

Title

Code of Behaviour

Introductory Statement

This Plan was formulated in conjunction with school staff, students, parents and the Board of Management (referred to from here on in as BOM) in order to provide a comprehensive policy for the school community that will help us to create a safe, happy environment for all. The Guidelines for Developing a Code of Behaviour, issued by the National Education Welfare Board (NEWB from here on) and the School Development Planning (SDP) website were used as primary sources. This plan was formulated in the 1st term of 2008-09.

Rationale

This plan was formulated as:

- To ensure that the good practice of the school was officially recorded
- To ensure an orderly climate for learning in the school
- We wish to provide a healthy, organised, happy community in our school and this is easier to achieve when all parties are clear on their roles.
- That there will be an agreed approach by all members of community when encouraging good and discouraging bad behaviour.
- It is a requirement under the Education Welfare Act, 2000, Section 23 (1) which refers to the obligation on schools to prepare a code of behaviour in respect of the students registered at the school.

Relationship to characteristic spirit of the school

Gaelscoil Bhaile Brigín's vision is to create a positive, caring, open learning environment, where each child's individuality is celebrated, encouraged and nurtured.

As a Gaelscoil, we foster a love and respect of the Irish Language, culture and traditions. Irish is the language of the school and is promoted in a positive way throughout the whole community.

Our school creates an environment where a love of learning inspires and motivates both students and teachers alike.

Parents, as partners in education are welcomed and encouraged to participate openly in all aspects of school life.

GSBB promotes a care and respect of the environment in all members of its community

GSBB is an interdenominational school and a respect and understanding of both Catholic and Protestant traditions will be promoted.

Through this policy, we aspire to create a situation whereby we can fulfil our vision as laid out above.

Aims

- To ensure an educational environment that is guided by our vision statement
- To allow the school to function in an orderly way where children can make progress in all aspects of their development
- To create an atmosphere of respect, tolerance and consideration for others
- To promote positive behaviour and self-discipline, recognising the differences between children and the need to accommodate these differences
- To ensure the safety and well being of all members of the school community
- To assist parents and pupils in understanding the systems and procedures that form part of the code of behaviour and to seek their co-operation in the application of these procedures
- To ensure that the system of rules, rewards, and sanctions are implemented in a fair and consistent manner throughout the school
- To ensure that there is an open, safe situation available for the whole school community, that ensures that everyone shows respect for themselves, each other, the school environment and the Irish language.
- To motivate students to manage their own behaviour.
- That all students will be afforded the opportunity to think about the effect their actions have on others and on the environment
- That the "Polasaí Labhairt na Gaeilge" will be implemented in the school.

1. Guidelines for behaviour in the school

- Each pupil is expected to be well behaved and to show consideration for other children and adults
- Each pupil is expected to show respect for the property of the school, other children's and their own belongings
- Each pupil is expected to attend school on a regular basis and to be punctual
- Each pupil is expected to do his/her best both in school and for homework.
- Each pupil is expected to speak Irish at all times, in conjunction with our Polasaí Labhairt na Gaeilge.
- Each pupil is expected to show respect for the school environment and the environment in general.

The principal will provide parents of children registering in the school with a copy of the school's code of behaviour. Parents will be required to confirm in writing that code of behaviour so provided is acceptable to them and that they shall make all reasonable efforts to ensure compliance with such code by the child. This code will be clearly explained at registration meetings and at the school's Annual General Meeting (AGM) every year, to ensure that all families fully understand all areas of this policy. Parents will also be given the opportunity to ask any questions they may have to ensure that it is fully understood.

2. Whole school approach in promoting positive behaviour

There is huge importance of taking a whole school approach to promotion of positive behaviour. Many policy and curricular areas are grounded in this importance eg Social, Personal and Health Education (SPHE), anti-bullying, home-work, registration, Labhairt na Gaeilge. The following examples may help.

'A positive school ethos is based on the quality of relationships between teachers and the ways in which pupils and teachers treat each other. This positive ethos permeates all the activities of the school and helps in forming a strong sense of social cohesion within the school' (Circular 20/90)

We expect high standards of behaviour from everyone in our school community and that this behaviour is both positive and cooperative at all times.

Staff

In our school, we treat all children with respect and dignity. There is a strong sense of community and cooperation among staff, pupils and parents and all are agreed that their focus is primarily on the promotion and recognition of positive behaviour ... 'It is important that the policy is accepted by all staff.' (Circular 20/90).

- Here are some methods in which positive behaviour are both recognised and encouraged in our school. – Prizes and awards, regular contact with parents, positive behaviour being recognised at the weekly assembly etc
- Open communication is to the fore in our school. This Code and its' effects are regularly referred to at both staff and Board meetings. Every support is given to staff in their implementation of it.
- This code is communicated to new staff members at the first staff meeting of the year. Both this and all school policies are given to new staff at the start of every year. Time will be set aside for the principal/other teacher to discuss this with them and to ensure clarity. We are part of the National Pilot Programme for Teacher Induction (NPPTI) scheme which also provides a forum for induction of Newly Qualified Teachers (NQTs).
- This code of behaviour caters for children who may present behavioural difficulties arising from their special education needs. e.g. an Individual Educational Plan (IEP) with behavioural targets are drawn up in conjunction with parents and other staff members as needs arise. The principal and learning support teacher can be involved in this.

The school's SPHE curriculum is used to support the code of behaviour. It aims to help our children develop communication skills, appropriate ways of interacting and behaving, and conflict resolution skills. It also aims to foster self-esteem and to help children accommodate differences and develop citizenship.

- Activities which are scheduled to develop these skills in children are Circle Time/Stay Safe/assembly time etc

Board of Management

'The Board of Management has a role to play in the maintenance of desirable standards of behaviour in a school. It should be supportive of the Principal Teacher in the application of a fair code of behaviour and discipline within the school' (Circular 20/90). Outline the following for your school:

- The school's Board of Management was consulted in the drafting of the code of behaviour through drafts being sent around via email. This gives all an opportunity to study the document and then make suggestions etc at the further meetings.
- The Board of Management supports the code of behaviour in the school on an ongoing basis by providing opportunities for professional development eg attending courses/providing funding where possible,/providing funding for equipment required by staff to implement this policy.
- **Incidents are reported to the BOM where necessary and are discussed. Parents can be asked to a meeting with representatives of the Board – usually the Principal and Chairperson, if staff and Board feel that such a step is necessary. This is done with respect and discretion.**

Parents

'Evidence seems to indicate that schools which succeed in achieving and maintaining high standards of behaviour and discipline tend to be those with the best relationships with parents.'

'Schools need the support of parents in order to meet legitimate expectations with regard to good behaviour and discipline.' (Circular 20/90).

- Regular contact between parents and teachers is encouraged – parents are informed of behavioural cases – even when small, to ensure that there is worthwhile communication taking place between home and school.
- A draft of this policy was given to the Parents' Committee and as discussed at this level. A copy was also sent home to all families and recommendations and suggestions were sought. These suggestions were then discussed and implemented as seen fit by the BOM.
- Parents support the school in the promotion of positive behaviour and the maintenance of high standards of behaviour by:
 - Parents are aware of and cooperate with the school's system of rewards and sanctions
 - Parents ensure their children are at school in time
 - Parents attend meetings at the school if requested
 - Parents help their children with homework and ensure that it is completed
 - Parents ensure their children have the necessary books and materials for school.
 - Parents make every effort to speak the Irish that they have in the school setting and they support the school in the implementation of our Polasaí Labhairt na Gaeilge.

Pupils

It is important that students have an input into their own behaviour and as a result, "The Students' Council" will be founded when the school has 4th/5th class. Here, they will be able to influence the sanctions and rewards systems in place.

The students also have an active role in the ongoing implementation of this policy eg:

- Drafting rules for the classroom
- Taking part in assemblies
- Working on Student Council
- As part of the Weekly Assembly, the students are given a chance to put forward suggestions in relation to different parts of school life eg Weekly Rule
- The School Rules were put together at a Weekly Assembly (see below)

3. Positive strategies for managing behaviour

'The most effective methodology that teachers develop in attempting to manage challenging behaviour is to prevent it occurring in the first place'. (Managing Challenging Behaviour, Guidelines for teachers INTO 2004: 5).

To promote good behaviour throughout the school, a selection of strategies are used on a whole school basis..

Classroom

- “Ground rules”/ behavioural expectations in each class that are consistent with the ethos as expressed in the code of behaviour and which set a positive atmosphere for learning
- Pupil input in devising the class rules
- Teachers ensure that pupils understand and are frequently reminded of how they are expected to behave
- “Golden Time” (see below)
- A clear system of acknowledging and rewarding good behaviour and sanctions for misbehaviour
- Classroom management techniques that ensure a variety of activities and methodologies to sustain pupil interest and motivation (see appendix)
- Timetabling. Clear timetabling can ensure effectiveness on a teachers’ behalf and subsequently reduce time for negative behaviour.
- A hand in the air – when a teacher raises a hand, this signals “Ciúnas”. This reduces the need for teachers to raise their voices, and thus helps to create a positive, peaceful school atmosphere.
- Where there is continuous negative behaviour, especially at Junior Level, a variation of “stars” can be used ie the day/part of day is broken into attainable periods and during this time one behaviour is chosen eg sitting down. If the child manages to stay in seat for that period, a star is given. When an agreed amount of stars have been given, there will be a prize given. This can be made suitable for needs of class, student and teacher.
- **See appendix for strategies for promoting positive behaviour.**

Playground

- The School Rules are followed in the yard. Everyone must walk to the yard.
- Older students are used as “leaders” helping the younger students in their lines on the way to the yard.
- Only in the case of emergency will children be let up to the school during break.
- Games are taught at different stages throughout the year at assembly to ensure competency in their ability to play in Irish, which will also help discourage any negative behaviour.
- On wet days, the students are not allowed out to play. There are wide ranges of games available in every classroom that the children can play. The teacher on supervision will supervise these activities.
- Each class teacher brings her class to the door in a line. They then line up outside and walk down to the yard. When break is over, the students line up in yard and walk up in accordance to class. The class teacher collects them from the door.
- In the case of accident/misbehaviour, a note is made in the yard book. Where necessary, the supervising teacher will report to class teacher in the event of serious misbehaviour/continuing incidents etc. Where there is a breach of discipline in the yard, the student can be removed from play for a certain period of time and made to stand at wall.
- Where there is a serious breach or continued breach, it can happen that the student will have to remain indoors at break time beside the staff room – note glass doors ensure that child is never unsupervised.

Other areas in the school

- The class teachers walk their classes to and from the door. The supervising teacher then walks all students to and from yard. This cuts out any opportunity for students being unsupervised. Due to layout of school, both toilets and cloakrooms are in classrooms, again cutting out any opportunity for children to be unsupervised.
- Teachers should always be on the lookout for good behaviour and chances to reinforce this eg classes behaving on corridors/students adhering to school rules etc.
- School rules are central to our weekly assembly and they are referred to on a weekly basis.

School Rules:

The school Rules were drawn up in conjunction with the students at school assembly on the 9/11/07. This is the sort of behaviour we expect from all members of our community.

There are 8 simple rules and they will be hung around the school. They will be used as a reference when coming up with our weekly rule.

The rules will also be in the students Homework Notebook. Parents will be given a copy of this at the registration meetings.

- 1) **Irish:** *We will all speak Irish at all times.*
- 2) **Manners:** *We will all be polite to everyone in school and we will not curse in any language.*
- 3) **Honesty:** *We will all tell the truth and if we see something that is not right, we will tell a teacher*
- 4) **Respect:** *We will all show respect for our school and environment by keeping it clean and we will show respect for ourselves and others by treating each other as we would like to be treated.*
- 5) **Walk:** *We will all walk inside and on the way to the yard.*
- 6) **Work:** *We will always try our best with our school and homework. We will always be on time and fully prepared for school.*
- 7) **Hand in the Air:** *When there is a hand in the air, we will stay quiet- we will listen to each other and let one person talk at a time..*
- 8) **Cooperation:** *We will all cooperate with each other and take part in school activities.*

4. Rewards and Sanctions

Rewards and acknowledgement of good behaviour

- Golden Time is used to encourage and reward good behaviour. During class time, a warning system is used. Where there is an incident of negative behaviour, a visual warning is given to the child (an unhappy face at infant level/rabhadh at senior level). This reduces need for vocal acknowledgement of incident, which in itself can draw attention to it. If the behaviour rectifies by the next break time, the warning is removed. When this is not changed, 5 minutes of Golden Time on Friday is removed. This time needs to be very effective to encourage all students to make sure that no time is lost. Those who lose out on time will have to sit out with a timer and not participate. When their lost time is over, they can return.
- Class teachers must keep a record of those who lose Golden Time and at the end of the term, certificates will be awarded to those who lost no Golden time for that term
- The whole class should have input into what their Golden Time is (mindful of health and safety etc!)

Teachers use an array of rewards to encourage good behaviour at the class level. Teachers should use the Weekly Assembly to announce good behaviour, or to ask the Principal to award a prize eg extra playtime.

- Prizes are suited to the class level. As they get older, they can also be involved in deciding what their prize may be eg no homework/no uniform day etc
- Those who are well behaved will be mentioned at Assembly
- In the case where there is improvement in behaviour, this is announced throughout the school by being sent around the classes for example, praise at assembly, parents being informed.
- Golden time, stars, prizes and sweets (on a very limited basis eg at Christmas) are used also
- When there is a celebration of good behaviour (and everyone is encouraged to do this as often as possible) here are some examples of rewards:
 - Less homework
 - Curricular games
 - A positive note being sent to principal/home

- Trips
- A class prize
- Work being displayed
- Dvd (limited!!!)
- Praised at assembly

(see appendix for more)

- **Labhairt na Gaeilge:**
- As we are a Gaelscoil, there is huge emphasis on the importance of speaking Irish at all times. Therefore, everyone (parents, students and staff alike) have a duty to speak as much Irish as possible when in the school environment.
- The school has a policy in relation to this and we expect all members of the school community to adhere to it..
- If a student is not abiding by this policy, the steps laid out in the Code of Discipline will be implemented.

Strategies for dealing with unacceptable behaviour

- **Please note that bullying of any sort will not be accepted in Gaelscoil Bhaile Bríghín, and in such a case (ie continuous/regular), this will be dealt with in conjunction with our Anti-bullying policy.**
- The degree of misdemeanours i.e. minor, serious or gross, will be judged by the teachers and/or Principal based on a common sense approach with regard to the gravity/frequency of such misdemeanours.
- Please find below a list the strategies used in response to incidents of unacceptable behaviour. The following menu of strategies may be useful. These have been discussed at staff level. The aim of these strategies is that the student will learn from the behaviour. This is positive intervention. It's of the utmost importance that all staff members adhere to them in a positive, sensible manner. All students must be dealt with in respectful manner, as through modelling good behaviour, a child can learn a lot. Reasoning with the pupil

While implementing these strategies, the following points should be noted.

- 1) *All effort should be made to reduce the tension in the situation and not add to it.*
- 2) *That all parties' dignity is protected as far as is possible.*
- 3) *That they are implemented in a fair, consistent manner*
- 4) *That they are appropriate/timely.*
 - a) Reasoning with the child – NB – the behaviour not child we don't like
 - b) Reprimand (including advice on how to improve) eg contract of behaviour with child in which improvements and strategies are agreed upon – this will ensure that he/she knows what is expected from him/her.
 - c) Temporary separation from peers, friends or others
 - d) Loss of privileges eg play time/class prize/golden time – Golden Time will be used to give warnings to children and then, the child also has an opportunity to accept responsibility for his/her behaviour.
 - e) Informal contact with parents – an individual plan of behaviour can be drawn up between home and school – that regular contact between home and school is central to this. At this point, certain, specific amount of time should be noted to review situation. The principal should be informed at this stage also.
 - f) Referral to Principal Teacher
 - g) A meeting between parents, teacher and principal
 - h) Informing the Board of Management.
 - i) Suspension (see below)
 - j) Expulsion. (See below)

Parents participation in the the management of misbehaviour.

Parents should be kept informed in relation to issues of mishaviour from an early stage.

Gaelscoil Bhaile Brigin believes in the involvement of parents in any aspect of a student's behaviour. Therefore, there is a practice of open communication between staff and parents.

- In the case of misbehaviour, the class teacher speaks to the parent at the end of the day – often here it is only a case of informing them that something small happened. Parents need not be informed of every single incident, but when there is a pattern or regularity emerging, it is better to do this sooner rather than later.
- Notes of incidents should be kept in the teachers' handbook under the Behaviour Section.
- It is usually the class teacher who is the first point of contact with parents, however, in a case of emergency, or gross misbehaviour it can happen that the principal is the first to make contact.
- When a parent is invited to the school on a formal basis, it is important to note that the wording of notes is reflective of the school atmosphere ie open and respectful. Every effort should be made to provide a comfortable, private setting - usually in the classroom after school or at lunch time.
- At this meeting, every effort should be made on both sides to listen to each other and come up with a plan to help improve behaviour.
- Usually, in the case of an initial meeting between parent and teacher, the Principal does not need to be present, but it can happen that she is asked to be present. When not present, she is to be informed of outcome. It can also happen that the Learning Support Teacher can be asked to be present also.
- Depending on age and behaviour of child, he/she could be present too, but normally at this stage, it is teacher and parents..
- Parents are advised to contact the school if they are worried about anything. In the case of a parent wishing to contact the school, he/she must contact class teacher first. An appointment may be made by note, calling in, ringing or texting the school. Parents are reminded of this through the Newsletter and at meetings.
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Managing aggressive or violent misbehaviour

Consultation with parents is made and in situations whereby this policy has been exhausted and when there is no improvement, outside bodies will be contacted eg NEPS(National Educational Psychological Service)/HSE(Health Service Executive) etc

- Children who are emotionally disturbed are immediately referred for psychological assessment.
 - Through the Special Educational Needs Organiser, appropriate support is sought from services available e.g. Health Service Executive, NEPS, ...
 - Special Educational Needs(SEN) personnel may facilitate teachers in sharing practice and support in the management of challenging behaviour – Special Education Teacher (SET)/Principal/Mentors or other members of staff can be used here.
 - We are partaking in the Pilot Scheme NPPTI which provides a structure for NQTs to be mentored by a more senior member of staff.
- Staff are informed of any relevant courses of professional development eg SPHE/Education Colleges/Centres/ProfExcel courses etc.
- If threatening or violent behaviour causes a risk to the student him/herself, or to the safety of other students or staff, parents will be contacted immediately for him/her to be taken home. There will a meeting then between the parents and teacher/principal to lay out an IEP. The appropriate authorities will also be contacted when necessary eg Special Educational Needs Officer (SENO)/Educational Welfare Officer (EWO)/NEPS/HSE etc

NB: when a student has been accused of an incident of gross misbehaviour outside school, when said child is not under the care of the school, the Code of Discipline will not be brought into use, if it cannot be proved that there was a clear connection between the school and and that it will directly impact on school work. The school can seek legal advice in this situation.

5. Suspension / Expulsion procedures

Suspension

The principal shall inform the education welfare officer, by notice in writing, when a student is suspended from a recognised school for a period of not less than 6 days. (Sections 21(4) a)

Parents shall be informed of their right to come to the school and be invited to do so in order to discuss the misbehaviour with the Principal Teacher and/or the class teacher. This will always be done when the suspension of a pupil is being contemplated.

A student may be suspended as a result of continuous misbehaviour or as a result of a gross act of misbehaviour – which would result in the following:

- It would have serious damaging effects on the education of other students
- It would threaten the safety and well being of other students or teachers by him/her remaining in school
- Where a student has damaged school/staff property

The following issues should be considered when considering suspension (See pg 74 Guidelines For Schools – NEWB)

- Type and seriousness of behaviour
- Context of Behaviour
- Effect of Behaviour
- Intervention to date eg monitoring/recording/consultation with NEPS/SENO/Inspectorate/EWO etc
- Is it a suitable response to suspend the student?
- Possible effects of Suspension

The suspension should facilitate the school to lay out behavioural aims with the student and parent(s)/guardian(s). It should also provide the school with the opportunity to plan for further intervention and to instil upon parents and students alike the seriousness of the situation.

Types of Suspension:

a) Immediate Suspension:

In certain circumstances the principal can decide that immediate suspension is suitable where it can be shown that by the student in question remaining at that point could result in a serious threat to the safety of other students or staff members. Usual warning systems should be implemented here.

No student should ever be sent home without informing the parents first.

b) Automatic Suspension:

This can be implemented in the case whereby serious damage has been caused to school or other property, or in the case of a physical attack on a member of staff or student, or whereby the steps of the Code of Discipline (above) have been followed and this point has been reached. (Note: Suspension will not be used in the poor academic attainment/poor school attendance/tardiness or minor breaches of the school's Code.) HOWEVER, in the case of continuous misbehaviour that detracts from the learning of others or that could result in danger, it could be used.

A student should not be suspended shortly after returning from a suspension unless:

- He/she is partaking in serious misbehaviour that would result in suspension
 - Go bhfuil gnáthaimh chóra á gcomhlíonadh ina iomláine

A parent can be asked to collect a child early from school for a particular length of time or to keep a child at home, but this should be viewed upon as suspension, and the correct procedures should be followed.

There should be a definite length of time stipulated in this situation.

When suspension is being considered, the following practice should be followed:

- Both parent(s) and student must be informed of the complaint. Inform them in relation to the complaint, how it will be investigated and that suspension could result.
It is advised that this would be done in writing to ensure that there is an official record, but it can also be done verbally.

b) They should be afforded the opportunity to respond. This opportunity should be afforded the final decision is made. A meeting can be arranged to discuss the situation and to ask/answer questions. Failure to attend this meeting should result in the principal writing to the parents explaining the importance of the rescheduled meeting and that failure to attend again will result in the process of suspension being followed. Notes should be kept of this meeting.

Period of Suspension:

- A student should not be suspended for a period of longer than 3 days, except in situations whereby the principal feels that a longer period of time is warranted in order to fulfil certain objectives. In such cases, this decision should be referred to the Board of Management.
- The BOM can authorise the Principal, with the consent of Chairperson, to suspend a student for a period of up to 5 days, when the Board is unable to convene a meeting in the interim.
- The BOM should limit suspension to a period of 10 days for any one suspension.
- The BOM should review this when suspension would result in the student having missed more than 20 days in the current school year. This suspension is appealable under Section 29 of the the Education Act 1998.

Appeal:

The BOM should afford the opportunity of appeal when this decision has been reached by the Principal. In the case that the Board has made the decision, the Patron should provide this.

When suspension results in a student missing more than 20 days (due to suspension), parents can appeal the decision under Section 29 of Education Act.

When informing of the suspension, parents/guardians must be informed of their right to appeal to the Secretary of the Department of Education and Science (DES) and this will be done in an appropriate manner.

Implementing the Suspension:

- Intent in Writing: the letter should contain the following points:
 - Length of Suspension, including date of commencement and cessation.
 - Study programme to follow (in appropriate)
 - Arrangements for returning to school and that a commitment from both parents and student will be undertaken to improve behaviour.
 - Opportunity to appeal to the Board of Management.
 - Right to appeal to the DES
 - The EWO is informed.

The suspension can be terminated if the BOM so decides or if so directed by the Secretary of the DES.

On returning to school, a plan of behaviour should be in place to help him/her catch up on work lost. When a term of suspension comes to an end, the student should return to school with a clean slate. It should be discussed prior to return, what is expected from everyone involved on his/her return (student, parent(s), guardian(s) and staff)

Recording and Reporting:

Formal, written records should be kept on:

- The investigation (and notes on all interviews)
- The decision and reasoning of said decision
- Length and conditions of suspension.
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- The principal must report to the BOM in relation to all suspensions.
- The principal has a duty to report suspensions to the NEWB (Ed. Welfare Act 2000. Section 21(4)(a) - standard forms available on www.newb.ie/

The BOM will review the use of suspension on a regular basis to ensure proper use of the policy.

Expulsion (permanent exclusion)

Under the Education Welfare Act, 2000, 'A student shall not be expelled from a school before the passing of twenty school days following the receipt of a notification under this section by an educational welfare officer' (Section 24(4)) It is the right of a Board of Management to take '...such other reasonable measures as it considers appropriate to ensure that good order and discipline are maintained in the school concerned and that the safety of students is secured.' (Section 24(5))

Expulsion is a serious step. The school must ensure that all efforts have made to deal with the misbehaviour and to avoid this outcome eg

- Meeting with parents and student to discuss possible ways to improve behaviour
- Meeting with parents and student to discuss possible consequences if behaviour does not change
- To ensure that every effort has been made to try all options
- Help from outside agencies has been sought eg NEPS/HSE/SESS(Special Education Support Service) etc

Expulsion can be as a result in the following circumstances – even when they are first circumstance of gross misbehaviour

- *serious threat of violence to another student or member of staff
- *violence or physical attack
- *providing illegal drugs to students in school
- *sexual assault
- Arson/attempted arson
- Malicious damage to school property/ransacking

(this is not a complete list!)

Code of Practice in Expulsion (see pg 86 Guidelines for Schools - NEWB)Nósanna Imeachta i ndáil díbirt (féach lch 86 treoirínte NEWB):

- Detailed investigation under supervision of Principal:Imscrúdú Sonrach faoi stiúir an Phríomhoide: -
 - *Student and parent(s)/guardian(s) informed alleged misbehaviour, the process of investigation that will be carried out and that expulsion may result.*
 - *Every opportunity should be afforded to parents and student to reply to these complaints of serious misbehaviour before this decision will be taken.*
 - *They will be informed in writing to ensure that there is a permanent record on*
 - *Where expulsion could result, a meeting must be held – this provides an opportunity for any questions to be asked and to give their side.*
 - *Failure to attend meeting by parents and student, will result in the principal writing to them, relaying to them the importance of the rescheduled meeting and the seriousness of the situation and that failure to attend the next meeting, will result in the BOM having to make decision to deal with behaviour without their input. A copy of these letters and answers will be kept by the school.*
- Recommendation by Principal to the BOM:
 - When the principal is of the opinion that expulsion is the necessary sanction, she will report this to the Board. The principal shall:
 - *Inform parents and student that a request to the Board has been made in relation to expulsion.*
 - *Ensure that the parents have a record of the allegations against the student, the investigation, and a copy of the written notification of the request to the Board..*
 - *Give a copy of the comprehensive reports, given to the parents, to the Board.*
 - *Inform parents of date of hearing being organised by the BOM and invite them to attend this hearing.*
 - *Advise parents that they can make written and/or oral submissions to the Board.*
 - *Ensure that sufficient notification be given to parents of meeting to ensure parents can prepare.*

- Judgement of Board on Principal's recommendation and organisation of hearing:
- *A review must be carried out on the investigation and it must be ensured that this investigation was carried out with due care..*
- *Review will be carried out on all documentation and all relevant issues.*
- *The Board will ensure that there is no-one involved in the decision-making process who was/is involved in the case*
- *When the decision to expel has been made, a hearing will be organised. When this happens, the Principal and parents can make their cases to the board, in front of each other. At this point, they can question each other's evidence.*
- *The Board has a duty to ensure that it is unbiased.*
- *After the hearing, the Board will make its decision – without either parent or Principal present.*
- Judgement of Board and actions after hearing:

The Board must make its decision at this point.

When the Board decides to expel the student, the EWO must be notified in writing of it and of the reasons (Ed. Welfare Act 200- a24(1)) The student cannot be expelled until a period of 20 days has passed of receipt of notification in writing by the EWO(Educational Welfare Officer).

Appeals will automatically be upheld under section 20 when it can be shown that the EWO was not informed or if 20 days has not passed since the date the EWO was notified and the expulsion instigated.

The Board should inform parents in writing of the next steps in the process – they should be informed at this point that the EWO has been informed.

- Consultation with EWO:

- Within 20 days of receipt of notification the EWO must:
- Make every reasonable effort to have an individual consultation with the principal, parents and anyone else as necessary.
- Organise a meeting between the parties who agree to be present.
- When a student cannot be accepted back into the school, those involved should come together with the EWO and plan towards the educational future of the student
- The Board can decide at this stage that the student be suspended during the procedures to ensure that the safety of staff and students is ensured.
- Dearbhú ar an gcinneadh an mac léinn a dhíbirt:
- *If, after the 20 days of notification to the EWO, the Board still feels that expulsion is the necessary sanction, the BOM will inform in writing the decision to uphold the expulsion.*
- *Parents will be informed immediately.*
- *They will be informed of their right to appeal – the standardised form will be given and records will be kept.*

Appeals

Under Section 29 of the Education Act, 1998, parents (or pupils who have reached the age of 18) are entitled to appeal to the Secretary General of the Department of Education and Science against some decisions of the Board of Management, including (1) permanent exclusion from a school and (2) suspension for a period which would bring the cumulative period of suspension to 20 school days or longer in any one school year. Accordingly, schools should advise parents of this right of appeal and associated timeframe if it has been decided to suspend or permanently exclude a pupil. Appeals must generally be made within 42 calendar days from the date the decision of the school was notified to the parent or student. (See Circular 22/02)

- Parents will be informed of the right to appeal in writing, when final decision is being passed on. They will be informed that a copy of Circular 22/02 and the standardised form can be received from the office if so required.

6. Keeping records

In line with the school's policy on record keeping, and data protection legislation, records are kept in a factual and impartial manner

Class level

- o Coinníonn gach múinteoir taifead d'aon eachtra iompair míchuí (taobh amuigh de ghnáth imeachtaí ranga).
- o All teachers keep a note of unacceptable behaviour (see lámhleabhar na múinteoirí) If a meeting is held between parents and teacher, short, concise notes (more detailed if necessary) shall be kept. In cases of improvement, a note should be made of this too..
- o The principal should be informed in the case of continuing behavioural issues or in the case of gross breach of discipline.

Playground

- Supervising staff keep a record of misbehaviour in the Leahbar Clóis. In cases of continuing misbehaviour or serious breach of discipline, the class teacher will be informed.

7. Reference to other Policies

other school policies that have a bearing on the code of behaviour

- o SPHE plan
- o Anti-bullying
- o Enrolment
- o Polasaí Labhairt na Gaeilge
- o School Ethos
- o Health & Safety

Success Criteria

- *Observation of positive behaviour in class rooms, playground and school environment*
- *Practices and procedures listed in this policy being consistently implemented by teachers*
- *Positive feedback from teachers, parents and pupils*
- *That Irish is heard as the language of communication throughout the school*

Roles and Responsibility

- The Board has a responsibility in ensuring that there is a safe, comfortable environment in the school for staff and students.
- The Board will support the Principal and staff in implementing this policy.
- The Board has a role in ratifying this policy.
- The principal will have a leading role in the school in implementing this policy, however the staff has a central responsibility in it's implementation. Beidh
- The Principal and middle management will monitor and coordinate the implementation of this policy.
- Students will have a role in managing their own behaviour by abiding by school rules and helping to create a positive school environment.
- Parents have a role in the management of their children's behaviour by carrying out the above.

Implementation Date

This plan will be implemented from the 7/1/09.

Timetable for Review

This policy will be reviewed and, if necessary, amended in October 2011.

Ratification & Communication

The Board of Management officially ratified this policy at the -

It was then communicated to all parents via Newsletter.

Reference Section

- Education (Welfare) Act, 2000 Section 23(1 -5), 24 (1-5)
- Education Act, 1998 Section 15 (2(d))
- Circular 20/90 on Discipline (DES web site www.irlgov.ie/educ). Also in CPSMA Handbook
- Circular 22/02 Appeals Procedures under Section 29 of the Education Act, 1998. (DES website). Deals with appeals under the following headings:
 - (1) Permanent exclusion from a school
 - (2) Suspension
 - (3) Refusal to enrol
- Guidelines for Developing School Codes of Behaviour (National Education Welfare Board) *Draft edition published for consultation in 2007*
- Department of Education and Science Guidelines on Countering Bullying Behaviour in Primary and Post Primary Schools (1993) available on DES website
- Report to the Minister of Education Niamh Breathnach, T.D. on Discipline in Schools. Maeve Martin, 1997. Ch. 4 p.56-61 Recommendations for Schools
- Stay Safe and Walk Tall Programmes
- Management Board Members' Handbook. Revised 2007. CPSMA: A suggested Code of Behaviour & Discipline for National Schools
- INTO (2004) Managing Challenging Behaviour: Guidelines for Teachers
- INTO (2006) Towards Positive Behaviour in Primary Schools
- INTO (1995) Enhancing Self Esteem
- The Education Act 1998. The Education Welfare Act 2000. Questions and Answers, INTO
- The Principal's Legal Handbook Oliver Mahon B.L. IVEA 2002 Ch. 2 School Discipline
- Responding to Bullying. First Steps for Teachers. The Cool School Programme. NE Health Board
- Investigating and Resolving Bullying in Schools. The Cool School Programme. NE Health Board
- Stop it! Steps to Address Bullying. Wexford Education Network. Wexford Area Partnership. Phone: 053 23994
- Working towards a Whole School Policy on Self-Esteem and Positive Behaviour. Jenny Mosley. Positive Press 2001
- Working Together – to promote positive behaviour in classrooms, CEDR, Mary Immaculate College of Education
- Achieving Positive Behaviour. A Practical Guide. Patricia Dwyer. Marino

Appendix I:

Review of existing policy/practice

'The ethos or climate of a school is a major factor in establishing and maintaining high standards of behaviour and discipline. This will involve a strong sense of community within the school and a high level of co-operation among staff and between staff, pupils and parents.' Circular 20/90.

- Is there an existing code of behaviour in place?
- Were all teachers involved in the formulation of this policy? Were other staff involved?
- Had pupils an input?
- Was there appropriate consultation with and involvement of parents in formulating this policy?
- What was the role of the Board of Management in preparing this code of behaviour as required by the Education Welfare Act 2000?
- What is working well? Why is it so effective?
- What is not working well enough? Are there particular concerns that need to be addressed? Have specific incidents shown a need to revisit the policy?
- Are all staff aware of the content of the current code of behaviour and is it being used consistently? Does this include recently appointed or substitute teachers?
- Are parents aware of the code and are they supporting it appropriately?
- Are pupils aware of the code and do they generally comply with it?
- What specific changes do we need to make to the existing code of behaviour to make it more effective?
- Are there aspects of the current code that are no longer relevant and should be deleted?
- Is the SPHE curriculum used throughout the school to support the Code of Behaviour? Does it help our children develop communication and conflict resolution skills, appropriate ways of interacting and behaving? Does it foster self-esteem and help children accommodate differences and develop citizenship?
- Are there specific programmes in use consistently throughout the school that contribute to promoting a positive atmosphere? e.g. Walk Tall, Circle Time, Bubble Time... Are they successful?
- Are other associated policies dovetailing successfully with the approaches outlined in the code of behaviour?