement book with a certificate, certificates home, star of the week, positive phone calls home, behaviour charts etc. Individual children may have 'special' rewards to support their behaviour, some of which may be celebrated publically.

Sanctions

Sanctions for unacceptable behaviour should be made clear to all children. Emphasis is on being accountable for their actions, and children must understand that the way they behave is, with few exceptions, their own choice.

This is the sliding scale of sanctions if rules are broken:

1. Polite warning – reminder of Golden Rules
2. Firmer warning (name written on board / sad face) possibly a change of seating
3. Sanction (tick next to child's name or name underlined) and a Time Out slip is written. Child sent to a year group partner for 10 minutes (in the case of PE and Music teachers, children should be sent to a teacher in the next Year group). After 10 minutes the child should return to class. This must always be treated as a fresh start and the child should be greeted warmly.
4. Should inappropriate behaviour persist - steps 1 – 2 repeated as above, then
5. Time Out slip, child sent to Phase Leader for 10 minutes.
6. Should inappropriate behaviour persist steps 1 – 2 repeated as above, then
7. Time Out slip, child sent to a member of Senior Leadership Team and Inclusion Leadership Team
8. If the Golden Rules are still not being adhered to, steps 1 – 2 as above
9. Time Out slip, child sent to member of Leadership Team

*In the case of a child being sent to Amanda, she will investigate the incident and take any necessary action.

Each session provides a fresh start for the children; therefore, if Golden Rules are not followed in a new session, the scale of sanctions should be followed from step one.

It is very important that Time Out slips are filled out on all occasions. These slips are a valuable record, enabling us to monitor and evaluate behaviour throughout the school.

If a child is not applying the appropriate effort to their work and tasks are therefore unfinished, the class teacher may keep them in for 5 minutes during their morning playtime or for 10 minutes of their lunchtime.

Behaviour Support Plans

In some cases the behaviour protocol needs to be adapted to take into consideration the many varying and often complex needs of our children. These children are supported by a comprehensive Behaviour Support Plan which are designed to support additional needs in all situations and environments. All stakeholders contribute towards their creation (which often include expert recommendations from any outside agencies)

Red Card Behaviours

In some cases a child's behaviour can be so serious that the above system is overridden. The following are classed as 'red card' behaviours

- Injuring another child deliberately
- Extremely violent behaviour / vandalism
- Fighting
- Leaving the classroom without permission to an unknown location / running away / refusing to return to class within a specified time (e.g. five minutes)
- Swearing at an adult or a child
- Refusing to leave the classroom

In such cases, the child will attend the Reflection Room at lunchtime and fill out a reflection sheet, supported by a senior member of staff. For KS1 they will not be expected to fill out the reflection sheet but will have an opportunity to discuss the incident with the member of staff on duty.

These incidents will be fully investigated and dealt with by our SEMH Lead or a member of the Senior Leadership Team and recorded on the database. Where the incident is found to be of a more severe nature, it will be handed on to the Head Teacher. Red card behaviours, after investigation, will always result in at least one of the following actions:

- Text to parent/carer
- Letter / phone call home
- Meeting with parents/carers
- An exclusion (see below)

Any incidents of deliberate physical abuse toward adults will not be tolerated and will always be investigated by the Head Teacher or member of the SLT. This may result in a fixed term exclusion.

Any racist or LGBT incidents will be fully investigated. They will be recorded as a red card incident and a letter sent home. Any such incidents that may occur in class can be recorded on a Time Out slip and sent promptly to SEMH Lead. All racist and homophobic incidents are recorded and reported to Governors and to Camden LA.

Exclusion

Exclusions come in three different forms, depending on the severity of the incident. This will usually be as a response to a red card behaviour.

Internal Exclusion

When a child is internally excluded they will remain on the school premises for the duration of the exclusion. They will be educated in a specified location with an adult. They have no contact with any other children in school, which means they follow alternative break time arrangements and take their meals away from the school dining hall.

Fixed Term Exclusion

When a child receives a fixed term exclusion, they are not permitted on the school premises during the school day for the duration of the exclusion. Parents are expected to support the school's decision by keeping their child at home and ensuring any work given is completed during the time out of school. When the time arrives for the child to return to school, the parent/carer will have a re-integration meeting with their child and the Headteacher or a senior member of staff before they return to class. All details of the exclusion, and how to appeal against it, are always given to the parent/carer in writing at the start of the exclusion.

Permanent Exclusion

Permanent exclusions are given when a child has been involved in an incident of such severity that the school no longer feels it is the appropriate place to educate the child. Camden guidelines are always followed and the parent/carer is supported throughout the process.

Playtimes

Children should always approach an adult in the playground if they feel unable to resolve an issue in an appropriate manner. Children will be supported and any issue given attention and fully investigated.

Children should not come back into the building unless directed to by an adult on duty.

A member of SLT / ILT will be available in the dining room and playground throughout key points of the lunchtime period.

1. Warnings must always be given before action is taken so that the child has an opportunity to take responsibility for their own behaviour.
2. If a warning is deliberately ignored, the child should 'shadow' the adult for 5 minutes.
3. If the child continues to behave in an unacceptable way the child will be asked to stand quietly in the Time Out Zone for no more than ten minutes in order for them to calm down and reflect on their behaviour choices. (However, this does NOT apply to Reception nor Year 1 children in the Autumn Term. These children should hold an adult's hand for five minutes).
4. At lunchtimes, if a child continues to break the Golden Rules, the child should be taken to the Reflection Room for 10 minutes. The adult should make it clear that it is a Time Out and not a red card.
5. Should a child still choose to break the rules, they will be escorted into the building to the Reflection Room where the adult will explain the situation to the SEMH Lead who will investigate further; in serious cases s/he may refer the incident to the member of the SLT on duty.

As in the classroom, this sliding scale can be overridden by red card behaviours; see above.

Movement about the school should be calm and enable the children to move safely and sensibly. We believe that successful and smooth transitions are reached by all children moving around the school without chatting, the monitoring of this is everyone's responsibility.

Behaviour Management Related to Two Year Old Provision and Nursery

It is important as practitioners that we recognise the developmental stages within children. In the Two Year Old Provision, children will still be developing their emotional regulation and their behaviour will be a means of communication. It is important we recognise this and support the children in developing strategies to find a resolution or communicate their needs.

Working with a high ratio of adults to children, the practitioners will be able to observe and play positively alongside the child. They will preempt situations by identifying what children need. We use the OWL approach:

Observe

Wait

Listen

The steps to approaching situations within the Two Year Old Provision are:

- Approach calmly
- Acknowledge feelings
- Gather information
- Restate the problem
- Ask for solutions and choose one together
- Be prepared to give follow-up support

Where there are ongoing concerns about specific behaviours, the team would follow school policy and refer to members of the ILT who would in turn assess the situation and seek advice as required.

Reception Year Behaviour Management

Term	Action	Reasoning
1	<p>SEMH Lead will attend one of the Family Learning sessions</p> <p>Teachers keep an incident book in class containing any low level incidents and also completed lunchtime slips from mealtime supervisors.</p> <p>EYFS staff to fill out Time Out slips when behaviour is significantly serious or persistent enough to warrant it and give them to Amanda as a record – parents are verbally informed by the EYFS staff only</p>	<p>Introduce herself to the parents if not already known to them from Nursery</p> <p>SEMH Lead to become familiar with the children who are presenting with challenging behaviours early on</p>
2	SEMH Lead to be invited by Reception Teachers to an unofficial parent meeting if concerns persist	SEMH Lead to start building a relationship with the family and possibly set up separate meetings in order to support the parents if required
3	<p>Red cards will be given to any child who deliberately hurts another child (beyond pushing etc)</p> <p>Red cards must be dealt with immediately. The child is either taken to Liz Ghamar (Assistant Headteacher)/ Syra Sowe (Inclusion Manager) in the mornings or SEMH Lead in the afternoon.</p>	<p>It is important that parents and reception children realise that this behaviour is not acceptable in our school and a sanction for deliberate hurting of others will be imposed.</p> <p>Any sanction given must be imposed immediately to ensure understanding by the child.</p>

Other Actions

Time Out slips to be provided to teachers.

Reception classes to have an incident book to allow lunchtime staff to record any incidents that have been dealt with. This would include any injuries of which the teacher may be unaware.

Prohibited Sanctions

The Children's Act specifically prohibits the use of corporal punishment. This means the intentional application of force as a punishment and includes slapping, rough handling, striking with or without an implement or throwing missiles at a child. Physical restraint should only be used to prevent a child from harming him or herself, other people or property, and the child told clearly that they would be restrained. Staff should not put themselves at risk and restraint should involve minimum force (See Appendix A, Physical Restraint Procedures).

When incidents of a serious nature occur, it is necessary for members of staff involved and any witnesses to make a detailed report of the incident as soon as possible. The report should be signed and dated. The report must include:

- Details of where and when the incident took place.
- Circumstances and significant factors leading to the incident.
- The duration and nature of any physical restraint used.
- Names of pupils and staff involved.
- Description of any injuries sustained by pupils or staff.
- Description of any action taken after the incident.

Individual or Group Behavioural Intervention

Sometimes it may be necessary to work with individuals or groups of children to help them change their behaviour. This may involve SEMH Lead or members of the SLT and may include individual contracts. It may be necessary to work through a series of steps to solutions, identifying who is involved, what we want to happen or change and how this will be done. This would normally happen in meetings called Inclusion Surgeries and identified children will have appropriate Individual Provision Maps. Only in extreme cases (for example when a child or children have been found to have experienced bullying, or are felt to be at risk from bullying) would children be identified between Inclusion Surgeries.

Anti-Bullying

Bullying (as defined by the DfE) is: deliberately hurtful, repeated behaviour - often over a period of time. It may be physical or emotional and includes racist, sexist and homophobic behaviour, including anti-LGBT. This behaviour can also be communicated remotely, through text messages or other mobile phone apps or via the internet etc.

At Primrose Hill, we aim to prevent bullying from happening in school and outside of school, including via cyberbullying, by:

- teaching children to recognise different forms of bullying and the effects these have on victim and perpetrator
- teaching children strategies for prevention, and
- by identifying effective procedures for dealing with incidents, and making these clear to children, parents, and staff.

The school's Anti-Bullying Procedures (Appendix B) are monitored and reviewed regularly, as are the number and nature of incidents. In the case of online bullying, disciplinary sanctions may be imposed, even in relation to conduct that takes place outside school premises. If a child is found to abuse their Google Classroom privileges, they may lose their access until their behaviour shows they are ready to use this educational tool in the manner expected.

The school challenges all forms of prejudice and prejudice-based bullying, which stand in the way of fulfilling our commitment to inclusion and equality:

- Prejudices around disability and special educational needs
- Prejudices around race, religion or belief, for example anti-Semitism and Islamophobia, Travellers, migrants, refugees and people seeking asylum
- Prejudices around gender and sexual orientation, including homophobic and transphobic attitudes

We treat all bullying incidents equally seriously.

We keep a record of different prejudice-related incidents and provide a report to the governors about the numbers, types and seriousness of prejudice-related incidents at our school and how we dealt with them. We review this data termly and take action to reduce incidents.

Monitoring and reviewing the policy

We review the information about behaviour in this policy annually and make adjustments as appropriate. Our review involves pupils, staff, governors and parents and carers.

Disseminating the policy

This Behaviour Policy is available:

- on the School website;
- as a paper copy from the School office;
- as part of induction for new staff;

We ensure that the whole school community knows about the policy through the School newsletter, assemblies, staff meetings and other communications.

Appendix A

The Use of Physical Restraint and Contact Procedures

1. Circumstances where use of physical restraint may be applied.

Section 550A allows teachers, and other persons who are authorised by the Headteacher to have control or charge of pupils to use such force as is reasonable in all the circumstances to prevent a pupil from doing, or continuing to do, any of the following:

- Committing a criminal offence (including behaving in a way that would be an offence if the pupil were not under the age of criminal responsibility);
- Injuring themselves or others;
- Causing imminent harm or being in imminent danger.

2 Locations where use of physical restraint may be applied.

The above circumstances apply when a teacher, or other authorised person, is on the School premises, and when he or she has lawful control or charge of the pupil concerned elsewhere e.g. on a field trip or other authorised out of school activity.

3 Authorised Staff

At Primrose Hill, staff trained in physical restraint are authorised by the Head Teacher to use reasonable force to control or restrain pupils if necessary. (Para. 11.12 DfEE cir. 10/98) All staff are expected to follow and apply the School's policies for pastoral care and discipline, and child protection. It is therefore logical that trained staff are expected to use and apply the School procedures on the use of physical restraint and contact.

4. Action in self-defence or in an emergency

Section 550A does not cover all the situations in which it might be reasonable for someone to use a degree of force.

DfEE Circular 10/98 states that everyone has the right to defend themselves against an attack provided that they do not use a disproportionate degree of force to do so.

Similarly, in an emergency, for example, if a pupil were at immediate risk of injury or on the point of inflicting injury on someone else, any member of staff would be entitled to intervene.

5 Types of Incidents

- Where action is necessary in self-defence or because there is an imminent risk of injury
- A pupil attacks a member of staff, or another pupil

- Pupils are fighting
- A pupil is causing, or at risk of causing, injury or damage by accident, by rough play, or by misuse of dangerous materials or objects

6 Practical Considerations

Physical restraint should always be a last resort when all other attempts to control the child (e.g. allowing space, talking, reasoning and persuasion) have failed. In some circumstances immediate intervention may be necessary and common sense has to be used to assess these situations.

Before using physical restraint, staff should, wherever practicable, tell the pupil who is misbehaving to stop, and what will happen if he or she does not. The member of staff concerned should continue attempting to communicate with the pupil throughout the incident, and should make it clear that physical contact or restraint may be used if they persist with the undesirable behaviour. Similarly, attempts to communicate with the child should continue where physical restraint is used and the child should be told that the restraint will stop as soon as it ceases to be necessary.

A calm and measured approach to these situations is required. Restraint should only be seen as an act of care and control and not as a threat or a punishment. Staff should never give the impression that they have lost their temper, or are acting out of anger or frustration, or to punish the pupil.

There may be occasions where staff should not intervene in an incident without help (unless it is an emergency), for example, when dealing with an older pupil, or a physically large pupil, or more than one pupil, or if the member of staff believes he or she may be at risk of injury. In such circumstances, the member of staff concerned should remove other pupils who might be at risk, and summon assistance from a colleague or colleagues, or send for the Headteacher, the Assistant Head or the Amanda. In rare circumstances, it may be necessary to phone the Police. Staff should inform the pupil(s) that he or she has sent for help. Until assistance arrives, the staff member should continue to attempt to defuse the situation orally and prevent the incident from escalating.

7 Application of Force

Only the minimum amount of force necessary should be applied to prevent injury to the child. Staff should not attempt to restrain a child if they are likely to put themselves at risk.

Where risk is not so urgent, staff should consider carefully whether physical intervention is right. Staff should always try to use other strategies before using force. The age and level of understanding of the pupil is also very relevant when considering whether or not to use physical intervention. It should not be used as a substitute for good behavioural management.

Acceptable physical interventions

Physical intervention can take several forms. It might involve staff:

- Physically interposing between pupils
- Blocking a pupil's path
- Holding

- Shepherding a pupil away by placing a hand in the centre of the back; or,
- (in extreme circumstances) using more restrictive holds such as those taught by Team Teach.

In exceptional circumstances, where there is an immediate risk of injury, a member of staff may need to take any necessary action that is consistent with the concept of 'reasonable force': for example to prevent a young pupil from running off a pavement onto a busy road, or to prevent a pupil hitting someone, or throwing something.

Unacceptable physical interventions

Staff should not act in a way that might reasonably be expected to cause injury, for example by:

- Holding a pupil around the neck, by the collar, or in any way that might restrict breathing
- Slapping, punching or kicking a pupil
- Twisting or forcing limbs against a joint
- Tripping up a pupil
- Holding or pulling a pupil by the hair or ear
- Holding a pupil face down on the ground
- Locking pupil in a room
- Removal of clothing

8 Other Forms of Physical Contact

Staff should always avoid touching or holding a pupil in a way that might be considered indecent.

Acceptable

- Contact may be necessary to demonstrate a technique during PE lessons, sports coaching, or CDT, or if a member of staff has to give first aid.
- Young children or children with special educational needs may need staff to provide physical prompts or help.
- Touching may be appropriate where a pupil is in distress and needs comforting.
- Where a child wants to show a member of staff an injury in a sensitive area - e.g. the genitals or breasts - then the adult should make sure that they are referred to a first aider who should inform another member of staff what is happening. A male member of staff should not do it at all. Make sure that parents/carers know what has happened and record all such incidents in the medical or accident book.
- It is acceptable to receive a spontaneous hug from a child, but kisses should be discouraged with a sensitive explanation given.

Unacceptable

- Always remember that touching can be particularly unwelcome for some pupils for cultural reasons or because they have been abused. At Primrose Hill, the Assistant Head Teacher is the designated teacher for child protection and it is her duty to inform staff of any issues in

relation to this policy. The EAL (English as an Additional Language) Leader will also be in a position to provide cultural information.

- Leave doors open when you are in a room alone with a child and tell someone if you need to speak to a child in private.
- As a general rule do not help children to undress unless there are particular reasons for it such as PE and they are too young to do so unaided.
- In all cases be wary of where you touch. For example, it is never advisable to kiss children or to pat them on the bottom.
- Avoid swearing and inappropriate language. This includes shouting and any treatment that disrespects or humiliates the individual. Be very careful about the way you phrase things to avoid misinterpretation on repetition.
- Staff should bear in mind that even innocent, well-intentioned physical contact can sometimes be misconstrued. If in doubt, avoid it.

9. Recording Incidents

The recording of incidents may help to prevent any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of the incident, and may be helpful should there be a subsequent complaint.

Any incident where the use of physical restraint has been necessary should be recorded in the Physical Restraint book within 24 hours.

Staff should keep a copy of their incident report. Invariably, incidents where physical restraint is deemed necessary will constitute a serious incident.

10. Reporting Incidents

- After all incidents that necessitate the use of physical restraint by staff, the School's disciplinary procedures will be followed. This will automatically mean that parents/carers will be informed in writing and/or by telephone about any such incident.
- In most circumstances, this will be done by the Head Teacher or the Behaviour Manager and a meeting will be arranged with the pupil's parents/carers and the members of staff involved.
- Where the outcome of such incidents lead to an exclusion, the relevant procedures will be followed and the LA, Safeguarding Governor and Chair of Governors will be given written copies of all correspondence related to the incident.

11. Support

- Where physical restraint has been used on a pupil the Head Teacher or an Assistant Head Teacher will ensure that the pupil and his/her parents have the opportunity to discuss the incident which led to the use of restraint. Reasons for the use of restraint will be fully explained to the pupil and his/her parents.
- If it becomes necessary to intervene physically with a pupil with any frequency, or to restrain a pupil for long periods of time, strategies for the management of that pupil's behaviour will be reviewed. The Head Teacher and Amanda Aplicano are responsible for monitoring pupils' behaviour.

- Staff involved in any incident where the use of physical restraint has been necessary will be given support, advice and reassurance from a senior member of staff.

12. Complaints

This policy, including its statement on use of physical force/restraint, will be shared with parents/carers, particularly after an incident has occurred involving their child. This should help to avoid complaints from parents/carers and it can be referred to in situations where parents/carers may question our use of physical restraint or contact.

Where staff follow the guidelines and procedures detailed in this and related policies, there should be no reason for any justifiable complaints.

In the event that a complaint results in a disciplinary hearing, it would be for the disciplinary panel to decide whether the use and degree of force was reasonable. The panel would have regard to the provisions of Section 550A and would also likely take account of the School's policy on restraint: whether that had been followed, and the need to prevent injury, damage or disruption, in considering all circumstances of the case.

Appendix B

Anti-Bullying Procedures

Procedural objectives:

- Create an environment that promotes positive social interaction in all areas of school life.
- Ensure that the anti-bullying message is an integral part of the daily curriculum.
- Encourage children that it is safe to tell and that bullying 'feeds on silence'.
- Help children understand the consequences of their actions.
- Encourage parents to reinforce this message.
- Record all bullying incidents.
- Communicate appropriately with staff and parents concerned.

The Senior Leadership Team will:

- Reinforce and model the Golden Rules and use the reward system as stated in the Behaviour Policy.
- Use assemblies to raise awareness of anti-bullying and reiterate the message that it will not be tolerated in our school.
- Support staff by following up reported incidences.
- Communicate with parents on a regular basis about how the School prevents and deals with bullying.
- Follow up incidents to check bullying has not started again:
 - two weeks after report
 - the following half term

The Class teachers will:

- Reinforce and model the Golden Rules and use the reward system as stated in the Behaviour Policy.
- Provide a weekly forum in class for discussion using Circle Time.
- Use the Social Emotional Behaviour skills programme to teach PHSE.
- Report all incidents of bullying by:
 - investigating as soon as possible
 - recording all details
 - making sure all statements are taken
 - informing Amanda or, if unavailable, a member of the Senior Leadership Team.

Support and lunchtime staff will:

- Reinforce and model the Golden Rules and use the reward system as stated in the Behaviour Policy.
- Report all incidents of bullying to Amanda or a member of the Senior Leadership Team.
- Fill in a Behaviour Slip straight away.

We expect pupils to:

- Follow the Golden Rules.
- Report any incident of bullying happening to them or to others to an adult in or out of school.

Sanctions can include any or all of the following:

- Reporting to parents.
- Removal of privileges.
- Internal exclusion.
- Fixed term exclusion.
- Permanent exclusion.

Interventions:

- Anti-bullying week is held in school every November in order to raise staff, pupil and parent awareness, revisit key messages and show our support for wider work.
- Circle Time provides a weekly forum for discussion around the subjects of bullying, friendship and respect through the SEAL (Social and Emotional Aspects of Learning) materials.
- A range of activities and games are provided during lunchtime play, which are managed by lunchtime supervisors. In addition to ensuring pupils have opportunity to engage in positive play, activities provide opportunity for staff to teach social skills and reinforce positive behaviour.
- The Friendship Squad provides members with the opportunity to make a positive contribution to their peers' break-time experiences. Members of the Squad look out for children who are left out or upset and then help them find others to play with, or support them to find solutions to their problems.
- Lunch Club, targeting 'vulnerable' children, is run by two members of staff to teach turn-taking and social awareness skills.
- Adults working one-to-one with children on a range of intervention or support.

Monitoring:

- These procedures are revisited at regular intervals by the Inclusion Leadership Team as a whole, and the School's Governing Board, particularly the Safeguarding Governor. These people ensure effective implementation by:
 - checking the incident forms and other record-keeping;
 - ensuring all staff are aware of procedures;
 - consulting with pupils and parents.

