



Bright Futures School – Prospectus

1. Context

1.1 At Bright Futures School (BFS) we have a track record of working very successfully with autistic students who:

- Have been out of school for some time (sometimes for 2-3 years or more)
- Have developed a phobia around attending school
- Have very high anxiety
- Have a PDA-type autism profile (demand avoidance, opposition, behaviour that challenges as a result of their autism), with consequent difficulties engaging in learning and social activity

1.2 This means that when students get to BFS, they are often very behind in their learning and social communication, needing intensive support to catch up. Outlined below are the steps we take to provide this intensive support.

2. Our philosophy

2.1 The philosophy that informs our autism education practice at Bright Futures School responds to research (Barnard J, 2001) published by the National Autistic Society that focused on over 200 young adults who had a diagnosis of 'Asperger's syndrome'. All had relatively high IQ's and good language skills. Some 50% of these bright individuals had gone on to higher education after secondary school. Yet, at the time of the study:

- Only 12% were employed, full or part-time.
- Only 3% could live independently
- Over 65% had almost no social contact outside of their family
- None were married or involved in a significant emotional relationship

2.2 These are disappointing outcomes for 'high functioning' pupils. They help to explain why at Bright Futures School (BFS), as well as a strong focus on preparing our young people for success in adulthood, where parents are also implementing a social communication home programme that meets NICE guidelines, we are also able to use a special 'guiding' approach at school. When run in conjunction with parents in this way, this helps children with autism to master the developmental milestones that they have missed. Please note that there are 2 levels of 'guiding' (explained in detail at point 3) and that we only work directly on child guiding objectives (core autism difficulties) if parents are also implementing a home programme of guiding in the home.

2.3 Our experience is that the biggest obstacle to a child's engagement in learning is their autism: a child who struggles with social understanding, who finds it difficult to understand another's perspective, is easily frustrated, sees themselves as a 'failure', has difficulties with emotional regulation, struggles to cope with uncertainty and unpredictability, has high anxiety and finds it difficult to pay attention will have significant difficulty engaging in learning, making friends and living independently. We have found that working towards mastery of these milestones in conjunction with the child's parents via our special 'guiding' approach significantly improves pupils' ability to engage in learning and to connect with others.

3. Our unique 'guiding' approach

3.1 Our 'guiding' approach is derived from the autism intervention Relationship Development Intervention (RDI), which focuses on ameliorating the core difficulties that lie at the heart of autism. It is one of a small number of social communication approaches that meet all the criteria outlined in NICE guidelines CG170 'The Management of autism in under 19's' for approaches that address core autism difficulties. The NICE guidelines recommend that interventions which seek to focus on core autism difficulties should:

- Be adjusted to the child or young person's developmental level
- Aim to increase the parents', carers', teachers' or peers' understanding of, and sensitivity and responsiveness to, the child or young person's patterns of communication and interaction
- Include techniques of therapist modelling and video interaction feedback
- Include techniques to expand the child or young person's communication, interactive play and social routines.

NICE recommends that this type of intervention should be delivered by a trained professional.

3.2 Research (Green J, 2016) published in The Lancet has shown that if parents are supported to change their communication and interaction style with their autistic children then it is possible to decrease the severity of the child's autism. At BFS, our staff can use the

‘guiding’ approach to augment what parents can achieve if they use this approach themselves.

3.3 BFS’s Head of Development is a certified Relationship Development Intervention (RDI) Consultant. She works closely with an external RDI Consultant to support BFS staff in their guiding practice.

3.4 The guiding programme at BFS works on 2 levels, leading to different outcomes:

Level 1 description	Outcomes
<p>A whole school communication environment where staff use declarative, invitational language, a slow pace, and judicious use of pausing to facilitate social referencing to widen decision-making. Trained guides use spotlighting to encourage problem-solving and to begin encoding episodic memories. Scaffolding is used to ensure that pupils have experiences of competence in line with the individual’s zone of proximal development. Trained guides ensure that pupils are able to start to co-regulate/synchronise their actions as communication partners. This change in communication and interaction style operates constantly throughout the school day and includes 30 minutes of 1-1 social communication work each day.</p>	<p>Decreases pupil anxiety; enables pupils to access the curriculum and enjoy school; increases pupil attendance; enables academic progress; enables pupils to start to understand and use non-verbal communication (NVC); supports pupils to take more social initiative; facilitates pupils making their own decisions instead of relying on prompts; enables pupils to begin to use the thinking of others to decide what to do when faced with uncertainty and unpredictability; enables pupils to begin to widen their options in response to a challenge; facilitates improved social reciprocity.</p> <p>Our experience is that these foundational social communication competencies do not generalise outside the school setting unless parents are also working on them in a home programme.</p>
Level 2 description	Outcomes
<p>Where parents are also using a social communication programme in the home and there is no Speech and Language provision being implemented to work on social communication targets at school, level 1 provision will be accompanied by staff at school working on the individual pupil’s social communication targets that are currently being worked on by</p>	<p>All of the above, plus: reinstatement of the ‘guided participation relationship’ (GPR) between parents and child, enabling a) parents to gain vital information from the child that will help them to support the child’s developmental growth via mastery of missed milestones and b) enabling the child to start to make emotional connections with the parents and to use their understanding of their parents’ own emotional state to enable the child to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create relationship binding memories centred

<p>parents. Meeting targets in a developmental progression will enable pupils to master developmental milestones that are critical to higher level thinking skills and self-actualisation.</p> <p>A key part of level 2 guiding involves supporting the pupil not only to lay down personal positive episodic memories but also to retrieve those memories to use as a decision-making reference point in similar future situations. This ultimately leads to a greater sense of self, awareness of influence on others, development of independence and personal agency.</p> <p>This will take place for up to 4 hours per week in school and ideally at least 2 hours per week in the home with some work on targets being video recorded, analysed and sent to an external Consultant for feedback.</p>	<p>around trust in self and in guiding partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the ability to monitor their environment as well as their communication partner in order to obtain meaning to improve communication and decision-making • Become able to recognise when their actions and ultimately their emotions are mismatched with their guide's actions/ emotions, in order to feel motivated and empowered to make a social or emotional repair to get the interaction back on track. • Identify with the guide, motivating the child to incorporate the guide's actions, phrases, inflection and gestures without the need to instruct, prompt or reward them to do so. • Develop the ability not only to manage, but also to seek out and enjoy change, novelty and unpredictability • Start to take responsibility for their own learning and emotional well-being. <p>Later stages of the RDI 'Student Curriculum' encourage the individual with autism to save emotionally meaningful experiences to be able to reflect on and draw from for future scenarios. This capability allows the pupil to use their emotions to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predict future occurrences / outcomes • Widen their thinking and problem solving before settling on a 'best fit' solution, dependent upon current dynamic circumstances • Use these experiences to help themselves from making preventable mistakes that could lead to emotional dysregulation • Gain a sense of control and agency rather than continually finding themselves in a vulnerable, anxiety-raising, 'victim' status. • Develop a stronger sense of self • Develop resilience in the face of adversity
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3.5 A paper entitled 'Social Communication Interventions and RDI' written by our Head of Development is available on request. The paper explains the theory behind RDI and how the programme works.

3.6 Where parents are following a home programme of RDI/guiding, BFS staff work on individual guiding objectives with pupils – filming their guiding sessions and sharing key footage with the RDI Consultants who evaluate staff use of the guiding framework and child progress in mastering key developmental milestones.

3.7 Our experience with implementing our guiding approach at school has shown us that unless parents are also using a home programme of RDI, a pupil will be unable to generalise most of the gains they make to other environments.

3.8 Autism requires intensive, co-ordinated input across all settings with all significant adults where the adult guides can reinforce and elaborate on the work done by fellow adult guides in order to make a difference to core autism features.

3.9 Parents can pay privately to put a ‘guiding’/RDI programme in place at home. Where parents would like to start a guiding home programme but are unable to afford to do this, our Head of Development can support them to try to get a home programme funded via grants or other sources.

4. The school and its curriculum

4.1 Bright Futures School is a very small, special independent school that provides education for children and young people with autism and/or other developmental difficulties between the ages of 5 and 16 years.

4.2 The school curriculum follows a topic based/thematic approach which ensures that the 7 broad areas of learning (linguistic, mathematical, scientific, technological, human and social, physical, aesthetic and creative) are experienced throughout the academic year. Literacy and numeracy are both taught to all students as individual subjects in addition to being addressed through other curriculum areas.

4.3 All staff plan and set out their own schemes of work, which take account of National Curriculum materials and follow assessment objectives or commercial schemes, adapted for use with individual students. The schemes of work set out the range of topics to be taught over the year and how they are incorporated into individual subjects. The quality and success of the schemes of work is kept under review by the Head of Learning. Staff are supported in their day to day practice by a qualified teacher in a middle management role.

4.4 The school day is split into 4 sessions:

- An initial ‘Ready to Learn’ session lasting 40 minutes which gives pupils time to decompress from their journey and promotes readiness for learning by gently introducing pupils to a paired activity on a 1-1 basis with a member of staff. A range of fun and educational learning activities that have individual appeal for each pupil are used. This session lends itself particularly well to BFS’s guiding approach and where a pupil’s parents have a social communication ‘guiding’

programme in place in the home, staff work with a pupil in Ready to Learn sessions on their individual social communication guiding objectives.

- A 'Key Skills' session lasting 60 minutes where a member of staff works on a 1-1 basis with a pupil on their individualised English or Maths objectives.
- 2 further sessions of 1 hour / 1 hour 20 minutes, each based on the pupil's individualised timetable. These are usually small group sessions or 1-1 for pupils who are as yet unable to work in groups due to the disruption/distraction they cause to other pupils.

5. Pathways into employment and independence

5.1 All pupils at BFS follow a personalised timetable based on their own interests, abilities and needs in order to prepare them for the world outside of school post 16. As autism is a developmental disorder, this means that autistic children have missed out on key communication and thinking milestones in the early stages of their development. We know that the more successful they are in mastering these milestones, the better their life chances in the years ahead.

5.2 Some of our students are academically able but their difficulties managing their anxiety mean that the pressure of taking exams of any kind is counter-productive for them as it would be detrimental to their emotional wellbeing.

5.3 We therefore need to carefully assess our students' levels of tolerance so that we are sure that they can successfully meet appropriate challenges. We aim to balance this by also giving pupils opportunities to gain qualifications that are not exam-based. It is of the utmost importance to us that our pupils do not have experiences of failure as these are usually what have led them to withdraw from learning and have contributed significantly to poor emotional wellbeing in their previous educational settings.

5.4 Due to their developmental delay, most pupils have not acquired the academic standards expected of their chronological age when they start at Bright Futures School and this together with their reduced social and emotional development means that there is a double workload to be achieved in order to raise standards to the expected level at the end of the key stage. Frequently, pupils show low levels of attainment compared with their peers in mainstream schools, however, good progress can be seen to be made by pupils and is documented through our assessment programme, Bsquared.

5.5 We provide challenge to our pupils and take them to the edge of their competencies but this has to be done very carefully to avoid negative experiences and withdrawal. Academically we will personalise studies in line with certified programmes which support learning at the level at which the pupil is assessed. In addition, we focus on developmental areas which give pupils the opportunities to develop confidence and undertake positive experiences in relevant subjects, all increasing progress, motivation and an ability to survive in the world outside of school.

5.6 In Key Stage 3 and 4, pupils undertake several different ASDAN programmes, starting with the Bronze Personal Development Award. This leads onto the silver award and once this has been achieved, COPE Level 2 is undertaken. (This equates to a GCSE grade between D and B.) ASDAN programmes and qualifications are widely recognised by educators for providing an engaging curriculum that empowers students through personalised learning and choice.

5.7 Courses motivate and enhance learners' confidence, self-esteem and resilience. In addition, learners develop core skills in teamwork, communication, problem solving, research and self-management. Courses support learners as they transition to post-16 study, as well as helping our young people develop the skills needed to progress on to higher education, training and work. Older pupils at BFS are currently embarking in Short Courses such as animal care, gardening, independent living and employability as well as enjoying work experience opportunities in local businesses.

5.8 In preparation for moving on to college or apprenticeships at 16+, BFS staff will work with and prepare pupils to take Functional skills assessments in English, Maths and IT if they are emotionally ready. This gives students practical skills for the modern world and helps them get the most from life, learning and work. In English, this specification aims to ensure students have good communication skills in reading, writing, speaking and listening. It assesses whether students can use these skills in everyday situations and this course can be used in preparation for GCSE.

5.9 Functional Mathematics aims to promote mathematical thinking and transferable skills that are useful in everyday situations and the world of work rather than rote learning but are comparable in size to GCSEs. The Function Junction ASDAN course supports Functional Skills in English and Maths. The activities are relevant to everyday learning and suitable for use alongside vocational, apprenticeship, diploma, foundation learning and GCSE Maths and English programmes. Functional Skills are a mandatory element in apprenticeships as well as being stand-alone qualifications in their own right at Entry Level 1-3, Level 1 and Level 2.

5.10 We work with Positive Steps in supporting pupils to try out taster courses at college and then to apply for an appropriate post-16 course. School staff will support pupils at college before they leave school and work with college staff to ensure the best support is in place for pupils who are transitioning.

5.11 Pupil destinations post-16

Pupil A left BFS in July 2015, aged 16 to engage in a one year Work skills course leading to a Level 1 IT course at Hopwood Hall College, both of which included functional skills in Maths and English at entry Level 3. Successfully completed.

Pupil B left BFS in July 2016 to engage in a Level 1 course in Animal Care at Hopwood Hall College. Unfortunately, difficulties with independent travel at the same time as integrating into college life (as predicted and warned against by BFS at transition

review,) led to drop out from college. Pupil B now attends Groundwork, a practical environment based apprenticeship scheme in Rochdale.

Pupil C left BFS in July 2016 to engage in Graphic Design at Oldham College at Level 2. Despite a high standard of skill and talent in graphics and art, pressure of workloads around the accompanying GCSE work in English and Maths (as predicted and warned against by BFS at transition review,) caused great anxieties and resulted in a year out at the end of year one, to focus on re-engaging into year 2, when emotional state is more settled.

Pupil D left BFS in July 2017. Most of her education through BFS had been home based due to severe anxieties. BFS supported this pupil's parent to secure a further literacy & numeracy skills bespoke package from an external agency to gain further skills in these areas alongside developmental work to reduce anxiety, before further education could be entered into.

Pupil E left BFS in July 2018. He identified that he would be unable to engage in a college course due to his autism, and so BFS supported a proposal for a bespoke package which focuses on high quality work experience, and on non-qualification activity which will prepare him well for employment, independent living, and successfully participating in society. Despite the majority of this pupil's EHC outcomes not being fully met, his local authority refused to fund the package and BFS has supported a legally aid funded judicial review.

Pupil F left BFS in July 2018 to engage in a Pathways vocational programme at Oldham College, focussing on Level 2 functional skills with a view to progressing to GCSE in due course. Careful transition and familiarisation supported by BFS, including independent travel training, has assisted this pupil in his successful transition to college including travelling independently by bus. This pupil came to BFS at age 11 having been home-schooled and previously unable to access a school building. In July 2020, this pupil achieved his maths GCSE.

Pupil G left BFS in July 2019 to take up a Pathways Foundation course at St Christopher's sixth form College, including a BTEC in creative media production. This pupil joined us at the last minute in his final year when a local authority college placement broke down.

Pupil H left BFS in July 2019 to pursue a level one course in Hair and Beauty at Hopwood Hall College having joined us for a short time in Year 11.

Pupils I and J both left BFS in July 2020, to take up the pathways vocational course at Oldham College.

5.12 Our Ofsted report made the following very positive comments about our pupils' progress:

- From typically low starting points, pupils make strong progress across most subjects, including English and mathematics. Staff make sure that pupils are ready for the next stage of their education or training.
- Teaching, learning and assessment are good. Staff typically plan lessons that provide pupils with the right degree of demanding work.

6. Areas for development: action taken by BFS in response to issues identified by Ofsted

Area for development	BFS action/s
Occasionally, in mathematics, teachers do not show pupils ways to avoid errors in calculation.	A maths consultant has been employed to support staff in maths and lead on teaching strategies, curriculum development and assessment in order to ensure best practice is deployed at all times.
Pupils' progress in physical and creative subjects is not as strong as in other subjects.	Dedicated time has been allocated on the afternoon timetable and assessment programmes now show more detailed pupil progress in these areas.
Pupils do not have a fully developed understanding about the characteristics of different faiths and beliefs.	Consideration of different faiths and beliefs is given more time in both PSHE and humanities sessions, with greater opportunities to develop pupils' understanding.
Leaders' plans for school improvement do not focus sufficiently on the intended impact of their actions on pupils' outcomes.	The school development plan is now outcome focussed, enabling leaders to evaluate the progress of the school towards meeting agreed pupil targets. School's management of the annual review process has been overhauled so that it is outcomes-led.

Senior Leadership Team

7.1 Alison Hughes, Head of Learning is a qualified teacher with National Professional Qualification for Headship (NPQH). She oversees the academic curriculum and daily running of the school together with assessment and monitoring of pupil progress.

7.2 Zoe Thompson is Proprietor of the school as well as Head of Development. She is a certified Relationship Development Intervention (RDI) Consultant and she oversees the implementation and monitoring of the school's 'guiding' approach, supports the daily running of the school, liaises with parents and local authorities and takes a lead on the implementation and monitoring of pupil EHC plans.

7.3 In terms of management and governance, our Ofsted report highlighted that:

- Leaders have successfully addressed the area for improvement identified at the last inspection concerning the teaching of reading, writing and mathematics. These subjects now have a more prominent place in the timetable. There is also an extra session each day to develop pupils' reading skills. The area for improvement for 16 to 19 provision does not apply because the school no longer caters for students in this age range.
- Leaders have responded promptly to the findings of an external review of their practice. For example, they have rearranged the school's timetable so that pupils have more opportunities to work independently, researching for themselves issues such as healthy and unhealthy food.
- Although the school provides a far wider range of qualifications than at the previous inspection, the proprietor is ambitious for further development. Leaders have devised plans to appoint specialist teachers of English and mathematics to teach at a higher level of achievement.

7.4 As well as Alison, there are a further two qualified teachers on staff and fifteen Learning Mentors who work with pupils as guided by teaching staff. Details of these staff can be found on our web site.

7.5 Our Ofsted report highlights that:

'The proprietor and the Headteacher are completely committed to providing the highest possible standard of care and education for pupils at the school. The proprietor and the Headteacher are knowledgeable and dynamic. They have sustained and, in some respects, improved the quality of education in the school since the last inspection. Because of their work, pupils make good progress from their typically low starting points.'

8. Peer groups

8.1 Our age range is 5 – 16 and we currently (November 2020) have fourteen pupils. Ten of our fourteen pupils are boys. The autism presentation of the pupils ranges from verbal, articulate and demand-avoidant to minimally verbal/non-verbal with mild learning difficulties.

9. Behaviour and welfare

9.1 Our Ofsted report notes that:

- The behaviour of pupils is outstanding.
- Pupils typically come to the school with a history of behaviour issues in their previous schools. Pupils' behaviour improves dramatically once they are at Bright

Futures School. The large majority of pupils behave impeccably. A few pupils with more severe behavioural needs show sustained improvement after their arrival.

- The school is very orderly environment and pupils are polite and considerate. Given their needs, the large majority show excellent self-discipline.

9.2 We have not found the less intensive 'behaviour management' strategies to be at all useful in promoting social understanding, emotional regulation, the ability to take another person's perspective, the ability to manage uncertainty and unpredictability - all of which is at the root of 'challenging behaviour.' Neither have we found such strategies to be effective in facilitating independent thinking, self-actualisation, self-confidence, resilience or self-esteem.

9.3 We know from our experience with the other children at our school that using 'behaviourist' strategies is in fact counter-productive and can cause a child to withdraw from the adult, to feel they cannot trust the adult and to contribute to further disengagement from interaction and learning.

9.4 We recognise that due to the nature of the autistic condition, misunderstandings and communication breakdowns are inevitable. Our whole school approach is geared towards helping our pupils develop the thinking skills they need in order to communicate and understand the world better.

9.5 In support of the above, Bright Futures School has developed:

- Profiles of each pupil including a section that identifies most likely problematic behaviours; appropriate strategies to support pupils when such behaviours occur; and limit setting strategies and sanctions appropriate to each individual pupil
- Ground rules for behaviour in school
- A pupil/school agreement that sets out the culture we are trying to promote at Bright Futures School, kinds of behaviour are unacceptable, and what sanctions will be applied for transgression of anything in the agreement. This will be personalised for each pupil.
- A personalised reward system for thoughtful and kind behaviour
- A system for recording minor incidents in the pupil's home-school communication book together with discussion at staff meeting so that staff can ensure continuity of approach in management.
- An online system (CPOMS) is used to record all concerns about pupils and families, including problematic behaviour and student dysregulation. This enables staff to identify any patterns in behaviour change and take appropriate action.

- Where a social communication breakdown or social misunderstanding has occurred, staff will work with pupils to enable them to understand the other's perspective, facilitating mutual understanding and ensuring that an apology is made where any party has been aggrieved.

10. Feedback from pupils and relationships with parents and families

10.1 Our students are happy and thriving. Our current students regularly express their feelings about school and what it has enabled for them:

H age 14, ahead of meeting up out of school with 2 other pupils 'I'm really looking forward to going out with the boys tonight, Mum. Remember when I didn't have any friends?'

M age 13, 'I was excluded a lot at my other school. They didn't understand my autism. I felt like I was being punished for being autistic.....but I can't help it. I've never been excluded at Bright Futures and for the first time, I am happy at school, doing all my lessons and have friends.'

M age 14, 'Bright Futures helps me sort things out when I'm feeling low. It's a really happy place and I love learning here It's joyful.'

B, age 17, on leaving Bright Futures School in July 2018, "I started visiting school when I was nearly 10 years old, and officially became a pupil in May 2012. To me, it doesn't feel all that ago, however I'm sure some of you veterans feel differently! It's honestly hard for me to think back to what I was like before coming here, regarding my mannerisms, knowledge about the world and self-confidence. However, that shouldn't particularly matter now. One thing for certain, I've changed a lot. And you've all played a part in making me who I am today, and for that let me offer my deepest thanks to the staff and pupils. Once I am settled at College, I'll be sure to come and visit you all. You won't get rid of me that easily!"

10.2 Our students' parents are very satisfied with our provision and this is reflected in our Ofsted report, where it is highlighted that

Our Ofsted report noted that:

'The lead inspector spoke with parents of half of the pupils in the school. All had positive things to say about the work of the school, with some being fulsome in their praise of the care that staff provide. Typically, parents said that the school is 'amazing' and that their children had been inspired to engage with learning more enthusiastically as their confidence increased.'

Feedback from parents includes the following:

Mum of a 14 year old pupil: 'His previous school plain and simply didn't understand autism and thought he could be communicated with and taught in a 'mainstream' way. He was picked on by his peers, his mental health deteriorated to the point that our family life was in turmoil, his self-esteem was at ground zero, he was in tears every morning begging not to go

to school, he'd bottle his feelings up at school then explode at home, he didn't have a single friend in the world, and this temper would also trigger seizures too.

The change in him has been astounding - he loves going to school, he's made meaningful friendships, he's no longer insular, his confidence has blossomed, and I'm so happy to say he's been seizure free in the two years since being at BF and is on his final months withdrawal of epilepsy medication, which his neurologist never dreamed there would be hope of.'

The Dad of one of our younger pupils: 'I've seen your videos and your comments in the home/school communication book about S making a breakthrough and I can't believe the difference in her, she is so different towards me it is amazing. She never screams and is really happy all the time.'

Mum of a 6 year old pupil, describing the changes she has observed in another pupil of a similar age: 'The two pieces of video footage are like night and day. In the first clip, L takes very little notice of anyone else in the room. She doesn't join in and she is unmotivated/unable to take turns. She is very object-focused. She finds it more fun to play with the animals in her own way (like putting the horse on her head). In the second clip, she is so attuned to Jo (staff member) and she is doing so many neuro-typical things, like referencing, imitating, and co-regulating. These clips are what I show my family when they ask about how Bright Futures works with pupils. These clips are full of hope for other autism parents like me.'

11. Additional Information

11.1 Admissions

We consider any pupil with a diagnosis of autism or related developmental difficulty. Pupils are accepted if, following a brief assessment by the Head of Development, we consider that they will fit with the current cohort of pupils at school. Please see our website home page for more information

11.2 Meals at school

Pupils bring packed lunches and non-carbonated drinks to school. These may contain hot food in thermos flasks but there are no facilities to heat foods for school lunches on site. We have 2 separate dining areas where pupils take their meals and snacks under the supervision of staff.

11.2 Clothing and jewellery

Pupils wear their own clothes to school. We do not have a school uniform but ask that pupils wear clothing appropriate to the days' activities. We ask parents to provide a change of clothes and a warm, waterproof coat on days when learning outdoors and during colder weather.

Jewellery should be kept to a minimum and of an appropriate, small size. Swimming and activity kit should be brought into school on the appropriate day, for those going swimming or engaging in other physical activities.

11.3 Bringing items into school

Pupils should not bring any items into school other than their school bag, lunch, communication book and any MP3 player that they may listen to during their taxi journey. Should a mobile phone be needed for the journey to and from school, we ask that it is handed in on arrival at school. We take no responsibility for other items that pupils bring to school.

11.4 School hours and holidays

Our school day runs from 9.15am until 2.15pm (Monday to Thursday) and 10am until 3pm on Fridays. Pupils have breaks at 10.55am (to 11.15am) and 12.15pm (to 12.45pm), both supervised by school staff. School starts at 10am on Fridays to allow for an hour's 'guiding' work by staff. We follow OMBC school holiday schedule and this is displayed on our website.

11.5 Homework

We have a "no homework" policy, taking the view that a) our pupils will have worked hard in coping with their school environment during the school day and b) pupils work very intensively with staff at school. Pupils are encouraged to follow up interests developed in school during their time at home.