

# RED ROSE SCHOOL

## BEHAVIOUR POLICY

Updated: October 2017

Section 6

2

### Relevant Guidance:

**Behaviour and discipline in schools Advice for headteachers and school staff; January 2016**

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/488034/Behaviour\\_and\\_Discipline\\_in\\_Schools\\_-\\_A\\_guide\\_for\\_headteachers\\_and\\_School\\_Staff.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/488034/Behaviour_and_Discipline_in_Schools_-_A_guide_for_headteachers_and_School_Staff.pdf)

### Key points

- Teachers have power to discipline pupils for misbehaviour which occurs in school and, in some circumstances, outside of school.
- The power to discipline also applies to all paid staff (unless the headteacher says otherwise) with responsibility for pupils, such as teaching assistants.
- Headteachers and proprietors must ensure they have a strong behaviour policy to support staff in managing behaviour, including the use of rewards and sanctions.
- They must ensure that arrangements are made to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils.

### Discipline in schools – teachers’ powers

#### Key Points

- Teachers have statutory authority to discipline pupils whose behaviour is unacceptable, who break the school rules or who fail to follow a reasonable instruction (Section 90 and 91 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006).
- The power also applies to all paid staff (unless the headteacher says otherwise) with responsibility for pupils, such as teaching assistants.
- Teachers can discipline pupils at any time the pupil is in school or elsewhere under the charge of a teacher, including on school visits. Teachers can also discipline pupils in certain circumstances when a pupil’s misbehaviour occurs outside of school.
- Teachers have a power to impose detention outside school hours.
- Teachers can confiscate pupils’ property.

### Punishing poor behaviour

#### What the law allows:

Teachers can discipline pupils whose conduct falls below the standard which could reasonably be expected of them. This means that if a pupil misbehaves, breaks a

school rule or fails to follow a reasonable instruction the teacher can impose a punishment on that pupil.

To be lawful, the punishment (including detentions) must satisfy the following three conditions:

- The decision to punish a pupil must be made by a paid member of school staff or a member of staff authorised by the headteacher;
- The decision to punish the pupil and the punishment itself must be made on the school premises or while the pupil is under the charge of the member of staff; and
- It must not breach any other legislation (for example in respect of disability, special educational needs, race and other equalities and human rights) and it must be reasonable in all the circumstances.

A punishment must be proportionate. In determining whether a punishment is reasonable, section 91 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 says the penalty must be reasonable in all the circumstances and that account must be taken of the pupil's age, any special educational needs or disability they may have, and any religious requirements affecting them.

The headteacher may limit the power to apply particular punishments to certain staff and/or extend the power to discipline to adult volunteers, for example to parents who have volunteered to help on a school trip.

Corporal punishment is illegal in all circumstances.

Schools should consider whether the behaviour under review gives cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm. Where this may be the case, school staff should follow the schools' safeguarding policy. They should also consider whether continuing disruptive behaviour might be the result of unmet educational or other needs. At this point, the school should consider whether a multiagency assessment is necessary.

## **Pupils' conduct outside the school gates - teachers' powers**

### **What the law allows:**

Teachers have the power to discipline pupils for misbehaving outside of the school premises "to such an extent as is reasonable

### **Detention**

#### **What the law allows:**

- Teachers have a power to issue detention to pupils (aged under 18).
- Schools must make clear to pupils and parents that they use detention (including detention outside of school hours) as a sanction. The times outside normal school hours when detention can be given (the 'permitted day of detention') include:

- any school day where the pupil does not have permission to be absent;
- weekends - except the weekend preceding or following the half term break; and
- non-teaching days - usually referred to as 'training days', 'INSET days' or 'non-contact days'.

The headteacher can decide which members of staff can put pupils in detention. For example, they can limit the power to heads of year or heads of department only or they can decide that all members of staff, including support staff, can impose detentions.

### **Power to use reasonable force**

Members of staff have the power to use reasonable force to prevent pupils committing an offence, injuring themselves or others, or damaging property, and to maintain good order and discipline in the classroom.

Head teachers and authorised school staff may also use such force as is reasonable given the circumstances when conducting a search without consent for knives or weapons, alcohol, illegal drugs, stolen items, tobacco and cigarette papers, fireworks, pornographic images or articles that have been or could be used to commit an offence or cause harm.

Schools can also identify additional items in their school rules which may be searched for without consent. Force **cannot** be used to search for these items. (See Chapter 2d)

### **Seclusion / isolation rooms**

Schools can adopt a policy which allows disruptive pupils to be placed in isolation away from other pupils for a limited period. If a school uses isolation rooms as a disciplinary penalty this should be made clear in their behaviour policy. As with other disciplinary penalties, schools must act reasonably in all the circumstances when using such rooms. Any separate room should only be used when it is in the best interests of the child, and other pupils. Any use of isolation that prevents a child from leaving a room of their own free will should only be considered in exceptional circumstances. The school must also ensure the health and safety of pupils and any requirements in relation to safeguarding and pupil welfare.

It is for individual schools to decide how long a pupil should be kept in seclusion or isolation, and for the staff member in charge to determine what pupils may and may not do during the time they are there. Schools should ensure that pupils are kept in seclusion or isolation no longer than is necessary and that their time spent there is used as constructively as possible. Schools should also allow pupils time to eat or use the toilet.

# SCHOOL BEHAVIOUR POLICY

## INTRODUCTION

This policy puts into effect the Statement of Principles for promoting good behaviour. In addition to the Ethos & Standards policy, the policy should be read in conjunction with the associated Behaviour policies:

- Chapter 2a: Discipline & Exclusions
- Chapter 2b: Anti-bullying
- Chapter 2c: Planning for Positive Behaviour
- Chapter 2d: Use of Force.

## AIM

The aim of this policy is to create a climate in which excellent teaching and learning can take place, where there is mutual respect and where achievement is valued, encouraged and rewarded. We believe that high-quality teaching promotes effective learning and encourages good behaviour. We expect our pupils to take responsibility for their actions and accept the consequences of their behaviour choices.

## PRINCIPLES

Everyone should:

- ✓ Treat all others fairly and with respect and act in a safe and responsible manner
- ✓ Listen to the views and opinions of others
- ✓ Take care of the school's and each other's property

## ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### Headteacher

The Head Teacher's role is to put into effect the Statement of Principles for promoting good behaviour and to determine the detail of the standard of behaviour acceptable to the school.

The Headteacher will:

- ✓ Promote self-discipline and proper regard for authority among pupils
- ✓ Encourage good behaviour and respect for others and strive to prevent all forms of bullying
- ✓ Ensure that this policy is implemented by staff and students
- ✓ Ensure that the guidance relating to fixed-term and permanent exclusion is adhered to and that parents and the local authority are informed of exclusions accordingly.

### Staff

Staff should:

- ✓ Act as role models of good behaviour
- ✓ Reward good behaviour and achievement
- ✓ Intervene promptly in any situation where behaviour is inappropriate or dangerous
- ✓ Apply behaviour management strategies and sanctions consistently and fairly
- ✓ Ensure that the work they prepare for students is appropriate, stimulating.

The school will set high standards and will encourage good habits of work and behaviour from the moment a child enters the school. All staff are expected to promote self-discipline amongst students and to deal appropriately with any unacceptable behaviour. Training in behaviour management will be provided from time to time. It is understood that there will be variations to a degree in staff acceptance and tolerance of a student's behaviour in class depending on the nature of the class and content of the lesson, but behaviour which does not allow constructive teaching and learning is totally unacceptable and all staff must ensure that such behaviour is not tolerated.

## **Students**

Students should:

- ✓ Behave well at all times and live up to the expectations of the school
- ✓ Act in a safe and responsible manner
- ✓ Allow teaching and learning to proceed without disruption or interference
- ✓ Report dangerous situations immediately to a member of staff
- ✓ Co-operate with all members of the school

## **Parents**

Parents:

- ✓ Parents will be involved in discipline cases as appropriate.
- ✓ Parents are expected to support good behaviour and positive habits in their children through the Home-School Agreement and at parent meetings.

## **REWARDS AND SANCTIONS**

See School Discipline & Exclusions Policy

Appropriate rewards and sanctions will be used.

When necessary, appropriate disciplinary sanctions that are reasonable and proportionate will be used. The purpose of these will be to show appropriate disapproval, to impress upon the student that what has been done is wrong, to deter him/her from repeating that behaviour and to show other students that such behaviour is unacceptable and to deter them:

- ✓ removal from a group, class or particular lesson or activity
- ✓ withdrawal of break or lunchtime privileges
- ✓ withholding participation in educational visits, sports events or other activities which are not essential to the curriculum
- ✓ internal suspension
- ✓ exclusion.

The Education and Inspections Act 2006 gives teachers and other staff in charge of students the right to deal with students' misbehaviour and to impose sanctions. This power extends to students outside of school, for example on a school trip at home or abroad, where poor behaviour may result in the student being sent home at the parents' expense. Poor behaviour by students on the way to or from school or in the community in general, if directed at school staff, will be dealt with by the school if deemed appropriate.

Exclusions advice is explained under the Discipline & Exclusions Policy

## **EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES**

All rewards and sanctions must be applied fairly and consistently and in accordance with the school's equal opportunities policy.

## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The Head Teacher will publicise the policy once per year to pupils, parents and staff and it is available on the school website. The policy will be reviewed every 2 years.