

Staff Code of Conduct



This policy applies to the whole school (Senior, Junior and EYFS) and should be read in conjunction with the SHHS Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

| UPDATED BY | DATE OF ISSUE | NEXT REVIEW DATE |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Head, Vicky Bingham | September 2022 | July 2023 |

Basic expectations

Staff are asked:

- To promote the school's values (Aspiration, Creativity, Kindness, Courage and Commitment) in their relations with other members of the community – pupils, colleagues, parents and visitors.
- To promote a strong culture of Safeguarding and to adhere at all times to the School's Safeguarding Procedures.
- To engage with appropriate Professional Development and appraisal in the spirit of 'reflective practice'.
- To have an open dialogue with their line manager and with the senior leadership team about any concerns, barriers or challenges facing them in their role
- To take pride in matters of professionalism e.g. punctuality, communication, dress

This document is divided into matters set out by the GDST's Safeguarding Procedures, which we adhere to in full at South Hampstead; and Other Matters.

Section 1: 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 GDST and school policies including:

- Equal Opportunities Policy
- Behaviour / Discipline Policies
- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Online Safety Policy
- Policies relating to Physical Intervention
- Disciplinary Procedure
- ICT Acceptable Use Agreement
- Communications including Social Media Policy
- Administration of Medicines Protocol
- Other codes of conduct including, where relevant, boarding house handbooks

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*. 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

Teachers are also expected to be aware of the standards of personal and professional conduct that form part of the UK [Teacher Standards](#). These are used by the TRA when assessing cases of serious misconduct relating to teachers in independent schools.

Basic Principles

The GDST 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
- Actively promote the fundamental British values and principles in their work
- 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, to report these as directed in the *Safeguarding Policy* section 6, or, if they have concerns about the management of safeguarding in the school, to report these as directed in the *Safeguarding Policy* section 9.
- 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 the Headmistress 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 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
- 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.

- 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. Any transport should be undertaken with at least one adult additional to the driver acting as an escort. Always inform your line manager and log details and reason for the journey ASAP. Staff must ensure they have appropriate insurance in accordance with the information on school trips on the GDST staff intranet
- Take particular care when supervising pupils in a less formal setting, for instance during extra-curricular activities or on school trips
- Do not arrange to socialise with pupils at events other than those relating to school events and with the permission of parents/guardians *and* Headmistress (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 Headmistress and Director of Legal and Risk Assurance at Trust Office 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 Head and the Director of Legal and Risk Assurance, who must also conduct regular reviews of any repeat visit
- Schools which sponsor overseas pupils travelling to the UK alone under the UKVI's Child Student or Student system (previously known as Tier 4) 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 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.

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). On trips, staff should book a school mobile 'phone.
- 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 GDST Communications including Social Media Policy, ICT Acceptable Use Agreement and any other GDST 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
- For their own personal wellbeing as well as a matter of good safeguarding practice, staff should not engage in communication with pupils out of normal school hours, other than in an emergency, even if using school email accounts/phone numbers etc.

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 GDST pupils. Staff with children at their 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 Headmistress or DSL in advance if uncertain about any specific situation, and likewise inform the Headmistress 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 or GDST 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 GDST pupils

Misuse of Alcohol and Drugs

All GDST staff and volunteers are not permitted to misuse, or be under the influence of, alcohol or illegal drugs, on GDST 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.*

Low-level concerns

A low-level concern about the behaviour of a member of staff is one where such behaviour does not meet the 'harm threshold' and yet appears to be inconsistent with the staff code of conduct or professional boundaries.

It is crucial that any such concerns should be shared as soon as reasonably possible. This will maintain an open and transparent culture within the school, reinforcing its ethos and values; ensure that adults working in the school act within professional boundaries; and enable inappropriate, problematic or concerning behaviour to be identified and addressed early, minimising the risk of abuse.

Low-level concerns should be reported as set out in the school's *Safeguarding Policy* (section 6). Staff are encouraged to self-refer where, for instance, they have found themselves in a situation which could be misinterpreted, or on reflection feel they may have compromised the school's expected professional standards.

Reports about supply staff and contractors will be notified to their employers so that any potential patterns of inappropriate behaviour can be identified.

The Headmistress (or a nominated deputy) will investigate the concern, speaking to the person who raised the concern, the individual involved, and any witnesses. Consultation with the LADO may be

triggered by local thresholds for action or any doubt as to whether a low-level concern meets the harm threshold. The action to be taken will be determined by and proportionate to the nature of the incident, whether the report can be substantiated and whether any pattern of behaviour appears to be emerging. Support will be offered where appropriate and where needed to enable the member of staff in question to correct their behaviour in future.

The Headmistress must record all low-level concerns in writing, including details of:

- The concern,
- The context of the report,
- The name of the individual sharing the concern (requests for anonymity should be respected as far as reasonably possible);
- Action taken and the rationale for this.

This information will be kept confidentially on the member of staff's file, but it must have been investigated first and an outcome recorded. The information will be retained as per other staff safeguarding records (i.e., currently indefinitely pending the outcome of the IICSA).

Records of low-level concerns must be reviewed periodically in order to identify any patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour or wider cultural issues to be addressed. Should a pattern of behaviour be identified, the school will decide on a course of action depending on the nature of the concerns. This will include referral to the LADO if the harms threshold is met. The review of records will also consider whether these indicate any wider cultural issues in the school which should be addressed by revising school policies or providing further training.

Further guidance on low level concerns can be found in *Keeping Children Safe in Education* part 4, or section B6 of these *Procedures*.

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
- Some contact sports see further Appendix B5 of the GDST Safeguarding Procedures
- Some arts activities see further Appendix B6 of the GDST Safeguarding Procedures
- 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.

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 and possibly the DSL. 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. In Trust schools the school nurse 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 the GDST 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 the GDST extends the requirements of staff behaviour and the consequences of non-compliance with these procedures to include inappropriate relationships with 6th formers who are 18 years old.

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 UK General Data Protection Regulations and Data Protection Act 2018 (further guidance is available on the GDST staff intranet)

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:

- PSHE and Sex and Relationships Education
- RS/RE 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 the GDST Safeguarding Procedures for further guidance on Confidentiality, Information Sharing and Consent.

Behaviour Management

Individual schools are expected to develop policies relating to, and communicate clearly to all pupils and parents, their 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.

The Behaviour Policy or Code **must** include the promotion of good behaviour, self-discipline and respect, and show the place of rewards and sanctions. Regard should be had 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.

Individual school Behaviour and Sanctions Policies should also reflect 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 Headmistress / 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 herself from your charge, you should suggest a safe place for 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 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 Headmistress has temporarily put in charge of pupils such as volunteers or parents accompanying students on a school organised visit and volunteers with the Headmistress'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 Headmistress'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, mental health 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, Heads 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. Guidance on the power to search without consent is included in the Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco Guidance in the Legal section on the GDST staff intranet.

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
- Acceptable and unacceptable forms of restraint (note that locking pupils in a room for any reason is not acceptable and potentially illegal)
- 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 GDST schools 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

The GDST 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 Policy.

Section 2: Other Matters

Appearance and dress

As in most matters, the example set by staff is an important yardstick for pupils. All staff are expected to be dressed smartly, professionally and appropriately at all times when at work or representing the school. Informal dress on occasional non-uniform days or school trips where informal wear is appropriate should not attract unwarranted attention.

Fire and Emergency procedures

It is your duty to familiarise yourself with the fire and emergency precautions and evacuation procedures. A fire drill is held at least once each term. Whenever the fire alarm is sounded, all pupils and staff are to move without delay to the assembly areas according to the rules posted in each room.

Staff must not return to any building until the member of staff in charge gives the all clear. Staff should set an example to the pupils, refrain from conversation and ensure appropriate behaviour among the pupils.

Gifts

If a staff member receives a gift worth more than £25 from a pupil or parent this must be declared on the Gifts Register which can be found on Firefly. Further details on when a gift can and should not be accepted are available in the Gifts and Hospitality Policy which can be found on the GDST Hub.

ICT

All members of staff are expected to read and adhere to the GDST Acceptable Use Agreement. School ICT resources must be used correctly and not misused or abused. This includes computers and iPads, but also electronic services such as email and internet access. All staff should be committed to conforming to good practice in this area. Use of the school's ICT facilities implies acceptance of the conditions of use. Staff should familiarise themselves with the ICT Code of Conduct document, which sets out current policy and practice.

Media

All contact with the media must be authorised: staff should refer any requests for comment or information to the Headmistress. Letters or articles published which identify the writer as an employee of the school should, as a matter of courtesy and good practice, be shown to the Headmistress.

One-to-one situations

There is more guidance in Section 1 of this Code of Conduct. Reasonable and sensible precautions should be taken to protect both pupils and staff. For example, the door should be left open. The glass panels should not be covered. Every attempt should be made to ensure the safety and security of pupils and the adults who work with them.

Meetings with pupils outside school hours and sites should not take place without the agreement of the Headmistress and the pupils' parents. By 'school hours' we mean the hours on which pupils are permitted on-site (07:45-18:00).

Other employment

Colleagues should seek prior permission from the Headmistress if they wish to undertake other paid employment which might impact on their teaching post or on the school's reputation.

It is a condition of employment that staff shall not, without the prior consent of the Headmistress, receive any special remuneration or reward for work with any pupil in the school at any time. If parents ask teachers to provide additional paid tuition, staff should refer them to the academic support systems at the school.

Out of hours obligations

Staff are required to attend parents' meetings for girls in their classes, any general staff meetings and relevant after-school meetings. Staff are also required to attend certain other major school functions such as Welcome Evenings. Staff are also encouraged to attend other functions and performances such as plays and concerts.

Punctuality

It is impossible to insist on punctuality from pupils if we are unable to demonstrate it ourselves. Teaching staff must ensure that they are in their classroom ready to start teaching punctually at the start of each lesson. Colleagues must also be scrupulous about punctuality when they are covering lessons. With staff and pupils moving between different parts of the school, punctuality will sometimes be harder to achieve but efforts must be made to achieve it.

References

A colleague considering applying for a post elsewhere is welcome to consult with the Headmistress or Head of the Junior School or another senior colleague to discuss the nature of their application and gain advice on the presentation of their curriculum vitae or the most suitable referees. If colleagues are applying to work in an educational setting, they should, for Safeguarding reasons, name the Headmistress or Head of the Junior School as one of their referees. Because of the legal obligations on referees and on the school, staff who are asked to act as referee for a colleague, whether as manager or friend, must ensure that the Headmistress is aware of this and approves the intended reference. It is common practice in education for teachers to alert the Headmistress that they intend to make an

application for another teaching post. The same practice is not usually followed in other industries but if support staff intend to seek alternative employment, we operate an open-door policy but leave it to the discretion of the colleague whether to inform us before their application or not.

Respect for School Property

Staff are expected to model the high standards we expect our pupils to demonstrate in the proper upkeep of school spaces. This includes maintaining high standards of tidiness in classrooms, especially where these classrooms are shared with other colleagues. Care should be taken at the end of a lesson to ensure the classroom is restored to a tidy state. Staff should support the School in not allowing pupils to eat in classrooms at break or lunchtime, and by asking pupils to be vigilant about litter.

Road safety

Staff must be constantly vigilant about the safety of pupils and other staff on the roads. Teachers are expected to set an example to pupils when crossing the roads near or outside the school. They are asked particularly to use the designated routes and crossings during school hours. Not to do so increases the risk of pupils imitating dangerous behaviour.

School rules

Staff are expected to be familiar with the Behaviour Policy and to ensure that school rules are known and kept by pupils and that any pupil in breach of them is properly and promptly dealt with. Teachers are expected to discharge their duties in a competent manner and to maintain control and discipline in the classroom and elsewhere. Teachers have a duty of care to exercise disciplinary control in order to maintain good order, and safeguard pupils' health and safety. A teacher may be deemed negligent if they endanger the physical and emotional well-being of a pupil by failing to maintain order. Teachers, however, cannot be expected to foresee every incident, nor should they run the risk of personal injury, by intervening where it is not safe so to do. Teachers should familiarise themselves with the SHHS policy on the use of physical restraint but are reminded that corporal punishment must never be used to address a lapse in behaviour.

Staff members who are also SHHS parents

Being a staff member and a parent of a current pupil increases the likelihood of potentially awkward situations. It is understandable that staff who are SHHS parents may be more frequently in social situations with other parents. Staff in such situations, however, must avoid potentially inappropriate discussion about School life, e.g. the sharing of professional confidences. If staff members are put into a difficult situation by other parents who wish to complain directly to the staff member about the school in a social setting and request the staff member's intervention or comment, the staff member should remind the parent that they are present in a social setting and ask the parent to make an appointment with the appropriate member of staff at school.

The same guidance would apply to staff members who, for whatever reason, regularly came into social contact with SHHS parents.

Visitors

If you are expecting a visitor to the school please ensure:

- that your Head of Department and any relevant senior member of staff are aware of the nature of the visit and have agreed the arrangements
- complete a [pre-visit check if the visitor will be addressing pupils and never leave the visitor unattended in school](#)
- that Reception has a note of the name of the visitor, their approximate time of arrival, and your expected location as you await the visitor's arrival (so that you may be contacted by telephone)
- that visitors know where they must first report to sign in and collect a visitor's badge which must be worn throughout the visit

All speakers invited to the school are expected to abide by the principles set out above. Thus they are expected to avoid gratuitously offensive and intolerant use of language and the intentional demeaning of individuals or groups defined by ethnicity, race, religion, sexuality, gender, disability or age.

All visitors that are invited to the school must be checked for suitability before they come to the school to ensure that the content of a visiting speech is not likely to undermine the values and aims of the school and the school's Promotion of British Values and Prevention of Radicalisation Policy. Verification checks can be undertaken by confirming references or recommendations by valid sources. Research can also be undertaken by checking official websites e.g. of registered charities, academic institutions, public bodies. Checks can also be undertaken by confirming with publishers, publications and known affiliations. Staff inviting a speaker or staff supervising pupils who have invited a speaker must fill in this form and submit it to a member of SLT for approval. As this check is part of our Safeguarding procedures, the form should then be submitted to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) Teacher in the Senior School or the Junior School as appropriate. The DSL in the Senior or Junior School will keep copies of these check forms in the same place as other confidential Safeguarding documents.

Welfare

The school is sensitive to the pressures which staff may encounter either in their personal or professional lives. Staff are encouraged to make use of the pastoral framework which offers them help either within the school or if necessary outside the school, including the employer helpline offered by the GDST. Colleagues at South Hampstead are also entitled to three free confidential counselling sessions from one of the Counselling Team. Colleagues are encouraged to speak to the Headmistress, Head of the Junior School or HR Manager if they find themselves in a stressful predicament, and line managers should also be looking out for the welfare of their teams. In appropriate cases, the school will arrange compassionate leave and liaise with the colleague to arrange suitable counselling or medical advice, if such is required.