

Behaviour and Discipline Policy

Aims and expectations

It is a primary aim of our school that every member of the school community feels valued and respected, and that each person is treated fairly and well. We are a caring community, whose values are built on mutual trust and respect for all. The school's behaviour policy is therefore designed to support the way in which all members of the school can live and work together in a supportive way. It aims to promote an environment where everyone feels happy, safe and secure.

The school has rules, but our behaviour policy is not primarily concerned with rule enforcement. It is a means of promoting good relationships, so that people can work together with the common purpose of helping everyone to learn. This policy supports the school community in aiming to allow everyone to work together in an effective and considerate way.

The school expects every member of the school community to behave in a considerate way towards others. We treat all children fairly and apply this behaviour policy in a consistent way.

This policy aims to help children grow in a safe and secure environment, and to become positive, responsible and increasingly independent members of the school community.

The school rewards good behaviour, as it believes that this will develop an ethos of kindness and cooperation. This policy is designed to promote good behaviour, rather than merely deter anti-social behaviour.

Rewards and punishments

The discipline policy is set out in three parts -

1. Rules
2. Rewards
3. Sanctions

Rules

There are four rules for the pupils to remember.

1. Follow instructions first time
2. Listen when other people are speaking.
3. Keep hands, feet and objects to yourself.
4. Speak positively (nicely in the infants) to and about others.

Over and above we have classroom and yard routines, which if not followed fall into category number 1.

Rewards

The children in each class gain points in the form of Class Dojos for following these rules. Class teacher's record this using the interactive Class Dojo chart. The aim is that children collect these and exchange them for rewards. If a child does not break the rules they will get at least one point each day. Each class will have, formulated its own reward list.

Here are some examples.

Choose a story to read to the class	10 points
Sit on a special chair in assembly	20 points
Bring in a computer game	30 points
Listen to a C.D. of own choice	40 points
Be Mrs Connell's helper for a day	50 points
Answer the school telephone for the day	100 points
Dress up and help as a teacher for the day	150 points
A trip to somewhere special	200 points

Children are allowed to trade in points or carry on saving for something bigger, along the lines of a shop reward card.

Teachers also reward good work and behaviour with stickers and certificates for good work. Letters are sent home congratulating children on their effort and behaviour.

Sanctions

Sanctions need to be in place for when children choose not to behave. They are staged in severity and will only have a life of one day. **New Day A New Start.** The following is the procedure used by teachers as sanctions.

1. The first time a child breaks a rule they will be reminded of it as a warning.
2. If a child ignores this and breaks a rule again their name will be recorded.
3. If they continue they will lose their incentive point.
4. They then have 10 minutes time out, away from their peers in another area of the classroom.
5. The next step is to move to them to another class.
6. If the bad behaviour continues a letter is sent home, from the class teacher to their parents.
7. The final step is to be sent to the Headteacher who will ask the parents to come in to discuss their child's behaviour.

The Foundation Phase have a simplified system. Pupils' behaviour is recorded on interactive displays e.g traffic lights.

- 2.3** The school employs a number of sanctions to enforce the school rules, and to ensure a safe and positive learning environment. We employ each sanction appropriately to each individual situation.
- We expect children to listen carefully to instructions in lessons. If they do not do so, we ask them either to move to a place nearer the teacher, or to sit on their own.
 - We expect children to try their best in all activities. If they do not do so, we may ask them to redo a task.
 - If a child is disruptive in class, the teacher reprimands him or her. If a child misbehaves repeatedly, we isolate the child from the rest of the class until s/he calms down, and is able to work sensibly again with others.
 - The safety of the children is paramount in all situations. If a child's behaviour endangers the safety of others, the class teacher stops the activity and prevents the child from taking part for the rest of that session.
 - If a child threatens, hurts or bullies another child, the class teacher records the incident and the child is punished. If a child repeatedly acts in a way that disrupts or upsets others, the school contacts the child's parents and seeks an appointment in order to discuss the situation, with a view to improving the behaviour of the child.

- 2.4** The class teacher discusses the school rules with each class. In addition to the school rules, each class also has its own classroom code, which is agreed by the children and displayed on the wall of the classroom. In this way, every child in the school knows the standard of behaviour that we expect in our school. If there are incidents of anti-social behaviour, the class teacher discusses these with the whole class during circle time.
- 2.5.1** All pupils also have a point for playtime and lunchtime. The teachers on duty and Midday Supervisors record additional points gained for good behaviour or points lost for breaking one of the school rules in a book. This is fed back to the pupils teachers who keep a record in class. At the end of the week there are rewards..
- 2.6** The school does not tolerate bullying of any kind. If we discover that an act of bullying or intimidation has taken place, we act immediately to stop any further occurrences of such behaviour. While it is very difficult to eradicate bullying, we do everything in our power to ensure that all children attend school free from fear.
- 2.7** All members of staff are aware of the regulations regarding the use of force by teachers, as set out in DfES Circular 10/98, relating to section 550A of the Education Act 1996: *The Use of Force to Control or Restrain Pupils*. Teachers in our school do not hit, push or slap children. Staff only intervene physically to restrain children or to prevent injury to a child, or if a child is in danger of hurting him/herself. The actions that we take are in line with government guidelines on the restraint of children.

3 The role of the class teacher

- 3.1** It is the responsibility of class teachers to ensure that the school rules are enforced in their classes, and that their classes behave in a responsible manner during lesson time.
- 3.2** The class teachers in our school have high expectations of the children with regard to behaviour, and they strive to ensure that all children work to the best of their ability.
- 3.3** The class teacher treats each child fairly, enforcing the classroom code consistently. The teachers treat all children in their classes with respect and understanding.
- 3.4** If a child misbehaves repeatedly in class, the class teacher keeps a record of all such incidents. In the first instance, the class teacher deals with incidents him/herself in the normal manner. However, if misbehaviour continues, the class teacher seeks help and advice from the Headteacher.
- 3.5** The class teacher liaises with external agencies, as necessary, to support and guide the progress of each child. The class teacher may, for example, discuss the needs of a child with the education social worker or LEA behaviour support service.
- 3.6** The class teacher reports to parents about the progress of each child in their class, in line with the whole-school policy. The class teacher may also contact a parent if there are concerns about the behaviour or welfare of a child.

4 The role of the Headteacher

- 4.1** It is the responsibility of the Headteacher, under the School Standards and Framework Act 1998, to implement the school behaviour policy consistently throughout the school, and to report to governors, when requested, on the effectiveness of the policy. It is also the responsibility of the Headteacher to ensure the health, safety and welfare of all children in the school.

- 4.2** The Headteacher supports the staff by implementing the policy, by setting the standards of behaviour, and by supporting staff in their implementation of the policy.
- 4.3** The Headteacher keeps records of all reported serious incidents of misbehaviour.
- 4.4** The Headteacher has the responsibility for giving fixed-term suspensions to individual children for serious acts of misbehaviour. For repeated or very serious acts of anti-social behaviour, the Headteacher may permanently exclude a child. These actions are taken only after the school governors have been notified.

5 The role of parents

- 5.1** The school collaborates actively with parents, so that children receive consistent messages about how to behave at home and at school.
- 5.2** We explain the school rules in the school prospectus, and we expect parents to read them and support them.
- 5.3** We expect parents to support their child's learning, and to cooperate with the school, as set out in the home-school agreement. We try to build a supportive dialogue between the home and the school, and we inform parents immediately if we have concerns about their child's welfare or behaviour.
- 5.4** If the school has to use reasonable sanctions to punish a child, we expect parents to support the actions of the school. If parents have any concerns about the way that their child has been treated, they should initially contact the class teacher. If the concern remains, they should contact the school governors.
If these discussions cannot resolve the problem, a formal grievance or appeal process can be implemented.

6 The role of governors

- 6.1** The governing body has the responsibility of setting down these general guidelines on standards of discipline and behaviour, and of reviewing their effectiveness. The governors support the Headteacher in adhering to these guidelines.
- 6.2** The Headteacher has the day-to-day authority to implement the school's policy on behaviour and discipline, but governors may give advice to the Headteacher about particular disciplinary issues. The Headteacher must take this into account when making decisions about matters of behaviour.

7 Fixed-term and permanent exclusions

- 7.1** We do not wish to exclude any child from school, but sometimes this may be necessary. The school has therefore adopted the standard national list of reasons for exclusion, and the standard guidance, *Improving Behaviour and Attendance: Guidance on Exclusion from School and Child Referral Units* (DfES, January 2003). We refer to this guidance in any decision to exclude a child from school. The relevant Internet address is:
www.teachernet.gov.uk/management/workingwithothers/safeschools/exclusions
- 7.2** Only the Headteacher (or the acting Headteacher) has the power to exclude a child from school. The Headteacher may exclude a child for one or more fixed periods, for up to 45 days in any one school year. In extreme and exceptional circumstances the Headteacher may exclude a child permanently. It is also possible for the Headteacher to convert fixed-term exclusion into a permanent exclusion, if the circumstances warrant this.

- 7.3** If the Headteacher excludes a child, s/he informs the parents immediately, giving reasons for the exclusion. At the same time, the Headteacher makes it clear to the parents that they can, if they wish, appeal against the decision to the governing body. The school informs the parents how to make any such appeal.
- 7.4** The Headteacher informs the LEA and the governing body about any permanent exclusion, and about any fixed-term exclusions beyond five days in any one term.
- 7.5** The governing body itself cannot either exclude a child or extend the exclusion period made by the Headteacher.
- 7.6** The governing body has a discipline committee which is made up of between three and five members. This committee considers any exclusion appeals on behalf of the governors.
- 7.7** When an appeals panel meets to consider exclusion, they consider the circumstances in which the child was excluded, consider any representation by parents and the LEA, and consider whether the child should be reinstated.
- 7.8** If the governors' appeals panel decides that a child should be reinstated, the Headteacher must comply with this ruling.

8 Drug- and alcohol-related incidents

- 8.1** It is the policy of this school that no child should bring any drug, legal or illegal, to school. If a child will need medication during the school day the parent or guardian should notify the school and ask permission for the medication to be brought. This should be taken directly to the school office for safekeeping. Any medication needed by a child while in school must be taken under the supervision of a teacher or other adult worker.
- 8.2** The school will take very seriously misuse of any substances such as glue, other solvents, or alcohol. The parents or guardians of any child involved will always be notified. Any child who deliberately brings substances into school for the purpose of misuse will be punished by fixed-term exclusion. If the offence is repeated, the child will be permanently excluded, and the police and Social Services will be informed.
- 8.3** If any child is found to be suffering from the effects of alcohol or other substances, arrangements will be made for that child to be taken home.
- 8.4** It is forbidden for anyone, adult or child, to bring onto the school premises illegal drugs. Any child who is found to have brought to school any type of illegal substance will be punished by a temporary exclusion. The child will not be readmitted to the school until a parent or guardian of the child has visited the school and discussed the seriousness of the incident with the Headteacher.
- 8.5** If the offence is repeated the child will be permanently excluded.
- 8.6** If a child is found to have deliberately brought illegal substances into school, and is found to be distributing these to other pupils for money, the child will be permanently excluded from the school. The police and Social Services will also be informed.

9 Monitoring and review

- 9.1** The Headteacher monitors the effectiveness of this policy on a regular basis. S/he also reports to the governing body on the effectiveness of the policy and, if necessary, makes recommendations for further improvements.

9.2 The school keeps a variety of records concerning incidents of misbehaviour. The class teacher records minor classroom incidents. The Headteacher records those incidents where a child is sent to him/her on account of bad behaviour.

We also keep a record of any incidents that occur at break or lunchtimes: lunchtime supervisors give written details of any incident in the incidents book that we keep in the staff room.

9.3 The Headteacher keeps a record of any child who is suspended for a fixed-term, or who is permanently excluded.

9.4 It is the responsibility of the governing body to monitor the rate of suspensions and exclusions, and to ensure that the school policy is administered fairly and consistently. The governing body will pay particular attention to matters of racial equality; it will seek to ensure that the school abides by the non-statutory guidance *The Duty to Promote Race Equality: A Guide For Schools*, and that no child is treated unfairly because of race or ethnic background.

9.5 The governing body reviews this policy every two years. The governors may, however, review the policy earlier than this if the government introduces new regulations, or if the governing body receives recommendations on how the policy might be improved.

Signed by chair of governors

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