Learning Support Assistants
Supporting Students with
Emotional and Behavioural
Difficulties

**Howard Brayton** 

# Flexible Programme

10.00	Introductions SEN / SLDD - Who are they? Differing roles of LSAs Perceived needs of LSAs - Future
10.30	Legislation & Code of Practice Agencies & Professionals Assessment, Recording and Reporting
11.15	Coffee
11.30	Students with EBD Who are they? Characteristics Why are they? Background What do they do? What threatens you?
13.00	Lunch
14.00	Practical Responses Confidentiality What if? Rewards and Sanctions Truancy and Exclusions SIPS Alternatives Low to high responses Supporting the individual
15.15	Tea

16.00 Close

#### ISA MSE7

# Considering Learning Difficulties and / or Disabilities

- \* Are student's care needs being met?
- \* Are teacher's expectations appropriate?
- \* Does teacher assume past experiences?
- \* Problems with accommodation/access?
- \* Does teacher use inappropriate language?
- \* Are appropriate aids available to support the student?
- \* Is the student's short attention span acknowledged?

# Activity

Discuss for five minutes, any aspect of your role as an LSA.

Recruitment, induction, how you work, relationship with SENCO and teachers, contract, appraisal, inservice training ...

# "Working With Teaching Assistants"

(October 2000)

#### The ROLE of the TA

- Draft intended for TAs' line managers
- Value for TAs and classroom teachers
- Largely primary. Secondary to be addressed later
- "...what TAs are capable of achieving..."
- "...no universal recipe..."
- "TA", stresses the importance of teaching support
- Support for the pupil
  Support for the teacher
  Support for the curriculum
  Support for the school
- "...requires the close cooperation of class teachers...heads and other managers

## **Good TA Practice**

- Supervising and assisting small groups
- Developing social skills
- Implementing Behaviour Management Policies
- Spotting early signs of bullying and disruption
- Helping integration
- Keeping children on task

- Enabling independent learning
- Raising self-esteem
- Assisting individuals with tasks
- Free the teacher TA takes whole class
- Working with outside Agencies
- Modelling good practice
- Assisting with physical needs
- Helping to raise pupil's achievements
- Helping to implement lesson plans
- Provide support for literacy & numeracy
- Provide feed back to teachers
- Preparing classroom materials

# Supporting the Role of the TA

- School policy
- Appointment Contract
- Job Description
- Probationary period
- Induction
- Lines of Communication

# **Deployment**

- Clear line management
- Most appropriate line manager
- Where the TA should work
- Ensuring continuity of work
- Valuing the job description
- Facilitating team work in class
- Giving the TA a wider picture
- Giving the TA specific information
- Encouraging TAs to take initiative
- Reviewing the TA/pupil link
- Using TAs' special skills

# Partnership with Teachers

- Differentiating the roles
- Ensuring TAs' participation in planning
- Allowing for TAs' input & feedback
- Dealing with behaviour management
- Including TAs in IEPs
- TAs are full members of staff
- Recognising legal responsibilities
- Reviewing classroom relationships

# Partnership with Others

- Outside Agencies
- SENCOs
- Parents
- Ethnic communities
- School functions

# Partnership among TAs

- Regular in-school meetings
- Providing a TA room
- Encouraging sharing pupil information
- Information about TA support groups
- Liaison with Support Staff Governor

# **Reviewing Performance**

- Regular appraisal
- Revisit job description
- Assessing TAs' training needs
- Providing / sharing / evaluating training
- A Professional Development portfolio

# An Audit of Current Practice

## **Estelle Morris June 2002**

"The following common tasks... should, as soon as practicable, be transferred to support staff."

\* collecting money\* chasing absences\* photocopying\* copy typing

\* producing letters \* class lists

\* record keeping \* filing

\* classroom displays \* attendance analysis

\* process exam results \* collating reports

\* admin. Work Exper. \* admin. Exams

\* invigilate exams \* covering teachers

\* ICT trouble—shoot \* commission new and repairs ICT equipment

\* ordering supplies \* stocktaking

\* cataloguing, preparing, issuing and maintaining equipment and materials

\* minuting meetings \* submitting bids

\* personnel advice \* managing pupil

\* inputting pupil data data

N.B. Watch for Edn.Bill currently before Parliament – TAs' future role.

# **Education Act 2002**

Part 8 Teachers

Section 133 Required to be Qualified

"... the Secretary of State may set out the specified work which only qualified teachers may carry out ... Certain other persons may carry out this work ... if they satisfy specified requirements. The section will also provide for T.A.s to carry out the specified work ... if they are appropriately supervised."

# Consultation period:

October/November/December 2002

#### TAs & The Current Situation

- \* Many TAs in a recent GMB survey, said they felt "...second class ... invisible ... spare parts ... servants.
- \* LEAs (Rochdale) "... can employ four TAs for cover supervision for the cost of a supply teacher."
- \* Large chunk of the £268m Standards Fund for TAs training, will be delegated to schools can be used for staff salaries.
- \* Sept 2003, teachers' routine tasks taken by support staff and "Super Assistants" used to cover for teachers.
- \* GMB Union research of 25 routine tasks 19 are clerical or administrative
- \* The OU has estimated 90% of TAs would need additional training before taking whole classes.
- \* The TTA "Super Assistants" will receive 50 hours of training ... in school and via the Internet.
- \* Many LEAs (Birmingham) offering own TA training and career structure.
  - \* No-one mentions pay and conditions!!!

## **Proposed Career Structure**

## Four categories

- 1. Administrative Staff
- 2. Curriculum Resource and Support . technician
- 3. Teaching Assistants
- 4. Behaviour Support Assistants

#### Four grades - for each category

- \* Induction grade to Management grade
- \* Grades two to four to have NVQ qualifics
- \* Level three TAs qualified to supervise classes
- \* Level four TAs qualified to *teach* classes

UNISON demanding 25% increase I pay

Lobbying Parliament on June 5th

#### Issues

11 Year olds fail to reach L4 25% in English 18% in Maths

33% in both

1152 support staff not replaced - financial

1 in 5 5-12 year olds missing trips and uniform

In 10 years, 1742 allegations against staff - only 69 upheld

Truancy dropped daily by only 712 to 50,540

Baroness Mary Warnock (1981 Edn Act)
- Statementing "Disastrous"

Government's Maths enquiry - "Maths for the Citizen" now "on hold" - divisive

A new strategy for SEN before Christmas

A Childrens' Commissioner to safeguards childrens' rights and protect from harm & abuse

# Activity

# "An Audit of Current Practice"

## Indicators 1 - 6

- \* Use the headings and questions as the basis of a discussion on the current situation in your schools
- \* Note the important points on the poster
- \* Prepare a short feedback to the group
- \* Select / elect / nominate someone to give the feedback to the group!!

#### LSA MSE7

# Professionals / Agencies

**SENCO** 

Peripatetic SEN Support Service

Special School

Educational Psychologist (EP)

Education Social Worker (ESW)

School Doctor / Nurse

Speech Therapist

Physiotherapist

Occupational Therapist

If Someone lives with criticism, They learn to condemn.

If they live with hostility,

They learn to fight.

If they live with ridicule,

They learn to be shy.

If they live with shame,

They learn to feel guilt.

If Someone lives with tolerance, They learn to be patient.

If they live with encouragement, They learn confidence.

If they live with praise, They learn to appreciate.

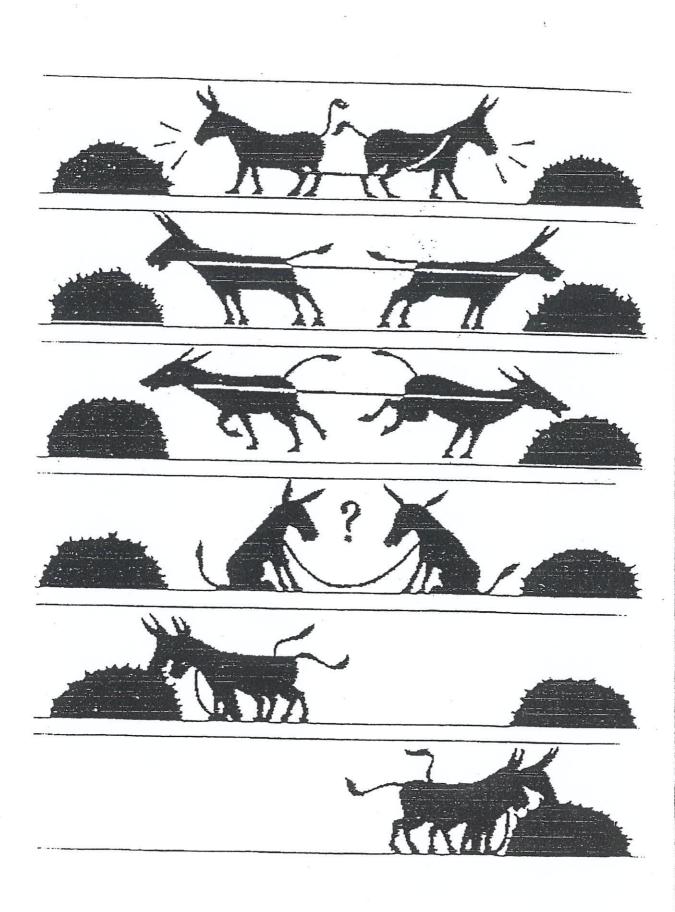
If they live with fairness, They learn justice.

If they live with security,

The learn to have faith.

If they live with approval, They learn to like themselves.

If they live with acceptance and friendship, They learn to give love in the world.



#### "KNOTS"

R.D. Laing

There must be something the matter with him, because he would not be acting as he does, unless there was. Therefore he is acting as he is because there is something the matter with him.

He does not think there is anything the matter with him, because one of the things that is the matter with him, is that he does not think that there is anything the matter with him.

Therefore, we have to help him realise that, the fact that he does not think there is anything the matter with him, is one of the things that is the matter with him.

Utterly

Simplistic

Solution

Infinitely

Complex

Variable

#### **ACTIVITY**

Discuss how you feel when working with students who have behavioural difficulties

List those feelings

Can you analyse why you feel that way?

#### **ACTIVITY**

Brainstorm in your group, the possible causes of students' emotional and behavioural problems

## Disruptive Pupils

- are mainly boys
- \* have low academic self image
- \* have poor child / adult skills
- \* are unpopular with peers
- \* have poor relationships with opposite sex
- \* tend to blame teachers for their disruption
- \* have short attentention span
- \* have poor concentration

# "Improving Attendance and Behaviour in Secondary Schools"

February 2001

HMI 242

Tel: 07002 637833

# Factors affecting behaviour

poor basic skills limited aspirations

family difficulties poor relationships

peer pressure no external control

poor social skills racism

learning difficulties - "bravado"

finding listening difficult

low attainment poor oral expression

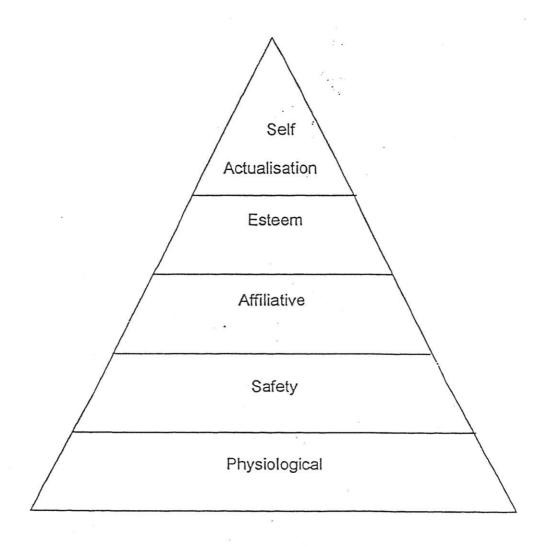
ego-centric - position in group

lack of consistency - forget things

## **Manifestations**

chatting talking shouting lack of kit and equipment fidgeting and fiddling interferring with equipment cannot work independently cannot work collaboratively

# Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs.



Self actualisation- Independence of thought, satisfaction of

curiosity.

Esteem-

Mastery, experience, confidence in own ability.

Affiliative-

Love and acceptance from adults and peers.

Safety-

Freedom from anxiety, pain and threat.

Physiological-

Food, water, warmth, sleep.

#### "Freedom within a Structure"

Problems normally arise when students test the boundaries of acceptable behaviour

- \* Analyse the problem
- \* Avoid confrontation
- \* Listen
- \* Establish the facts
- \* Judge only when certain
- \* Apply consequences according to 4 rules

Real

Related

Respectful

Reasonable

# Types of Disruptive Behaviour

Social interactions

Conflict with fellow students

Planned tricks on adults

Out of context trouble

Conflict with adults

Odd behaviour by the student

## **Response Styles**

Non assertive

"Please try not to ..."

Inconsistent

Leads to confusion

Hostile

Deviance Provocative

Demanding

Threatening

Assertive

Clear

Firm

Communicates expectations

Reinforces words with actions

# Good teaching

clarity & consistency - rules & routines clear explanations & expectations carfeul use of language & voice varity of activity and use of time brief recap. at beginning of lesson lesson planning content and methods teach with enthusiasm use of room marking policy do not tolerate low standards appropriate praise & rewards follow up after reprimands

# Adult Behaviour Increasing Student Anxiety

- \* Voice Pitch, Volume
- \* Gesture Pointing, gesticulating
- \* Body posture leaning forward
  - hunched shoulders
  - extended neck
- \* Proximity
- \* Facial expression
- \* Body tension

## **Keeping Cool**

You need to take the initiative. Students won't!

Make rules clear

Take students to one side

Give alternatives

Remain calm

Speak assertively, not aggressively

Explain how you feel

Follow up later

#### Around the School

Informal contacts contribute to standards of behaviour

Help to control behaviour by taking the initiative

- \* Talk to students in informal situations
- \* Greet students, especially those with whom you have difficulties
- Set high standards in all dealings with students
- \* Take any opportunity to rebuild relationship soon after using control tactics

# Student Indicators of Increased Anxiety

- \* Pitch and speed of speech
- \* Excessive laughter
- \* Volume of noise listen for changes
- Speed of movement
- \* Checking adults' whereabouts

# CASE STUDY Wayne

Wayne needs almost continued reassurance/feedback from the nearest adult.

Needs to be noticed. Can become very frustrated and lash out at nearest boy. Other boys wind him up so that they can enjoy the spectacle of him blowing his top.

Large boy aged 12.

Gets preoccupied with small issues.

Likes listening to stories, will suck his thumb and listen carefully.

Low self-esteem.

Reading better than spelling but below average in both.

Finds it difficult to cope in unfamiliar situations.

Wayne finds it difficult to manage his own behaviour and doesn't always realise when he'd done the wrong thing.

Constantly fiddles with his own and other peoples possessions.

Takes a long time to settle at the beginning of each session.

Rarely has the right equipment for the lesson.

Works better with some adults than others.

Poor social skills - doesn't interpret situations correctly.

## 1SA MSET

# Confidentiality

- \* Treat information given as confidential
- \* Do not talk about pupils in front of others
- \* Be a good listener
- \* Summarise facts as a check
- \* Don't collude / make promises
- \* Inform appropriate person: having told the pupil
- \* Responsibilty for action is the teacher's

### What If ....

### Discuss what you would do, If...

A student said, "You can't do that, you're not a teacher."

Two lads are fighting in the corridor, surrounded by a crowd of others.

You see someone spraying / writing graffiti on a school wall.

A student says, "You haven't heard the last of this." or "I'll get you for that."

A girl tells her mother that you assaulted with her.

A lad punches you on the arm.

### **Physical Contact**

### Legal considerations:

Duty to safeguard welfare of all pupils

Child's welfare is paramount

Corporal punishment is prohibited

Action taken to avoid immediate danger of personal injury or damage to property does not constitute corporal punishment (Education Act 1996)

Action should be the Minimum Level for the Shortest Possible Time

### Types of contact

- · Caring, Supportive, Therapeutic
- Prompting, Guiding Controlling
- Planned and managed contacts
- Contact initiated by pupils

Member of staff may use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances to prevent the pupil from:

- Committing an offence
- Injuring themselves or others
- Causing damage to property
- Prejudicing maintenance of good order and discipline

### Comment on Your School

Does your school have:

- 1. A Behaviour Management policy?
- 2. An appropriate Reward / Incentives system?
- 3. An appropriate system of Sanctions?
- 4. A Physical Contact / Restraint policy?
- 5. An Incident Book / Procedure?
- 6. A Grievance procedure for students?

### INTERVENTION

### Seating

Fitness for purpose - suited to conditions and objectives

### Keep occupied

Give responsible tasks

### Avoid argument

- \* Restate rules
- \* Partial agreement
  "I know you didn't drop the paper on the floor,
  but it helps me. Thanks"

### INTERVENTION

### Cool-off Time

- \* for student and LSA
- \* gives breathing space and thinking time

### Invalidation

- \* by use of humour
- \* by tactical ignoring
- \* by redirection send student to another teacher to collect something or take a note
- \* by isolation / separation
- \* overlapping notice a miscreant whilst working with another
- bypassing walk towards a student but go to another
- \* Note-padding

### **INTERVENTIONS**

\* Pre-empt & handle-help

"Sue, I know you find writing difficult, and I know you'll want to screw it up, but if you can get started, then I'll come and help you. OK? Thanks" Smile

### \* Allow take-up time

"John, come over here please"
Turn away, reduce eye contact, do
somethingelse, use sideways scanning

- \* Don't jump in too quickly
- \* Address the issue later
- \* Expect that it will happen
- \* Note-padding

### Levels of Response

### LOW LEVEL

Tactical Ignoring - making student aware you've seen

Non-Verbal Messages

- use of eye, gestures, proximity

Simple Directions

- John, get on with your work please

Restating Rules

- John, we have a rule about chewing

Casaul Questions

- Can I see what you're doing?

Deflection

- It may be a silly rule, but it is a rule

Assertive Statements

- I find that language offensive

Giving Simple Choices

- Do it now or at break time

Immediate Follow-up

- Still not working? See me later

Exit Procedures

- Organised & Planned - School Policy

Logical Consequences - Real Related Reasonable Respectful

### HIGH LEVEL

### Social Inclusion: Pupil Support

### **Targets**

- To reduce permanent exclusions by one third by 2002
- To reduce unauthorised absences by one third by 2002

# SOCIAL INCLUSION: PUPIL SUPPORT. [CIRCULAR No 10/99]

July 1999, DfEE issues guidance on social inclusion and pupil support. This covers:

- pupil behaviour and discipline;
- reducing the risk of disaffection;
- school attendance and registration;
- detention;
- proper use of exclusion; and
- reintegration of excluded pupils

### **Options**

mentors

additional staff

more LSAs

Yr 7 induction

in-school units external agencies

off-site units (PRU) FE courses

before / after school / lunchtime clubs

adapt KS3 curriculum - disapply subjects

adapt KS4 curriculum - WRL

work experience "catch-up" classes

teach students to manage own behaviour

use of PSPs

teach study skills

### Revised Guidance on Exclusion

(DfES/0018/2001 Jan 2002)

- 6.3 permanent exclusion may be appropriate for:
  - \* threatened violence against pupil or staff
  - \* sexual misconduct
  - \* supplying an illegal drug
  - \* persistent use of an illegal drug
  - \* carrying an offensive weapon
- 6.7 From September 2002
  all pupils excluded for more than 15
  consecutive days must receive full-time and appropriate education
- 6.9 a head teacher may exclude a pupil for behaviour outside school
- 6.10 a pupil may be excluded from the school premises during the lunchtime
- 6.11 schools should avoid excluding pupils with statements

# S. I.(P. S. P.s)

### Stages

Information gathering views/opinions

hard data/evidence observation

Analysis

priorities/realistic

goals

Planning

Solution focussed not problem focussed

Implementation

existing systems new systems monitoring and reviewing

Evaluation

continual mid point review end of plan exit strategy

# PASTORAL SUPPORT PLAN SHEET

Name:

Date:

	term careers guidance action plan	3.To produce a long	less than 5 per week	improved from 2 absences per day to	2.Lesson attendance		classroom.	1. Use acceptable		Targets (what?)
	Experience. On Track programme.	1:1 interview Work		to be signed at end of lessons.	Attendance report card		Reminders.Record sheet.	1:1 discussion.	Support	Strategies and
e e	W/Exp begun	A 2		lessons in a week.		447	recorded incidents per	Less than 3/2)	Success Criteria	Cupped and a
	Careers adviser and W/Exp coordinator		8	HOY at end of week and parents nightly.			Class/subject teacher	Clanter	Monitored by and when	
	Specific teaching input related to career path identified.		following success.	Supervised Internet session on Monday	nome.	achievement letter	Senior staff praise.  Cumulative		Rewards/Sanctions	

### **TRUANCY**

- \* Unauthorised absences
- \* 50,000 students out of school daily
- \* Track overall absences
- \* Holidays in term time
- \* SWEEPS in high streets / malls, up to 80% were with an adult (av. 50%)
- \* Students not in school 3-4 times more likely to commit crime
- \* LEAs' Parenting Orders
- \* Court appearances. Fines up to £2,500 & Jail sentences
- \* Withdrawal of Child Benefit?

### Find the Fuzzy

A **fuzzy** is an unclear description of a behaviour, open to several interpretations. A **Performance** is a clear statement of a behaviour.

Write a performance for the behaviours you think are fuzzy.

- 1. J is always noisy in class
- 2. P Kicks others at break time
- 3. T is often out of his seat
- 4. B argues with teachers
- 5. D doesn't bring the right equipment
- 6. K won't put pen to paper
- 7. C is always calling out in class
- 8. Y uses inappropriate language
- 9. H is very attention seeking
- 10. R doesn't concentrate

### TIME SAMPLING CHART

Name of pu	<u>liq</u> ı		••••••					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •		
Behaviour t	o be	obser	<u>ved</u>	••••••	•••••	•••••			••••••		
	•••••	•••••	•••••	••••••			••••••		••••••	••••	
Observation	sch	edule				••••••	•••••				
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Date and period of observation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
										, .	
									~		
									×	B)	

### Friendship Patterns

Ask the students to write the names of three of their friends in order.

- 1. Make a list
- 2. Take the student with the most friends
- 3. Draw a chart showing his/her three friends, using arrowed lines
- 4. Continue to show each student's friends
- 5. From the Sociomatrix (Sociogram) show the: reciprocated friendships cliques isolated students
- 6. Discuss the implications

### Friendship Patterns

Alex -D -H -J

Bill -C -F -L

Carl -B -F -H

Dick -A -H -J

Fred -H -L -K

Greg -C -F -B

Hal -A -J -D

Jack -H -K -A

Kev -L -H -J

Les -H -B -K

A 3

B 3

C 2

D 2

F 3

G 0

H 7

J 4

K 3

L 3

### **Analysing Student Behaviour**

- A ANTECEDENTS
- B BEHAVIOUR
- C CONSEQUENCES

Understanding: The 4 Cs

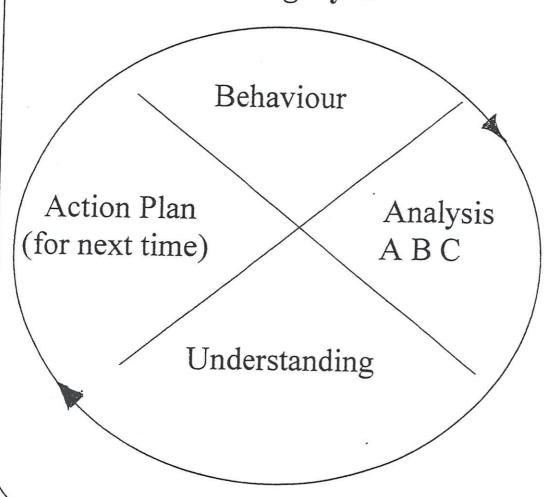
Consequences

Calming thoughts

Control

Confidence

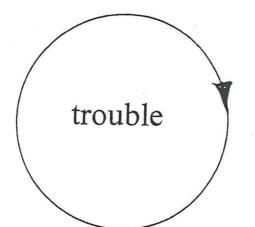
### **KOLB's Learning Cycle**



### LOSS

Listen
Organise
Settle
Start

### The Viscious Circle



talking not listening can't do it talking

### GOALS / TARGETS

Specific
Measurable
Achievable
Realistic / Relevant
Timed

Needs
Aims
Objectives
Methods
Implementation
Evaluation

### Activity

In your groups, discuss some of the problems which you face and how they might be tackled.

Feed back to the whole group, some of the problems and their possible solutions.

### And Finally ...

Be positive and stress the "good"

Catch it early

Deal with the correct (first) person

Be assertive not angry

Don't be sarcastic or patronising

Don't threaten what you can't implement

Remember the power of the eye

Don't compare students

### "Supporting Children with

### Behavioural Problems"

(A guide for assistants in schools)

Glenys Fox

Pub. David Fulton

### Quotations

"An expert is an ordinary man away from home" (Charles Handy)

"To every complex question, there is a simple answer, and it is wrong"

(H L Menken)

"The bad do bad things better than the good do good"

"Don't raise your voice, improve your argument" (Desmond Tutu)

"People who talk, don't know.
People who know, don't talk"

(Old Chinese saying)

### Quotations

"If you are not confused, you are ill-informed"

Merridale

"Conflict is a great diverter of energy" Charles Handy

"Each of us rises to the level of our own incompetence"

Laurence Peter

"Help people reach their full potential: Catch them doing something good" Blanchard & Johnson

"Everyone is a potential winner:
Some people are disguised as losers:
Don't let their appearance fool you"
Blanchard & Johnson

### SEMMSE7

## Cornwall College National Training Website

# Log on to WWW.CCNT.CO.UK

- Click on TEACHING ASSISTANTS
- \* Click on MESSAGE from HOWARD BRAYTON
- \* Read the LETTER
- \* Click on MESSAGE BOARD
- \* Leave a COMMENT or QUESTION
- \* Raise any OTHER ISSUES

'THE SWAMP'
Forward Action Planning

Tomorrow  Next Week	Myself	Team	School	LEA
Tomorrow				
Next Week				
Next Term				
Next Year				
Sometime		-		
Never				
-				