



SEDBERGH INTERNATIONAL

SUMMER SCHOOL

Behaviour, Rewards and Sanctions Policy	
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Introduction

The School endeavours to instil good behaviour amongst its pupils at all times. This is done through the spiritual and moral standards set by all the staff and our returning pupils. In the classroom good behaviour is the responsibility of the teacher. In the Houses each House team expects pupils to be helpful, supportive and caring members of their community. During activities and excursions, all staff members must appreciate the need to maintain Sedbergh's good name with external suppliers. The reward for good behaviour is the happy and caring community that Sedbergh is known for.

The summer school community is based on:

- Trust
- Honesty
- High expectations of behaviour
- High standards of effort both in and out of the classroom
- Good manners and courtesy
- Care, concern and consideration for others
- Selflessness
- The appreciation of diversity
- Total commitment to its Safeguarding Children Policy

Rewards

Pupils at Sedbergh International Summer School are rewarded for their good behaviour, effort and outlook in a variety of ways:

- Teachers award Student of the Week awards for Outstanding Contributions in Lessons each Friday evening at our Awards Assembly.
- House Parents award Student of the Week awards for Outstanding Contributions in Houses (for both Junior and Senior houses) each Friday evening at our Awards Assembly.
- Small, informal prizes (sweets, stationery, small toys etc) may be given throughout the course for either winning, showing the most effort or best display of teamwork, in evening activities such as games, quizzes or talent shows.
- At the end of their time with us, each student receives a short report, which highlights their academic effort and attainment in their English lessons, as well as their contribution in the houses and the wider Summer School environment. An additional reward for good behaviour and attitude during the course is a positive report to take home.

Sanctions:

Sanctions are explained to all new staff and pupils with the intention that they are applied consistently and transparently. In all instances an attempt is made to understand why pupils behave in certain ways and appropriate support is offered to anyone affected by poor behaviour. Teachers, House Parents and Activity Staff will endeavour to guide pupils to strive for the highest standards of behaviour and thus avoid sanctions wherever possible.

- Teachers may raise a concern with the Director of Studies (DOS) or Assistant Director of Studies (ADOS) for poor attitude or incomplete work, or if a pupil is struggling to some degree in class. These carry no sanction but are simply to raise awareness of the issue.
- Pupils who are recorded as late to lessons and have no valid reason, will be asked to present themselves to the DOS/ADOS at breaktime the same day and will explain the situation and, if deemed necessary, miss their breaktime.
- A repeated failure to listen in lessons, behave with respect to their teacher and/or other students, and to not make an effort to complete work to the best of their ability, and who have been warned by their teacher, will have a discussion with the ADOS/DOS and further action, such as missing an activity or disco, may be a consequence.

Searching

Staff can search a pupil for any item if the pupil agrees.

The COO and staff authorised by the COO have a statutory power to search pupils or their possessions, without consent, where they have reasonable grounds for suspecting that the pupil may have a prohibited item. Prohibited items are:

- knives or weapons
- alcohol
- illegal drugs
- stolen items
- tobacco, cigarette papers or any vaping

Confiscation

Staff can seize any prohibited item found as a result of a search. They can also seize any item, however found, which they consider harmful or detrimental to Summer School discipline.

The use of reasonable force - What is reasonable force?

1. The term 'reasonable force' covers the broad range of actions used by most teachers at some point in their career that involve a degree of physical contact with pupils.
2. Force is usually used either to control or restrain. This can range from guiding a pupil to safety by the arm through to more extreme circumstances such as breaking up a fight or where a pupil needs to be restrained to prevent violence or injury.
3. 'Reasonable in the circumstances' means using no more force than is needed.
4. As mentioned above, schools generally use force to control pupils and to restrain them. Control means either passive physical contact, such as standing between pupils or blocking a pupil's path, or active physical contact such as leading a pupil by the arm out of a classroom.
5. Restraint means to hold back physically or to bring a pupil under control. It is typically used in more extreme circumstances, for example when two pupils are fighting and refuse to separate without physical intervention.
6. School staff should always try to avoid acting in a way that might cause injury, but in extreme cases it may not always be possible to avoid injuring the pupil.

Who can use reasonable force?

- All members of School staff have a legal power to use reasonable force.

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 a school, 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.

Schools can use reasonable force to:

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

Schools cannot use force as a punishment – it is always unlawful to use force as a punishment. All forms of corporal punishment are not allowed under any circumstances.

An immediate, detailed written report should be made of any incident involving the use of force as soon as practical after the incident has taken place and forwarded to the Course Director for inclusion in the Incidence Book.