

STATEMENT GIVING FURTHER CLARITY TO ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

The behaviour of pupils remains the responsibility of parents and carers, before, during and beyond the school day.

The schools duty (in loco parentis) is to ensure the health, safety and wellbeing of pupils and staff and to use sanctions which are proportionate within a behaviour, discipline and rewards system. The Headteacher is required to give regard to the following aspects of school practice that, when effective, contribute to improving the quality of pupil behaviour:

- a consistent approach to behaviour management
 - strong school leadership
 - classroom management
 - rewards and sanctions
 - behaviour strategies and the teaching of good behaviour
 - staff development and support
 - pupil support systems
 - liaison with parents and other agencies
 - managing pupil transition; and
 - organisation and facilities
- Any pupil found to have made a malicious allegation against a member of staff will be subject to the full range of disciplinary sanctions and may well face external proceedings following such an allegation. The school and the individual reserve the right to report any behaviour which may constitute an offence under the law to the appropriate authorities.
 - This behaviour policy is written in the light and understanding of the school's legal duties under the Equality Act 2010 and in respect of pupils with Special Educational Needs. This does not mean that pupils whose needs and circumstances are covered by these pieces of legislation are exempt from actions being taken under the policy, but due regard will be given to pupils with a formal diagnosis or EHCP.
 - Teachers have statutory authority to discipline pupils whose behaviour is unacceptable, who break the school rules or who fail to follow a reasonable instruction (Section 91 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006).
 - They have a legal power to put pupils (aged under 18) in detention.
 - Our schools policy clearly indicates to pupils and parents that they use detention (including detention outside of school hours) as a sanction. Where detention is outside school hours parents do not need to be given 24 hours' notice, in writing. They do not have to give prior notice for a lunchtime detention.
 - The times outside normal school hours when detention can be given (the "permitted day of detention") include:
 - any school day where the pupil does not have permission to be absent;
 - weekend – except the weekend preceding or following the half term break;
 - non-teaching days – usually referred to as 'non-contact' days.
 - The Headteacher has articulated to all staff that they can decide to put pupils in detention. (For example, they can limit the power to heads of year or heads of department only or they can decide that all members of staff, including support staff, can impose detentions).
 - Teachers have a statutory power to discipline pupils for misbehaving outside of the school premises. Section 89(5) of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 gives Headteachers a specific statutory power to regulate pupils' behaviour in these circumstances 'to such extent as is reasonable'.
 - Any pupil who acts in such a way as to engage in non-criminal bad behaviour and bullying which occurs anywhere off the school premises and which is witnessed by a staff member or reported to the school, will be subject to the full range of disciplinary sanctions and may well face external

proceedings following such a situation. The school reserve the right to report any behaviour which may constitute an offence under the law to the appropriate authorities).

- Subject to the school's behaviour policy, the teacher may discipline pupils for misbehaviour when the child is:
 - taking part in any school-organised or school-related activity or
 - travelling to and from school or
 - wearing school uniform or
 - in some other way identifiable as a pupil at the schoolor misbehaviour at any time, whether or not the conditions above apply, that:
 - could have repercussions for the orderly running of the school or
 - poses a threat to another pupil or member of the public or
 - could adversely affect the reputation of the school.

Members of the community need to remember that the primary role of schools is to educate young people, maximise the progress that they make and enable them to reach certain levels in an examination specification. Schools' accountability is clearly articulated through the guidance published regularly by Ofsted and the DfE.