



## **STAFF CODE OF CONDUCT**

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This policy applies to all Staff and volunteers in the school regardless of their position, role or responsibility. It sets out clear guidance on the standards of behaviour expected from all Staff (as defined below) at the school.

References to “**Staff**” throughout this policy relate to all of the following groups:

- all members of staff including teaching and support staff;
- governors;
- volunteers;
- casual workers;
- temporary and supply staff, either from agencies or engaged directly; and
- student placements, including those undertaking initial teacher training and apprentices.

### **Code of Conduct: Promoting Safe Practice**

Procedures for promoting safe practice in this section are indivisible from and expected to operate in conjunction with other school policies including:

- Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Policy for Staff
- Keeping Children safe in Education Part 1 and Annex
- Behaviour / Discipline Policies
- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Policies relating to Physical Intervention
- Disciplinary Procedure
- ICT Acceptable Use Agreement - Staff
- Communications including Social Media Policy
- Administration of Medicines Protocol
- Other codes of conduct where relevant

These Procedures incorporate guidance produced by the DfE in the document *Guidance for Safer Working Practice for Adults who work with Children and Young People in Education Settings 2015*. Schools are recommended to refer to this guidance for more detailed advice on a range of issues including:

- Infatuations
- One to One Situations
- Transporting Pupils
- Educational Visits and After School Activities

Early Years staff are required to read all the Early Years Policies

### **Actively Promoting Fundamental British Values**

In common with all schools, we are required to ‘actively promote the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and respect and tolerance for others, including those with different faiths and beliefs. These values are entirely in keeping with the ethos at our school and therefore is inherent in everything that we do. It is always important to bear these in mind and

to ensure that they infuse every aspect of our school life, in the classroom, in extra-curricular activities, etc.

### **Basic Principles**

Alton School expects all staff and volunteers to:

- Treat pupils with respect, dignity, sensitivity and fairness
- Value and respect all pupils as individuals
- Demonstrate that they are willing to listen to pupils' views and opinions
- Provide suitable opportunities for pupils to be involved in decision making processes
- Provide positive encouragement and praise to all pupils
- Provide an example of good conduct for pupils
- Ensure that relationships with pupils remain on a professional footing
- Avoid behaviour that could lead a reasonable observer to question their conduct, intentions or suitability to care for children
- If they have concerns about other members of staff or volunteers or the management of safeguarding in the school, to report these to the Designated Safeguarding Lead, or (should this reporting route be inappropriate) to the Chair of Governors
- Consider whether their relationships and associations both within and outside of the workplace (including online) may have implications for the safeguarding of children in the school, and be aware that they should raise these in order to help schools identify whether arrangements are necessary to support them and ensure children's safety
- Alert the school as appropriate to any changes to their own personal circumstances which may affect their suitability to work with children. This includes informing their line manager of any medical condition, disability or medication that may affect their ability to do their job, and of any charge or summons to appear in court in relation to a criminal offence (other than minor road traffic violations) Staff and others who work with children in the early years or directly manage the setting are expected to disclose any convictions, cautions, court orders, reprimands and warnings they have received which may affect their suitability to work with children (whether received before or during their employment at the setting).

### **Guidelines on Acceptable Behaviour of Staff and Volunteers.**

#### **In the way you speak:**

- Do not address a pupil by any name other than his/her first or preferred name
- Do not encourage or engage in inappropriate humour or chat or gestures (e.g. swearing, sexual connotation or innuendo)
- Do not allow pupils to use inappropriate language unchallenged. Positively challenge inappropriate chat e.g. racist/ sexist comments, swearing or sexual jokes
- Avoid excessive personal compliments about a pupil's appearance
- Avoid the use of sarcasm
- Do not dictate orders by shouting but request or provide direction to staff or pupils
- Do not enter into arguments or heated debates in front of pupils or parents

#### **In your conduct:**

- Be mindful of how you touch pupils – your actions could be misconstrued. Do not carry a child unless absolutely necessary and try not to handle a child below the shoulder unless there is a justifiable reason for doing so
- Be cautious when comforting a distressed pupil with physical contact – which should never be in private. Whenever a teacher touches a child, she/he should be aware that the action may be misconstrued or cause offence. Bear in mind the pupil's age and ethnicity, the nature

of the distress and her needs and the physical environment. Common sense dictates, however, there are some situations where appropriate physical contact is either necessary or reasonable action to take (see below). If a girl's reaction shows that she is uncomfortable with being touched, the teacher should adjust his/her behaviour accordingly

- If you need to talk to a pupil privately, make sure that this does not put you at risk, i.e. the room should afford privacy but still be in the view of others. If any physical contact occurs in a one-to-one situation, a prompt report should be made to the DSL
- Pre-arranged meetings with students away from the school premises are not permitted unless approval has obtained from their parent and the Headmaster or other senior colleague with delegated authority
- Male staff and volunteers should avoid entering girls' toilets, changing rooms or showers except in an absolute emergency and ideally accompanied by a female member of staff/volunteer. Situations where male staff have had to enter these particular areas should be openly discussed with the staff member's line manager as soon as practical and if necessary recorded
- Do not offer car journeys to pupils unless in an *emergency* and ideally with parental permission. Always inform your line manager and log details and reason for the journey ASAP. Staff must ensure they have appropriate insurance
- Do not arrange to socialise with pupils at events other than those relating to school events and with the permission of parents/guardians *and* Headmaster (e.g. end of term celebrations, at weekends or evenings)
- Do not make visits to pupils in their homes or receive pupils at your home unless in an *emergency*, sanctioned jointly by the Headmaster or other senior colleague with delegated authority and ideally with parental permission
- If, in exceptional circumstances, a home visit is considered to be necessary for any reason which is not an emergency:
  - a risk assessment must be conducted and documented in accordance with the Safer Recruitment Consortium's Guidance for Safer Working Practice, and approved in advance by the Headmaster, who must also conduct regular reviews of any repeat visit
  - make sure there is a suitable adult present in the home throughout the visit
  - keep records detailing times of arrival and departure, and work undertaken
  - ensure that any behaviour or situation that gives rise to a concern is reported and actioned
  - have a mobile telephone and an emergency contact
- Schools which sponsor overseas pupils travelling to the UK alone under the UKVI's tier 4 system are responsible for ensuring appropriate living arrangements are in place. So-called "homestay" arrangements are provided by local residents and are subject to private fostering regulations. Suggestions from members of staff to act as foster carers of a tier 4 sponsored pupil must be handled carefully and in view of the risks to the school, its staff and pupils. Staff must not be encouraged to carry out a homestay arrangement or given an indication that this is part of their role as a school employee. Any homestay provided by a member of staff is the responsibility of the member of staff to undertake and arrange, and the school must be satisfied it is appropriate in all the circumstances. The requirement to carry out a full risk assessment and conduct regular reviews applies to any homestay arrangement involving a member of staff. Annual safeguarding audits will include a review of any homestay arrangement involving a member of staff.
- Do not single out individual pupils for special gifts or favours or unnecessary individual attention
- Do not allow any allegations made by a pupil or third party to go unchallenged, unrecorded or not acted upon.

- Do not permit students to call you by your first name. Miss/Mr/Mrs X will always be the manner in which members of staff are named by students.

#### **In your use of electronic communications/IT:**

- Do not give pupils personal contact details (e.g. e-mail, telephone numbers or address), or take personal contact details from pupils except in an emergency, (in which case a member of SLT must always be informed)
- It should not be necessary for staff to have pupils' personal contact details on a routine basis. Where staff might require such details e.g. for the organisation of school activities such as school trips, it is essential that the school provides a contact number for the pupils and it is made clear that whenever personal contact numbers are taken from pupils, the lists are destroyed after the trip and are never stored in any device belonging to a member of staff
- Exercise caution in use of social media, and ensure you are working within the confines of the Social Media Policy, ICT Acceptable Use Agreement and any other guidance on the use of social media
- Do not engage with pupils using personal social media channels. For example, staff must not become Facebook friends with current pupils (or former pupils below the age of 18) on personal accounts, and must not follow them, or communicate with them, on Twitter, WhatsApp, Snapchat or Instagram

The guidelines above do not apply in relation to the behaviour of staff towards their own children or other close relatives if these children are Alton School pupils. Staff with children at the school are expected to use their common sense and careful judgement in determining appropriate boundaries whilst ensuring that safeguarding considerations do not adversely circumscribe their children's social interactions with peers. They should discuss matters with the Headmaster or DSL in advance if uncertain about any specific situation, and likewise inform the Headmaster immediately if something occurs which is problematic or could be misconstrued.

#### **Use of Mobile Phones and Cameras**

In order to prevent allegations of inappropriate activities, including against EYFS staff, staff must not store images of pupils (taken in a school capacity\*) on any personal device. Any images taken on personal devices must be transferred to school systems as soon as reasonably possible and the personal copy permanently removed. Staff must be careful to avoid taking any photos of pupils that could be construed as inappropriate, and any photos that may inadvertently be seen as inappropriate should be destroyed.

\* applies to staff with relatives who are Alton School pupils

#### **Misuse of Alcohol and Drugs**

All staff and volunteers are not permitted to misuse, or be under the influence of, alcohol or illegal drugs, on school premises or whilst in charge of pupils at any other venue in the UK or abroad. *Disciplinary Action may follow if these guidelines are not upheld.*

#### **Physical Contact between Staff and Pupils**

Safeguarding pupils requires both pupils and staff to be clear about safe and acceptable physical contact. However, it is just as important for all staff and volunteers to feel comfortable in contributing to providing a safe and caring environment for all pupils, especially for very young children. Staff and volunteers need to feel comfortable in responding to pupils' practical and emotional needs.

It is important to avoid making assumptions about whether or not a pupil wants physical contact, even with very young children, or to assume that one response fits all circumstances. Members of staff should use their professional judgement in specific situations, taking into account the pupil's needs at the time, their age, stage of development, gender, ethnicity and background.

If a member of staff believes that an incident could be misinterpreted, they should inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead immediately.

### **When is Physical Contact with Pupils Acceptable?**

The paramount consideration is the need of the child. Staff should use their professional judgement to comfort or reassure children while maintaining appropriate distance. Never do anything of a personal nature for children that they can do for themselves (e.g. help with toileting, putting on sun cream, drying after swimming or getting dressed).

There are times when it is appropriate for a member of staff/ volunteer to touch a pupil, for example:

- Young children in particular quite often need immediate physical comfort after a fall/ injury
- Helping very young children with personal care tasks (dressing/ drying after swimming) *\*see also acceptable behaviour above*
- Strapping seat belts for young children
- Some pupils with particular disabilities
- Providing first aid treatment
- Pupil recovering from an accident (e.g. pupils using crutches or in plaster)
- Pupils who are extremely emotionally upset
- To avoid accident or injury in an emergency
- Holding the hand of a child at the front/back of the line when going to assembly or when walking together around the School

If a child needs to sit on your lap, sit the child on your lap in a quiet area, in view of other staff or pupils and ask the child to sit 'side saddle', i.e. with his/her legs together, folded across your lap.

### **Physical Contact in Other Circumstances**

It is acknowledged that some staff, for example, those who teach PE and games, or who offer music tuition, will, on occasions, have to initiate physical contact with students in order to support a student so they can perform a task safely, to demonstrate the use of a particular piece of equipment/instrument or assist them with an exercise. This should be done with the student's agreement. Contact under these circumstances should be for the minimum time necessary to complete the activity and take place in an open environment. Staff should remain sensitive to any discomfort expressed verbally or non-verbally by the child.

### **Responding to Pupils Making Physical Contact with You**

Should a pupil of any age seek you out for physical contact or seem to want to establish an intimate relationship with you *always* discuss this with your line manager. It may be that other staff have experienced similar issues with the same pupil or group of pupils.

For example, a young child needs to be encouraged to demonstrate their affection in different ways in different situations. An older pupil may have developed a "crush" on you and this needs to be sensitively and openly managed with your line manager, to avoid leaving you open to allegations of misconduct or abuse.

In all situations where a pupil initiates inappropriate physical contact, it is the responsibility of the adult to distance themselves and help the pupil understand the importance of personal boundaries.

It is important that the incident and the circumstances should be reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead and recorded as soon as possible, and, if appropriate, a copy placed on the confidential file relating to that pupil.

### **Sexual Behaviour**

Children of any age may behave in a sexual way.

Pupils may need guidance on:

- Self-Awareness
- Social Skills
- Establishing appropriate peer relationships
- Bullying
- Emotional support
- Information and advice about how their behaviour may be perceived by others and possible consequences of their behaviour

Older students may need guidance regarding sex and relationship counselling. The school medical officer may be able to assist and guidance is given through PSHE and SRE programmes.

Sometimes, inappropriate sexual behaviour may require the pupil to receive advice and guidance from professionals outside of the school. It is also possible that inappropriate sexual behaviour is a sign that the pupil could be at risk of significant harm. These matters need to be considered under the school safeguarding procedures.

### **Abuse of Trust**

Under the Sexual Offences Act 2003, it is a criminal offence for any person over 18 in a position of trust to engage in a sexual relationship with a pupil under 18; this constitutes 'Abuse of Trust'. This is to prevent adults abusing their position of trust, for example by persuading, encouraging or intimidating pupils into certain behaviours or activities.

The law applies to anyone working in schools in a paid or voluntary capacity, including sixth formers and gap-year students, even if they do not teach the child and even if *pupils are of an age to consent to sexual activity* and applies *even if both parties consent* to the sexual relationship.

A sexual or intimate relationship between a member of staff or volunteer and a sixth former over the age of 18 is also unacceptable, even though not a criminal offence, and will be dealt with under the provisions of Alton School's disciplinary procedure and is likely to be considered as gross misconduct.

Schools must ensure that all staff, volunteers and gap-year students are informed about the requirements and implications of "Abuse of Trust" and that Alton School extends the requirements of staff behaviour and the consequences of non-compliance with these procedures to include inappropriate relationships with 6<sup>th</sup> formers who are 18 years old.

### **Dealing with "Crushes"**

Crushes, fixations or infatuations are part of normal adolescent development. However, they need sensitive handling to avoid allegations of exploitation. Such crushes carry a high risk of words, actions and expressions being misinterpreted; therefore, the highest levels of professionalism are required. If you suspect that a student has a crush on you or on a colleague, you should bring it to the attention of senior colleagues at the earliest opportunity. Suggestions that a student may have developed a crush should be recorded. Staff should avoid being alone with students who have

developed a crush on them and if the student sends personal communications to the member of staff, this should be reported to the DSL and recorded.

## **General Conduct**

### **Staff Dress Code**

#### **1 Introduction**

The Teaching profession is a formal and professional vocation that encompasses both teaching and support staff. A staff dress code should reflect expected professional standards as it is important that all Alton School staff project a professional image to students, parents and other stakeholders. This dress code reflects the high expectations of the School in terms of teaching and learning, behaviour and pupil uniform. This guidance sets out the expectations of the School in relation to dress code. The dress code is necessary in order to:-

- Convey a professional image of both the school and the individual;
- Have due regard to health and safety considerations for staff;
- Ensure staff and pupil dress codes are in-line with the school policy.

The School considers the way staff dress and their appearance is of significant importance in portraying a professional image to all users of its services, whether pupils, parents, governors, visitors, colleagues and other agencies.

#### **2 Implementation of the Dress Code**

This dress code is designed to guide line managers and staff on the School standards of dress and appearance. School expectations are that appearance should be professional at all times both when in School and also when acting as a representative of the School at external venues.

This dress code is not exhaustive in defining acceptable and unacceptable standards of dress and appearance and staff must use common sense in adhering to the principles underpinning the dress code.

The School recognises the diversity of cultures, religions and disabilities of its staff and will take a sensitive approach when this affects dress requirements. However, priority will be given to health and safety and security considerations. Risk Assessments will take place as appropriate.

#### **3 Scope**

This dress code applies to all adults in School, for the purposes of this code the term staff includes those on secondment, supply staff, governors, contractors and volunteers.

#### **4 Responsibilities**

##### **Staff**

Staff are individually responsible for their general presentation, appearance and personal hygiene and should consider how this may be perceived by others. This means that all staff should wear clothing which:

- Is appropriate to their role;
- Is compliant with the staff uniform policy for Early Years;
- Is compliant with H&S requirements for the role;
- Is not likely to be viewed as offensive, revealing or sexually provocative;
- Is absent of any political or otherwise contentious slogans;



- Is not considered to be discriminatory and is culturally sensitive;
- Does not place themselves or others at risk and complies with any health and safety requirements.

Staff are responsible for following this dress code and should understand how it relates to their working environment and health and safety.

### **Line Managers**

Line managers are responsible for ensuring that the dress code is adhered to at all times in respect of the staff they line manage. Line managers should make new staff aware of the dress code and its requirements during the recruitment process and should re-iterate this as part of induction.

## **5 Dress Code**

### **Acceptable Clothing**

Examples of acceptable clothing include a combination of;

- Appropriate length skirts (no shorter than two inches above the knee) or tailored trousers
- Blouses (long or short sleeve) with a modest neckline
- Business shirt (long or short sleeve) and tie
- Jackets, dresses, business suits
- Enclosed, smart shoes

### **Non-acceptable Clothing**

- Mini-skirts (see above)
- Lycra cycling shorts, leggings or footless tights
- Shorts unless for PE or sports
- Tracksuits unless for PE or sports
- Trainers unless for PE or sports
- See through clothing
- Clothing with tears, holes and rips or that is not clean
- Low cut blouses
- Vest tops (Sleeveless clothing must cover underwear)
- Crop tops
- Offensive badges, emblems or logos on clothes
- Indoor wearing of hats
- Flip flops
- Open toe or heel sandals

**Alton School Nursery staff are expected to comply with the Nursery Uniform Policy.**

### **Remote teaching**

When working from home or remotely (including the delivery of online lessons, or virtual meetings using a virtual meeting platform such as Zoom and/or Teams) staff must ensure they are dressed appropriately in clothing that is smart and of a similar style to what they would wear on a normal school day.

### **Exceptions**

It is recognised that there may be specific occasions where the usual dress code would not be appropriate e.g. outdoor/adventure visits and in these circumstances guidance will be provided. Certain exceptions to the dress code may be role specific, for example caretakers may wear boiler suits and cleaners may wear overalls etc.

Pupil - free Days: The dress code may be relaxed on training days and mufti days at the discretion of the Headteacher. Staff should be aware that prospective families may be on-site.

### **Footwear**

Footwear must be safe, sensible, in good repair and be smart and clean. Staff should have regard to health and safety considerations as in an emergency situation; they may be required to move swiftly. Certain roles may require staff to wear protective footwear: safety boots are provided when required by a role. These staff must wear the appropriate footwear and if they are uncertain they should seek guidance from their Line Manager. Toes must be covered in working in science labs, art departments or anywhere there is a risk of foot injury including burns, spillages. School will accept no responsibility for injuries incurred as a result of staff wearing inappropriate footwear.

### **Tattoos**

Visible tattoos are to be discouraged and where present must not be offensive to others. Where they are deemed to be offensive or inappropriate they must be appropriately covered.

### **Jewellery and Piercing**

Jewellery must be discreet and appropriate and must not be a health and safety hazard. Jewellery/piercings must be removed where they are a risk to health and safety or where their appearance may be inappropriate in school. During PE lessons, jewellery should be removed, covered or taped up where necessary. Facial piercings are not permitted.

### **Hair**

Hair and beards should not compromise health and safety. Beards should be neatly trimmed, unless this reflects the individual's religion in which case it must be tidy.

### **Religious Dress**

Religious dress is permitted subject to health and safety and communication considerations.

### **Smoking**

To promote a healthy and pleasant working environment and because of the fire risk, smoking (in any form, including the use of e-cigarettes) is not allowed anywhere on site or within any of the School's vehicles. You must not smoke on school premises or outside school gates. Any member of Staff wishing to smoke must leave the school grounds.

You must not smoke whilst working with or supervising pupils offsite.

### **Confidentiality**

Members of staff have access to confidential, personal information in order to undertake their everyday responsibilities. This information must be handled responsibly and sensitively.

It is important to:

- Avoid sharing information casually in conversation or other than on a need-to-know basis

- Avoid holding sensitive discussions about pupils in public areas, such as corridors, dining areas or playgrounds
- Keep notes and records about pupils suitably secure
- Be careful about the kinds of personal information about pupils which are on view in staff rooms, work areas and offices, especially if these areas are used or visited by parents, visitors or contractors
- Make sure you are familiar with the Record Keeping section within the Safeguarding Procedures
- Ensure you are familiar with your responsibilities under the General Data Protection Regulations and Data Protection Act 2018

In areas where confidentiality may be an issue, it is important to remember that it is the welfare and safety of the pupil which is the key focus.

Children need to be educated that other members of staff may have to pass information on to others in order to help them and keep them safe. In certain circumstances, it may also be the case that pupils themselves receive a disclosure and should understand the importance of passing such information on, and who to speak to. It is important to reassure pupils, including very young children, that if their personal information is shared it will only be passed on to those who need to know and will not become common knowledge amongst other staff/pupils. This can be brought to the attention of pupils through:

- PSHME and Sex and Relationships Education
- RS discussions on ethical issues
- Assemblies
- Part of induction arrangements for new pupils
- Displays of material about external organisations which offer help and support
- Leaflets and other material telling pupils and parents about pastoral care arrangements
- Discussions with parents
- Where applicable, include a clear and pupil-friendly statement about confidentiality within material produced by the school nurse or welfare counsellor.

It is essential that staff avoid being pressured into promising that they will keep information 'secret' when pupils give them information about changes in their family, their concerns, worries or other possible indications of abuse. The dangers of keeping secrets are that this approach:

- helps perpetuate the cycle of secrecy and concealment which characterises much abusive behaviour
- leads to the child feeling a greater sense of betrayal when material has to be disclosed, again reinforcing a sense that adults cannot be trusted
- will put you into an impossible situation, for example, if the child then discloses evidence of extensive abuse or a situation in which a vulnerable sibling is clearly at risk of significant harm

See Section 2 of Safeguarding Procedures for further guidance on Confidentiality, Information Sharing and Consent.

### **Behaviour Management**

Alton School has a Rewards and Behaviour Management Policy, which is communicated clearly to all pupils and parents, it shows a model of positive discipline (including a hierarchy of sanctions) in order to encourage positive behaviour, respect for others and a sense of self-discipline appropriate to the pupils' age and understanding.

This Policy includes the promotion of good behaviour, self-discipline and respect, and shows the place of rewards and sanctions. It has been written with regard to the DfE Guidance *Behaviour and Discipline in Schools* which covers the following key areas:

- Duties under the Equality Act 2010 including issues related to pupils with disabilities and how reasonable adjustments are made for these pupils
- A consistent approach to behaviour management
- Strong school leadership
- Classroom management
- Rewards and sanctions; behaviour strategy and the teaching of good behaviour
- Staff development and support
- Support systems for pupils
- Liaison with parents and other agencies
- Managing pupils' transition
- Organisation and facilities
- Disciplinary action against pupils who are found to have made malicious accusations against staff.

The policy also reflects the following guidelines:

#### **Sanctions that are permissible**

- Removal from the group/class
- Withdrawal from break or lunch time activities
- Withdrawal from any school trip, sporting or arts event which is not essential to the curriculum
- Completion of assigned work
- Carrying out a useful task in school
- Detention (with 24 hours' notice and consideration of safe return home of pupil if outside school hours; it cannot be used informally at the end of the school day)

The requirement to give 24 hours' notice of detention has recently been rescinded. However, schools are **strongly advised** to retain previous practice and give 24 hours' notice of a detention and consider the safe return home of the pupil if after school hours.

It would be acceptable for staff or volunteers to help a pupil recognise and understand their behaviour by talking calmly about feelings and the consequences of their behaviour, including helping them to "put themselves in the other person's shoes".

#### **Sanctions which are not permissible**

- Physical violence e.g. punching, kicking, pushing, shaking or pulling limbs, hair or clothing
- Persistent or aggressive shouting (other than to ensure safety in an emergency)
- Throwing missiles e.g. objects, books, pencil cases, chalk, rubbers
- Humiliation e.g. wearing distinctive or inappropriate clothes

No forms of corporal punishment are permissible. Corporal punishment is defined as;

*"Any degree of physical contact which is deliberately intended to cause pain, injury or humiliation"*

#### **Controlling Anger and Responding to Aggression**

In the unlikely event of a staff member or volunteer feeling threatened verbally by a pupil, s/he could:

- Point out to the pupil that their language is inappropriate and offensive and tell them to stop

- Direct the pupil to an activity, task or quiet area
- Request the pupil to report to a teacher / the Headmaster / wait in reception area (depending on the pupil's age and understanding) provided that you have considered the safety of the pupil
- Request the pupil to leave the room (depending on the pupil's age and understanding) provided that you have considered the safety of the pupil
- If a pupil removes him/herself from your charge, you should suggest a safe place for him/her to "cool off" and ensure that another staff member or volunteer checks that the pupil is safe
- If the pupil appears to be placing him/herself "at risk" you must contact another member of staff *immediately* to help you respond to the situation.

In the unlikely event of a staff member or volunteer feeling threatened physically by a pupil, you will have to judge whether it is best for you to:

- walk away and get further help, or
- calmly reason with the pupil

If you are so emotionally upset that you leave the pupils in your charge you *must inform* another member of staff *immediately*, to allow for the safe supervision of the pupils.

You should always report the incident to your line manager or supervisor so that you can be supported, and the pupil can be sanctioned appropriately and receive guidance on his/her behaviour.

### **Use of Reasonable Force**

All members of staff (and other staff whom the Headmaster has temporarily put in charge of pupils such as volunteers or parents accompanying students on a school organised visit and volunteers with the Headmaster's permission) are legally entitled to use reasonable force to control or restrain pupils but must not use force as a punishment. This entitlement applies not only whilst on school premises but also whenever the teacher (or other person with the Headmaster's permission) has lawful control or charge of pupils.

When can reasonable force be used?

- Reasonable force can be used to prevent pupils from hurting themselves or others, from damaging property, or from causing disorder.
- In schools, force is used for two main purposes – to control pupils or to restrain them.
- The decision on whether or not to physically intervene is down to the professional judgement of the staff member concerned and should always depend on the individual circumstances.

The following list is not exhaustive but provides some examples of situations where reasonable force can be used:

- To prevent immediate danger/injury to the pupil concerned, any other pupils, staff, or volunteers
- To prevent serious damage to property
- To prevent serious breaches of school discipline
- To prevent a pupil behaving in a way that disrupts a school event or a school trip/visit
- To remove disruptive children from the classroom where they have refused to follow an instruction to do so
- To prevent a pupil leaving the classroom where allowing the pupil to leave would risk their safety or lead to behaviour that disrupts the behaviour of others

Safe methods of reasonable force must be used for the *shortest period* of time necessary and with the *minimum amount of force necessary to achieve the desired result*.

When using reasonable force in response to risks presented by incidents involving pupils with SEND or medical conditions, schools should carefully recognise the additional vulnerability of these groups. They should also consider their duties under the Equality Act 2010 in relation to making reasonable adjustments.

In addition to the general power to use reasonable force, Headmaster and authorised staff can "use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances for exercising that power" in relation to a search for knives or weapons, alcohol, illegal drugs and stolen items, tobacco and cigarette papers, fireworks and pornographic images.

The use of inappropriate or excessive force may result in disciplinary action or criminal charges.

- Inappropriate use of force is using force as a punishment or when the situation could have been resolved without using force or degrading the pupil.
- Excessive force is using too much force and / or using force for too long a period of time.

There is no legal requirement to have a separate policy on the use of restraint, however it is recommended that where this is not the case the school's behaviour policy addresses the use of force. In either case, the relevant policy should include:

- A statement that corporal punishment is forbidden and examples of what is regarded as corporal punishment
- Clear examples of when restraint may be used
- Acknowledgement of the legal duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled children.
- A recording and reporting protocol for incidents when restraint was required, including guidance on when to report use of force to parents
- Support for staff who have had to use restraint
- Follow up and support for pupils who may have witnessed the incident

The policy should also include sections on the following:

- The objectives of:
  - Maintaining the safety of pupils and staff
  - Preventing serious breaches of school discipline and serious damage to property
- Minimising the need to use force
- Staff authorised to use force
- Deciding whether to use force and should say that staff should only use force when:
  - The potential consequences of not intervening were sufficiently serious to justify considering use of force
  - The chances of achieving the desired result by other means were low; and
  - The risks associated with not using force outweighed those of using force
  - The policy should also emphasise the importance of only using the minimum force necessary to achieve the desired result
- Staff training
- Post-incident support

All incidents involving use of restraint must be reported and recorded in accordance with the school's own internal policies and procedures.

For further information schools should refer to the DfE guidance *Use of Reasonable Force in Schools* 2013.

### **Corporal Punishment**

All staff, including volunteers, must be aware that corporal punishment is illegal and must not be used in school for any reason, whether or not on school premises. Teachers may use physical intervention to avert an immediate danger of personal injury to, or an immediate danger to the property of, a person or child.

### **Knives or Weapons**

Alton School will not tolerate the carrying or use of any weapons. Staff or volunteers who become aware of a knife, weapon or instrument they suspect may be used to cause harm to any person or to self-harm (e.g. blades), must inform their line manager or supervisor immediately.

The line manager/ supervisor must **immediately** assess the situation and consider if there is an immediate risk or danger to any persons in the vicinity. If so, contact the police and:

1. consider if the pupil can be approached sensitively and asked to relinquish the weapon/ instrument safely.
2. direct other pupils to a place of safety if necessary, before approaching the pupil concerned.

If the weapon/ instrument is relinquished without further incident, the school pastoral support team will need to consider:

- The pupil's understanding of the situation and intent
- **Communication with parents/ guardians**
- Disciplinary action or Pastoral Care Plan, including additional professional help depending on the context of the individual case
- **Appropriate disposal of any weapon (possibly contact with the police)**
- **Developing a risk management strategy for the individual pupil concerned, in order to ensure the future safety and well-being of pupils, staff & volunteers at the school.**

For further information on search procedures see the Exclusions