



Devonshire House Preparatory School

Behaviour and Discipline Policy

This policy is for the whole school including EYFS

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This policy is written with due regard to:

- **DfE Guidance 2016 Behaviour and Discipline in Schools.**

See also:

- *Anti-bullying Policy*
- *Safeguarding Policy*
- *Continuing Professional Development*
- *SEND Policy*
- *PSHEE Scheme of Work*

Introduction

Devonshire House School seeks to create an environment in the school which promotes good behaviour, self-discipline and respect for others. This is achieved by the following aims:

- To maintain an ethos of good behaviour throughout the whole school, through strong school leadership, effective classroom management, and a consistent approach that is understood by parents, teachers and pupils based on a sense of community and shared values.
- To encourage consistency of response to both positive and negative behaviour through a system of rewards and sanctions.

1. Equality Act 2010

The School has due regard to the Equality Act 2010. Whilst all pupils are expected to behave well, there may be some pupils with conditions, such as ADHD, for whom reasonable adjustments to classroom management need to be made. Pupils with special educational needs or disabilities may also be targets for unpleasant behaviour from other children, and due care should be taken to prevent this.

2. Behaviour Management;

High standards of conduct and behaviour are expected from all pupils, in and out of the classroom, on school trips or visits, and in journeying to and from school.

To achieve this staff must be consistent in their approach, firstly by rewarding good behaviour and secondly by not tolerating poor behaviour. However, praise/awards must be deserved, otherwise their value is undermined and eventually they become meaningless.

Staff should:

- Enforce the School Rules – Code of Conduct - CONSISTENTLY.
- Not be over familiar with pupils i.e. keeping a professional relationship.
- Demonstrate courtesy to children – and colleagues – at all times.
- Be sensitive to pupils' problems and special needs.
- Respect the children, their views and their feelings and not use sarcasm. It can be hurtful.

When dealing with an incident of poor behaviour staff should:

- Give pupils the opportunity to explain their behaviour or grievance.
- Never threaten anything they cannot carry out.
- Give the appropriate sanction or refer to a senior colleague if that is more appropriate.
- Ensure the form teachers of all children involved are informed
- Remain patient and tolerant, and think before they speak.

If a child is seriously hurt, either emotionally or physically parents should be informed on the same day or as soon as is reasonably practicable.

Staff training is conducted on a bi-annual basis and further guidance can be found in the staff code of conduct.

3. School Leadership

The Head has responsibility for the good conduct of the pupils in the school. In order for this to be effective, this behaviour policy is discussed regularly in staff meetings and is reviewed annually.

The Head of Nursery: Mrs Paula Szpakowski and Deputy Head Pastoral: Mrs Louise Reen will generally be responsible for the recording of sanctions, the keeping of the discipline log and the running of more serious sanctions such as detentions. Any more serious

sanction will always be discussed with the Head before being given to the child. Parents will always be informed in writing.

Members of the Senior Leadership Team will give guidance on good behaviour in assemblies, using topics such as religious tolerance and understanding disabilities (e.g. stories for Jeans for Genes Day) as well as regular reminders of the school rules.

All staff are responsible for good behaviour and should lead by example. Colleagues should be respectful to one another and should enforce any sanctions given by another. Should they feel a sanction was not deserved they should refer this to a senior colleague and not indicate this to the child.

4. Classroom Management

Children behave better if they are enjoying school and enjoying their lessons. A well-structured curriculum delivered through well-planned and effective lessons should achieve this.

Thorough planning for the needs of individual pupils, the active involvement of pupils in their own learning and structured feedback all help to avoid the alienation and disaffection that can lie at the root of poor behaviour.

It follows that lessons should have clear objectives, be understood by the children, and differentiated to meet the needs of children of different abilities. Marking and record keeping can be used as a supportive activity, providing feedback to the children on their progress and achievements, and as a signal that the children's efforts are valued and that progress matters.

In addition, teachers should:

- Create a positive climate with realistic expectations;
- Encourage relationships based on kindness, respect and understanding of the needs of others; promote, through example, honesty and courtesy;
- Ensure fair treatment for all regardless of age, gender, race, ability and disability; but make reasonable adjustments to classroom management for pupils with learning difficulties or disabilities (see SEND policy).
- Show appreciation of the efforts and contribution of all.
- Ensure sufficient challenge and avoid pupil boredom leading to distraction.
- Ensure all pupils are involved in lessons.
- Ensure pupils do not waste time waiting e.g., for a turn, for work to be marked.
- Ensure pupils have nothing in their hands to distract them during lessons.
- Avoid marking in class when teaching should be taking place.
- Point out and reward good examples of behaviour.
- Deal immediately with minor offences e.g. calling out, talking inappropriately during a lesson.

5. Behaviour Strategy and the Teaching Of Good Behaviour

Behaviour and Attitude

EYFS (also see EY Policy document)

In Early Years, pupils are introduced to Circle Time, the Golden Rules and the EY Learning Dispositions (Empathy Elephant, Resilient Rhino, Curiosity Cat) early in the Foundation Stage. Teachers are mindful of what types of behaviour are age appropriate. A Key Person system is followed to support young children effectively. Children are encouraged to establish a routine, motivating them to be active participants. Now and Next boards, transitional objects and visual timetables, for example, assist to maintain behaviour throughout the day, helping to relieve stress and anxiety in young children. Songs ('let's make a circle') are also used to help centre children and are especially useful when working with large groups. Special Time groups are held for small groups/ individual children to learn life skills, such as gaining an understanding that things must finish, and encourages turn-taking and the need to accept direction. Movement breaks are given to those that need them, allowing opportunities to be active, and prevent children from being distracted.

Children in Nursery Acorns can offer their own apology, but saying sorry is never stressed, as more focus is given to supporting children in their play, helping them to understand what boundaries there are. Time outs are never used, as they are not productive to the age range, although a child and their Key Person may move to a different area of Nursery Acorns, to help distract the situation, allowing for a period of reflection.

In Nursery Oaks and Reception, the class teacher deals with day-to-day incidents of inappropriate behaviour. Negative consequences are balanced with positive reinforcement. When a child's behaviour or attitude is unacceptable, they are made aware of this quietly and firmly. Discussion between teacher and child forms the initial stage of behaviour management, to ensure that the child clearly understands what is wrong and that it is 'unacceptable'. If inappropriate behaviour persists, the pupil is isolated from the situation for a short period of time or given some quiet time to rethink his or her actions. Afterwards, the child is always asked if they understand why they were having some quiet time and the child is encouraged to apologise to the 'injured party'. In some cases, a home/school sticker chart is started to encourage good behaviour.

Teachers/assistants/Key People use Makaton to demonstrate signs for 'sad, happy, sorry, friends' which helps to cement understanding further. More focus is given to promoting positive outcomes in Early Years, although incidents are always recorded, allowing us to gain a better understanding of the triggers. Parental involvement is fundamental in this, and the Head of Nursery, Key People and class teachers meet with parents to discuss and suggest strategies for reinforcement if needed.

Repeated incidents of inappropriate behaviour are reported to the Head of Nursery. Parents are notified of any changes in behaviour or if a child exhibits unacceptable behaviour towards another child. All complaints about other children's behaviour are fully investigated and children are encouraged to approach staff if they have been upset by

another child.

Positive reinforcement forms an important part of our behaviour policy. Pupils are awarded stickers for appropriate behaviour. Each class in the Early Years regularly discusses the Golden Rules and the Learning Dispositions and why it is important to try and stick to them: working well with others, being polite and helpful, talking about their feelings, respecting others, listening well, looking after equipment and the school environment and being a good friend. These are reinforced in the separate weekly Nursery Oaks and Reception assemblies.

As one of the prime areas of the EYFS, Personal, Social and Emotional Development (PSED) underpins all learning and is a key focus of all adult directed tasks and child-initiated learning. Nursery Oaks and Reception use the 'Think Equal' programme, designed for Early Years children to teach social and emotional learning.

Each Nursery Oaks class uses a whole class behaviour chart to focus on, promote and reward positive behaviour in school. In the Summer Term, as part of the transition process, each class uses Class Dojo. Nursery Oaks teachers review this each year.

Each Reception class uses Class Dojo to encourage positive behaviour enforcement and focus on the good and not the negative. It is also used to help towards the children's 'Golden Time' on Friday afternoons.

Lower School

Alongside the school's code of conduct and the Golden Rules, the Lower School implements the 'Stay on Green' system to focus on, promote and reward positive behaviour in school. The 'Stay on Green' system allows all pupils an opportunity to make positive choices about their behaviour, which is noticed and rewarded in a number of ways.

All pupils have their name and a green card on the 'Stay on Green' display in their classroom and all pupils start each new day on green. Particularly good behaviour can result in being awarded a silver or gold card. If children move to 'silver' they will be given a silver sticker by the class teacher and be sent to another class to be praised. If the child achieves a 'gold', they will be recorded in the special 'Golden Book' which will be shared during assembly. They will also be awarded a certificate and badge to take home.

If pupils make negative choices about their behaviour, they will first be given 'good advice' as a reminder. If children move to 'yellow' they will have ten minutes time out to reflect and moving to 'red' will result in a visit to the Deputy Head and loss of five minutes 'Golden Time'. Parents will also be informed if a red card is issued.

All pupils receive 'Golden Time' on Fridays, when they are rewarded with half an hour of free choice time. Golden Time activities are discussed together with the children as they have earned this time and need to take ownership of it. Therefore, activities are guided by the pupils' choice. Board games, as well as art and craft activities are allowed and pupils may occasionally bring to school their own toys as a reward on Fridays to play with during Golden Time.

Each class in the Lower School regularly discusses the Golden Rules and why it is important to try and stick to them: working well with others, being polite and helpful, respecting others, listening well, looking after equipment and the school environment and being a good friend. This system allows pupils to take responsibility for their own actions and be praised for being positive role models by making the right choices, as well as being recognised and valued for the part they play in the school community.

Repeated incidents of bad behaviour are reported to the Deputy Head Pastoral and any unacceptable behaviour is reported to the Head. Parents are notified of any changes in behaviour or if a child exhibits unacceptable behaviour towards another child. All complaints about other children's behaviour are fully investigated and children are encouraged to approach staff if they have been upset by another child.

Children should be reminded of what we expect and of the consequences if they continue to misbehave. Staff should always ask the child if they understand what they have done wrong as misunderstandings can lead to problems that could be avoided.

a) Misbehaviour towards other children and adults

This can vary from simple bad manners and rudeness to bullying so it is important that appropriate sanctions are issued. It should be made clear to the child that his/ her behaviour is 'unacceptable' and he or she should be asked if he or she understands. An apology to 'injured parties' should be made immediately.

b) Attitude to school-work, homework and other school related activities

In discussing this, staff should think back to their own school experiences. Which teachers do they remember and why? This can give a valuable 'benchmark' for discussion. If a child is not producing the work expected, teachers should ask why?

- Do the pupils understand what is expected of them?
- Do they understand what has been asked of them?
- Have they been given work they are not capable of doing?
- Are expectations reasonable?
- Are there other factors that are causing the problem and are staff fully aware of them?

Middle and Upper School

The Middle and Upper School builds on the foundations laid out in both the EYFS and Lower School. Children are encouraged to take responsibility for their own behaviour choices and start each lesson with a 'clean sheet'. The Upper School uses a Red and Yellow card system that is a progression from the Junior School's 'Stay on Green' system which children in Year 3 continue to follow. From Year 4, children are introduced to this more mature version whereby a Yellow Card can be issued for a minor breach of the school rules or, for not modifying their behaviour after they have been given a warning. During lessons, a Yellow Card can be placed in front of a pupil with the clear warning that continued poor behaviour will result in the Yellow Card being issued. If the pupil can modify their behaviour, the card will not be filled in. This system allows the students to modify their behaviour and to learn how to make good choices and take responsibility for their actions before sanctions are issued.

The main emphasis of the Middle and Upper School behaviour management system is to reward positive behaviour as much as possible using the School Rewards System and encourage children to make good choices.

6. Rewards and Sanctions

a) Rewards

Our emphasis is on rewards to reinforce good behaviour, rather than on failures. We believe that rewards have a motivational role, helping children to see that good behaviour is valued. The emphasis should be always on the positive approach of encouragement and praise, rather than on the more negative one of criticism and punishment. Not all pupils can come 'top' of the class and it is important that a good attitude to work and consistent effort is rewarded. Rewards can also be given for sensible and helpful behaviour.

Praise and rewards can be given in many ways and might include the following:

Informal

- a quiet word or positive verbal comment
- an exercise book comment, either in general terms "well done", or for a more detailed way, picking out specific points or ideas that gave pleasure;
- a public word of praise in front of a group, a class, a year or the whole school;
- a visit to the Deputy Head / Head for a special sticker;
- use of School reports to comment favourably, not only on good work and academic achievement, but on behaviour, on involvement and on general attitude.

EYFS and Lower School Courtesy and Achievement Awards

There is a weekly Early Years Assembly for Pre Reception and Reception pupils, where one or two children from each class are awarded a badge for being able to show they can follow one of the Learning Dispositions that is of focus that week. If the whole class have achieved the focus for that week, a large card badge is placed on the classroom door. Teachers record who has achieved the Early Years badge on the School's management system (ISAMS).

For pupils in the Lower School, Achievement Badges are awarded for a greater range of efforts, both academic and pastoral in nature. Good work is recognised and praised with visits to the Deputy Head to show their work and receive a special stamp and sticker. There is also a whole class Achievement badge when it is felt a whole class have accomplished something together. Certificates are also given during this assembly to children for demonstrating one of our key learning dispositions.

Achievement awards and entries in the Golden Book are recorded by staff on the School's management system (ISAMS).

Each Friday, there is a whole school assembly at Hampstead Church. A Golden Apple badge will be awarded by the Head to a pupil in each class for a variety of possible reasons, given by the form teacher. These badges will be issued on rotation with all children having the opportunity to achieve at least one during the course of the year.

Incremental Rewards - House Points

Everyone in the School – staff and pupils* – is allocated to one of four Houses:

- Austen (red)
- Churchill (yellow)
- Nelson (green)
- Nightingale (blue)

The system is used to engender team spirit and healthy competition. (See Discipline Policy) Children in the Lower, Middle and Upper School are given House Points and participate in inter-house competitions, e.g. art, spelling, games, music and general knowledge.

House Points are given by staff to children for various reasons. Below are listed a few examples: -

- Courtesy
- Demonstrating initiative
- Outstanding classwork or homework (a good standard is always expected)
- Improvement in classwork or homework (relative to ability)
- Special performances – Singing, playing, reading in assemblies
- Assisting in the Junior school

Generally, one House Point is given for each task/event, **with an absolute maximum of three House Points for any one reason and that would be exceptional.**

Lower School

Children in Year 1 are introduced to the House Point System. Children earn House Points which are given by staff for various reasons. These points are indicated on the House Point Charts in the classrooms and totals are collected and given in Friday assemblies. Children whose class has gained the most House Points within the year group receive a trophy on Friday to keep in their classroom for a week and their class photograph is displayed on the House Points board.

Upper School

Upper School pupils have House Point pages **in t**heir pocket planners to record their House Points. They take these to every lesson. Whenever a teacher awards a House Point they indicate in the pupil's book with their initials. This is then entered onto the House Point spreadsheet by Form Teachers during form time. Other members of staff e.g. Admin, can also give House points but will need to send a note/email to the Form teacher. Children are not allowed to add their own House Points.

House Points are to be collated and entered onto the school's admin system by Form teachers by 4 pm on a Thursday each week. A designated teacher will then produce the House point certificates for the Upper School Friday assembly and the weekly totals. Other certificates are also be given out in the Middle and Upper School for exceptionally good work, for consistently good work, particularly on a project, for excellent effort in a particular subject, or for demonstrating one of our key learning dispositions.

Six points or more in any week are noted in the Friday Assembly; 25, 50, 75 and 100 etc. House Points in any one term are rewarded with a certificate. Bronze, silver and gold badges are awarded to pupils who get 75, 100 and 150 House Points within a term which are then returned at the end of each term.

On Speech Day, a trophy is presented to the pupil who has been awarded most House Points during the academic year, as recorded on the House Point Spreadsheet or by the Form tutor.

Total House Points for each House are announced each Friday and then posted on Firefly and in the weekly newsletter. Members of the form with most points at the end of each week receive the 'Star Table of the Week' award and get to have a special table setup in the Long Hall including tablecloth etc.

In the Upper School, at the end of each term, the House with the most House Points will have a House Feast, a special lunch with all the members of the House. On Speech Day, the House which has the most points for the academic year is awarded a Cup. This is received by the House Captains.

Speech Day Awards

For each class, two awards are given. These awards may be for:

- Excellence (all round)
- Most Progress
- Diligence
- Contribution to school life
- Perseverance
- Determination

There are numerous other 'special' awards e.g.:

- specific subjects
- initiative
- endeavour
- resilience
- effort
- sportsmanship
- kindness

b) Sanctions

Although rewards are central to the encouragement of good behaviour, realistically there is also a need for sanctions. Where it is felt necessary for parents to be called in to school, this is deemed serious misbehaviour and recorded in the centralised log held by the Head. This records the child's name, year group, the nature and date of the offence and the sanction.

Sanctions exist to discourage future misbehaviour in the individual and to indicate to others that poor behaviour is not acceptable and will lead to considerable inconvenience. The aim is for an orderly community not a punitive school. In an environment where respect is central, loss of respect, or disapproval, is a powerful punishment.

The use of punishment should be characterised by certain features:-

- It must be clear why the sanction is being applied.
- It must be made clear what changes in behaviour are required to avoid future punishment.
- Group punishment should be avoided as they breed resentment.
- There should be a clear distinction between minor and major offences.

On no account should a pupil be told to stand outside a room for misbehaviour.

If a child's behaviour is very disruptive then they should be separated and sat on their own, possibly at the side of the teacher's desk. If it is felt that further intervention is required then a member of SLT should be summoned.

Early Years

In the Early Years Foundation Stage a quiet word and a reminder of what is expected is usually sufficient. The teacher might ask the child to sit quietly for a few moments or take away a few minutes of child-initiated play. If a child has misbehaved, it may be necessary for the class teacher to speak the parents at the end of the day to help reinforce the expectation of good behaviour.

Other sanctions, depending upon the severity and regularity of the behaviour, may include:

- The child's previous teacher speaking to the child
- The Deputy Head speaking to the child
- Start a home/school sticker chart to encourage good behaviour

Negative behaviour is recorded on the School's management system (ISAMS). In the Nursery, repeated incidents are logged in an Incident book which helps to track patterns of behaviour or possible triggers. Pupil behaviour is regularly discussed at department and year group staff meetings.

Lower School sanctions might include:

In the first instance, following the 'Stay on Green' system, pupils will first be given 'good advice' as a reminder. If children move to 'yellow' they will have ten minutes time out to reflect and moving to 'red' will result in a visit to the Deputy Head and a loss of five

minutes 'Golden Time'. Parents will also be informed via the class teacher. Serious misbehavior, for example physical violence at playtime, results in an immediate red card.

Other sanctions, depending upon the severity and regularity of the behaviour, may include:

- Quiet time within the classroom
- Send to another class
- Send to Deputy Head
- Send to Head
- Talk to parents [the Head must be fully informed before and after talk]
- For persistent poor behaviour, pupils may be put on a target card to report to class teacher and Deputy Head as necessary.
- Suspension (this would be very rare in the Lower School)
- Expulsion (this would be very rare in the Lower School)

If children move to yellow or red during the day, this will be recorded on the School's management system (ISAMS). The Deputy Head will produce fortnightly reports for the staff to analyse at Staff Meetings and to track pupil behaviour. This enables SLT to ensure that staff are using the same criteria and that there are no issues with individual classes or teachers.

Middle and Upper School

The Middle and Upper School will use the Yellow and Red Card System to inform parents each time a pupil breaks the school rules from Y4. A sanction will be given after a pupil has been given a clear warning that their chosen course is not acceptable. The Yellow Card can be put on the desk in front of the pupil with the warning that, should they continue to behave in the way that they are, it will be issued to them. This visual warning will hopefully allow the pupil to realise that they need to modify their behaviour. Should the pupil continue with their poor behaviour choices, the Yellow Card will be issued.

For a more serious misdemeanour, a pupil can receive a Red Card.

On receipt of a Red or Yellow Card, the pupil will take the card to their form teacher who will discuss the behaviour and sign the card. The pupil will then take the card home and discuss the incident with parents/guardians. They will then be required to sign it to say they have discussed the incident with their son/daughter. The card will then be returned to the Deputy Head the next morning. Should the card not be returned the following day, the Deputy Head will, speak with the child and may phone home to discuss the incident.

A Red or Yellow card can be issued without warning of a teacher feels a pupil has broken a rule and needs an immediate sanction. This could be for unkindness in the playground for example.

Each card issued by a member of staff will be recorded on the School's management system (ISAMS). The Deputy Head will produce fortnightly reports for the staff to analyse at Staff Meetings and to track pupil behaviour. This enables SLT to ensure that staff are using the same criteria and that there are no issues with individual classes or teachers.

In addition to the above:

- Minor misdemeanours can be recorded in a child's pocket diary, this has the advantage of being a sanction - since most children dislike having their parents involved. It also gives the school's version of events to the parent, thus preventing a child playing one off against the other.
- Minor misdemeanours can be mentioned to parents at pick-up.
- Lose free time – repeat written assignment at playtime (U/S) – Children can go to the off-break room
- Detention – Upper School (see below)
- On report – Upper School - this should only be done after discussion of the child at a Staff Meeting and with the agreement of the Head. By this means, a check can be kept on the pupil before more stringent action is taken.
- Suspension
- Expulsion

Yellow and Red Cards – Middle and Upper School

The Deputy Head and Form teachers will be kept informed of the pupils' behaviour by the card system which will be discussed at staff meetings.

Yellow and Red Cards are only awarded from Y4 and are not given to Y4's in the first half of the Autumn term unless absolutely necessary. Other sanctions will be used, where possible, and this is explained to the children at the beginning of term.

Yellow and Red Cards may only be given by staff. A Prefect may refer a misbehaving child to a member of staff. Prefects are given guidance at the beginning of the academic year on their role and how to manage their responsibilities. This is followed up by termly review meetings.

Organisation

Punishment is not the primary or most beneficial course of action for being a little disorganised. Whilst it needs to be recognised and tracked, we need to be supporting these children.

A child who forgets homework or lesson equipment will have the incident recorded on an excel spreadsheet on SharePoint by their class/subject teacher. The Form Teacher will be responsible for monitoring the spreadsheet to see if any of their pupils need supporting. The spreadsheet will be reviewed by SLT and discussed in fortnightly staff meetings.

Bullying will be dealt with separately by the Deputy Head or Head (see Anti-Bullying Policy)

Detention

Should a pupil accrue 8 behaviour points in a term, they will receive a detention with the Deputy Head where strategies will be discussed as to how the pupil can improve their behaviour. A detention can also be given immediately if behaviour warrants this. If a pupil accumulates 16 behaviour points in term, they will have a detention with the Head.

This will be for one hour after school 4.00 - 5.00 on a day convenient to the Deputy Head who will notify the parents in writing beforehand.

Academic Detention

An Academic Detention should be organised for a child who has failed to do a piece of work to a satisfactory standard or failed to produce either satisfactory homework or any homework at all after a warning has been given. Care should be taken for children on the Learning Support register and if in doubt staff should consult with the Deputy Head - Academic. It will not generally be appropriate to recommend an Academic Detention for an U4 child in the Autumn Term.

Report card

A pupil who continues to amass a large number of Yellow and Red Cards will be seen by the Deputy Head and then the Head and may be put on a Report Card. This can be for behaviour, but could also be for organisation, or for effort. The Report Card is taken to every lesson and the teacher signs it with a comment and a grade for effort and achievement. This is designed to give frequent reminders to the pupil about behaviour, and hopefully, many 'A' grades or high scores, will give them a sense of achievement and boost their confidence.

The Parent and Deputy Head sign the Card daily. The completed card is then brought to the Deputy Head. If deemed satisfactory the pupil may come off report, if not he or she will have a new card.

A report card is NOT a punishment, but a mechanism to encourage good behaviour, improved organisation and better concentration. Parents will be informed by the Deputy Head in writing prior to the pupil being put on the Report Card.

Suspension

For serious incidents contravening school rules, the Head may make the decision to suspend a pupil for one or more days. This will be done after all evidence has been gathered and further to a conversation with all involved and with parents. A letter will be written detailing the incident and the process to be followed. On their return, the pupil will meet with the Head to discuss the incident and to agree the way forward.

Expulsion

On the rare occasion where it is agreed by all concerned that the student needs to be asked to leave the school, the Head will meet with parents to discuss the issues. Every effort will be made to help and support parents in finding a future school option. The Head will meet with parents and discuss the issues concerned and then arrange to meet

them again on a second occasion. If at that point it is decided that there is no alternative to exclusion then a letter will be written to confirm this and the reasons why the decision has been taken. The Head will inform School Governance.

7. Incidents Involving More Than One Child

If an incident of any sort occurs:

a) It is important that it is logged. Clearly a member of staff's first responsibility is to the children, and specifically any child who is hurt, physically or emotionally, in any way. However, once the situation has been dealt with, it is important that it is written up and that the procedure that followed is therefore recorded. It is much easier to do this as soon as possible. This log should then be passed to the Deputy Head, who can then deal with any issues that may remain.

b) For events involving two or more children it is important that the child or children concerned also give their record of events in writing, if they are able to. The procedure is to sit down all those who witnessed or took part in the incident with pen and paper and ask them to write a full account of what happened. As most incidents happen when a member of staff is not present this helps you to get a full picture, also it is easier for the children to write an honest account rather than to speak, and thus 'tell tales'. This procedure also gives a serious formality to the incident, which is often better than a reprimand, and allows everyone to calm down. If there is reasonable reason to suspect that a child is suffering, or likely to suffer significant harm then such abuse will be referred to the local authority as a child protection concern.

c) If a child is seriously hurt, either emotionally or physically, then the Head should be informed and parents will be contacted as soon as possible. Staff should not contact the parents themselves.

8. Corporal Punishment

Under no circumstances may corporal punishment be used or threatened on any pupil during any activity, whether or not within the school premises. This prohibition applies to all members of staff and all those concerned with the children.

9. Reasonable Force/Physical Intervention

DFE Use of reasonable force in schools states school staff to use "such force as is reasonable in the circumstances to prevent pupils from hurting themselves or others, from damaging property, or from causing disorder.

Current DfE guidance gives the following, not exhaustive, list of examples when reasonable force may be used:

- to remove disruptive children from the classroom where they have refused to follow an instruction to do so;
- to prevent a pupil behaving in a way that disrupts a school event or a school trip or visit;
- 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;
- to prevent a pupil from attacking a member of staff or another pupil, or to stop a fight in the playground; and

- to restrain a pupil at risk of harming themselves through physical outbursts.

Any use of force will be recorded and parents will be informed on the same day.

10. Positive Handling Plan

If we become aware that a child is likely to behave in a way that may require the use of reasonable force, we will plan how to respond if the situation arises using a Positive Handling Plan. The plan details any strategies and physical techniques that the school has found to be effective for that child, along with any particular responses, which the school does not recommend. We consider Positive Handling Plans alongside any planning document relevant to the individual, including a child's Education Health Care Plan. We take into account age, sex, social context, SEND, level of physical, emotional and intellectual development. Parents are involved in the planning process to ensure they are clear about the specific action the school might need to take. The school briefs all staff who work with the child to ensure they know exactly what action they should be taking.

However, no member of staff may use force as a punishment – it is always unlawful to use force as a punishment.

11. Power To Search Pupils Without Consent

In addition to the general power to use reasonable force described above, the Head and authorised staff can use such force as is reasonable given the circumstances to conduct a search for certain "prohibited items". These include stolen items and any article that has been or is likely to be used to commit an offence, cause personal injury or damage to property.

The use of reasonable force / physical intervention applies where a member of the staff of a school is (a) on the premises of the school, or (b) elsewhere at a time when, as a member of its staff, s/he has lawful control or charge of the pupil concerned.

Any instances involving physical intervention by a member of staff will be recorded, and parents should be informed on the same day or as soon as is reasonably practicable.

12. Staff Development and Support

Misbehaviour is discussed at staff meetings. There can be times when a particular class is causing problems. Staff should be honest about difficulties they are having as in sharing their experience they may find others have similar problems, or have developed strategies that could help them.

Strategies that can help a problematic class could include:

- Rearranging the seating
- Separating a particular disruptive child
- Having a Learning Support teacher in the lesson
- Planning for changes in pace in the lesson so that children are engaged and interested

However, problematic classes are best avoided by following the behaviour policy and having a consistent approach to poor behaviour.

Should any member of staff need any further support with maintaining discipline and encouraging good behaviour then this will form part of their Teacher Review, even if this arises out of the normal cycle of Review. Details of the support that is available for members of staff are given in the School Policy for Continuing Professional Development. As well as INSET, these include coaching and mentoring; allowing a personal, flexible and supportive approach.

13. Support Systems For Pupils

Pupils who have received several sanctions may find it difficult to modify their behaviour. Their peers may have come to expect their inappropriate behaviour and they can end up 'playing to the gallery'. This can be particularly true of pupils with specific learning difficulties.

Through circle time, or other strategies, pupils should be encouraged to give peer support and help their errant colleague earn respect.

A child who has been on the receiving end of unpleasant behaviour, has effectively been bullied even if this was not the intention. The victim and the bully must both receive appropriate support and it must be made clear to all that unpleasant behaviour is not tolerated. (*see Anti-bullying policy*)

14. Liaison with Parents and Other Agencies

Parents should always be informed of any sanctions.

The form teacher should inform them of minor sanctions via the pocket diary, email, a telephone call or a conversation at pick-up. All conversations with parents must be recorded and added to ISAMS.

The Deputy Head will inform parents of more serious incidents and sanctions.

The Head will meet with the parents should an incident be so serious that suspension is being considered.

After consultation with parents the school may recommend seeking the advice of Educational Psychologists, GP or LEA specialists.

15. Managing Pupils' Transition

When pupils move to another School, it is usual for a report to be requested from the Head. On the report, there will normally be questions about behaviour. It is important that such reports are honest in order to avoid a smooth transition for the pupil. Older pupils being prepared for Senior School entry and their parents should all be made aware of the importance of the Head's report, and that poor behaviour may prejudice their chances of entry to the School of their choice.

Concerns about a move to a new School can cause anxiety that itself triggers episodes of poor behaviour. Parents should be made aware of this and suitable strategies discussed with them.

16. Organisation And Facilities

The Senior Management Team are all experienced in managing poor behaviour and staff should consult with them at an early stage should they have any concerns. The Learning Support staff are also available to advise and can come into a class in order to observe any child causing concern. Poor behaviour may be disguising, or even symptomatic, of a learning problem. Poor eyesight / hearing can also be a trigger for boredom and thus poor behaviour and any such concerns should be discussed with the School Nurse.

It is important that all concerns are recorded and a Pupil Concern Form should be filled out and a copy passed to the Form Teacher, Deputy Head and Head. Any further meetings with the child, or with the parents, should also be recorded and copies distributed as above.

17. Disciplinary Action Against Pupils Who Are Found To Have Made Malicious Accusations Against Staff.

Any allegation against a member of staff is taken extremely seriously (see Safeguarding policy). Should an allegation be discovered to be unfounded or malicious then this may result in suspension or expulsion.

18. Behaviour And Achievement Summery

This is held by the Head and is updated as necessary each term. A review of the summary takes place at the first SLT of each term to look at patterns of behaviour, the need to update schools systems or the requirement for specific PSHEE support to individual or all areas of the school in either assemblies or other formats. All staff should note that all incidents of poor behaviour must be recorded on the Behaviour and Achievement Summary on ISAMS.

Conclusion

The School prides itself on the good behaviour of its pupils. This is achieved by maintaining an ethos of mutual respect between pupils and staff together with the excellent quality of teaching.

This is not to say that instances of poor behaviour do not occur from time to time. No teacher should ever feel isolated when facing a disciplinary problem. Any sanctions are essentially temporary measures and pupils will only learn to exercise self-discipline and behave in the desired manner when they have respect for the school as an institution and develop a caring and respectful attitude towards their teachers and their peers.

Appendices.

1. Pupil Concern Form
2. Pupil's Code of Conduct/ School Rules
3. Report Card
4. Detention Letter
5. Physical intervention incident record
6. Record of meeting or conversation document

APPENDICES

Pupil Concern Form

Pupil's name	
Pupil's form	
Date	
Time	
Place	
Academic concern (please give details)	
Behavioural concern (please give details)	
Action taken by teacher	
Signed	

Please pass copies of this form to: form teacher, PS/LR/HKE



Devonshire House Preparatory School

Code of Conduct

1. Behaviour

General

- a) Always be kind and thoughtful of others
- b) Exhibit good manners, courtesy and respect for others at all times.
- c) Take pride in the school and yourself.
- d) Always do your best.
- e) Be punctual and polite and be dressed smartly and correctly in full school uniform. No jewellery should be worn except small ear studs by girls.
- f) Show a general alertness and consideration for others at all times and expect others to do the same.

Towards staff

- a) Show respect to gain respect. Intelligent, helpful discussion is welcomed by staff.
- b) Follow teachers' instructions, do not interrupt and put up your hand to ask if you have not understood.
- c) Shake your Form Teachers hand at the end of the day when you say goodbye.

Towards other pupils

- a) Avoid and discourage bullying and spiteful gossip. If you or anyone else is being bullied then you should always tell a teacher or any other adult.
- b) Be considerate towards others and respect them and their property.

2. Movement about the School

- a) Do not push or run in corridors and stairs– *walk*
- b) Walk on the left on staircases and in corridors.
- c) Hold open doors for adults and other children, when a whole class is moving about the school the first child holds open the door.
- d) Wait quietly outside the classroom, hall, gym etc. until the teacher taking the lesson asks you to enter.
- e) Enter and leave the building by the correct doors.
- f) If you are not allowed in a particular room, keep out.
- g) Stay outside at break-times, unless you have permission to be in.

3. Tidiness

- a) Wear the full and correct uniform, make sure you are clean and tidy.
- b) Keep all desks, lockers and rooms tidy.
- c) Chewing gum, sweets and snacks brought from home are not allowed in school.
- d) Use the cloakrooms sensibly.
- e) Take care of books and furniture.
- f) Do not ignore litter; pick it up. Never throw litter.



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4. Registration

- a) Morning registration is at 8.20am for Middle and Upper School, 8.50am for Lower School. Afternoon registration is after lunch time play. Your teachers will be on time – see that you are also.
- b) Stay in the form room during registration.
- c) Children must sit down and not wander around the room or sit on tables. No games are allowed at this time.

5. Lessons and Homework

- a) Be on time, with the correct books and equipment and enter the classroom only with the teacher's permission.
- b) Do not move furniture about, or open the windows without permission.
- c) Do not leave the classroom without permission.
- d) Respect the teachers', the schools and other pupils' property. If you borrow any books or equipment, make sure that these are returned before the end of the lesson.
- e) Do not eat or drink in the classroom.
- f) Take your pocket diary to every lesson. Use this as a communication tool, to record House Points and to make note of anything important.
- g) Do homework on the day set to the best of your ability and hand it in at registration the next day.
- h) Take pride in your work and in the condition of your exercise and textbooks. Careless or thoughtless work is unacceptable and will be repeated before it is marked, but if you need help you can always ask.

6. Playtime

- a) Wait outside the playground until a duty teacher or supervisor arrives.
- b) Do not leave the playground, for any reason, without first obtaining permission from the person on duty.
- c) No teasing, pushing or excluding of individuals will be acceptable.
- d) Do not play rough or boisterous games where someone might get hurt.
- e) When the teacher on duty has decided that it is too wet to go outside then you should remain in your form room, find a book to read or play a quiet game with a friend. Do not ask to go to the ICT room or Library.

7. Safety and Security

- a) Do not touch equipment of any kind, except under staff supervision.
- b) Long hair should be neatly tied back away from the face.
- c) Make sure your property is clearly marked. Take particular care of valuable items like calculators and watches.
- d) Report accidents immediately.
- e) Electronic toys and gadgets, money and valuable playthings are not allowed in school. Mobile phones may only be brought in by those travelling to and from school on their own, and should be left with your Form Teacher.
- f) Do not leave school without a member of staff, unless you have permission to do so.



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8. Conduct outside school in uniform

Remember that when you are outside the school you are an ambassador for the school. The above Code of Conduct should guide your behaviour.

9. The Golden Rules are:

- Do be gentle
- Do be kind and helpful
- Do work hard
- Do look after property
- Do listen to people
- Do be honest
- Show initiative, courtesy and respect for others.
- Do not hurt anybody
- Do not hurt people's feelings
- Do not waste your teachers' time
- Do not waste or damage things
- Do not interrupt
- Do not cover up the truth

General - for new teachers

Colleagues new to the profession may find the following suggestions relating to classroom discipline to be of some use:-

- a) Due to the nature of the school and some of the narrow passages and stairways, children may enter a classroom if the teacher is not present to alleviate congestion. The pupils will enter the classroom in an orderly manner, stand behind their chairs in silence and await the arrival of the teacher. At this point Form Captains and Vice Captains should monitor the class and report any misdemeanours to the teacher. Once the teacher arrives, they should see that the pupils remain standing until given permission to sit down and that when the lesson ends they leave only when instructed to do so and in good order.
- b) A quiet, orderly beginning to a lesson is essential. Begin on a formal basis. It is easy to relax but hard to go the other way.
- c) Do not allow pupils to talk whilst you are teaching. Stop the lesson, if necessary, until you have everyone's attention.
- d) Keep a store of pens, pencils, etc., for forgetful younger pupils, but train them to remember their own equipment. Recover your loaned items immediately the lesson ends. Keep a careful check. What goes out must be returned.
- e) Do not tolerate the slightest hint of insolence, disruptive or uncooperative behaviour. If you cannot deal with it yourself, report it to the Form Teacher. In an emergency, send for the Deputy Head or the Head.



Devonshire House Preparatory School

- f) Never strike a child, use sarcastic language or speak in a contemptuous tone. These tactics do more harm than good - they inhibit the building of normal relationships and could place the school in an indefensible position.
- g) The most positive way of preserving good discipline in the classroom is by your own detailed and varied preparation of work and by the creation of an atmosphere of genuine, mutual respect, based on your interest in their work and their drive to succeed.
- h) Be consistent. The children must also know that every time their work or behaviour is unacceptable there is an automatic unpleasant consequence awaiting.
- i) Never allow pupils to chew sweets or gum in lessons, or anywhere else. Insist on tidiness. Do not permit litter or misuse of furniture or equipment.
- j) Children play truant with their minds when they lose interest and become bored. Make your lessons stimulating so that pupils are motivated and want to learn.

Conclusion

The best kind of discipline is self-discipline which can only be achieved by the quality of relationships which exist within the school together with the content and quality of the teaching.

No teacher should ever feel isolated when facing a disciplinary problem. Any sanctions are essentially temporary measures and pupils will only learn to exercise self-discipline and behave in the desired manner when they have respect for the school as an institution and develop a caring and respectful attitude towards teachers and their peers.



Devonshire House Preparatory School

Report Card (example) Report cards can be tailored to suit the individual child's needs.

DATE:

Lesson	Effort	Behaviour/ Organisation	Comment	Signed
Registration		Homework in?		
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
Lunch				
6.				
7.				
8.				
Form teacher Comment:				

Deputy Head:

Parent Signature:



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Example of Detention Letter

Date

Dear _____,

Detention – Name and class

_____ has received 8 behaviour points.

This detention will take place on _____ from 4 – 5 p.m. He/she will be supervised by myself and will be given work to do – not homework. Please arrange for _____ to be collected promptly at 5.00p.m. from No.2 building.

I very much hope that this will encourage _____ to avoid amassing Red and Yellow Cards in the future.

I welcome your support in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Mr P. Hardwick
Deputy Head Upper School

Address

2 Arkwright Road, London, NW3 6AE

Telephone: 020-7435 1916 | Email: enquiries@dhprep.co.uk | www.devonshirehouseschool.co.uk

Head: Mr Henry Keighley-Elstob, BA (Hons), PGCE



File Note - RECORD OF MEETING/CONVERSATION

Name of Pupil:

Form:

Names of Staff and Parent attending:

Date/time:

Meeting/conversation/phone call:

At the instigation of:

Main Subject(s) discussed:

DETAILS

Please highlight the type of meeting: Behavioural / Pastoral / Academic / Future Schooling

Follow-up/Action required:

Signed:

Date: