



"Seek and Find"

RAILWAY ESTATE STATE SCHOOL

Code of Conduct 2020-2023

Every student succeeding

Every student succeeding is the shared vision of Queensland state schools. Our vision shapes regional and school planning to ensure every student receives the support needed to belong to the school community, engage purposefully in learning and experience academic success.

*Queensland Department of Education
State Schools Strategy 2019-2023*

Purpose

Railway Estate State School is committed to providing a safe, respectful and disciplined learning environment for all students, staff, parents and visitors.

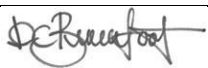
The Railway Estate State School Student Code of Conduct sets out the responsibilities and processes we use in our school to promote a productive, effective whole school approach to discipline.

Its purpose is to facilitate high standards of behaviour from all in the school community, ensuring learning and teaching in our School is prioritised, where all students are able to experience success and staff enjoy a safe workplace.

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Principal Signature:	
Date:	19.3.21
P/C President and-or School Council Chair Name:	
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Date:	

Contents

Purpose	3
Principal's Foreword	4
P&C Statement of Support	6
Learning and Behaviour Statement	6
Multi-Tiered Systems of Support	6
Student Wellbeing	8
Student Support Network	9
Consideration of Individual Circumstances	10
Whole School Approach to Discipline	11
PBL Expectations	11
Differentiated and Explicit Teaching	12
Focussed Teaching	13
Intensive Teaching	13
Legislative Delegations	15
Legislation	15
Delegations	15
Disciplinary Consequences	16
School Policies	20
Temporary removal of student property	21
Use of mobile phones and other devices by students	22
Preventing and responding to bullying	25
Appropriate use of social media	31
Restrictive Practices	33
Critical Incidents	34
Conclusion	36

Principal's Foreword

Introduction

Railway Estate State School has a long and proud tradition of providing high quality education to students from across the Townsville region. We believe strong, positive relationships between all members of our school are the foundation to supporting the success of all students.

Railway Estate State School has four school rules built around 6 core values or pillars.

At Railway Estate State School, we are:

Safe - for self and others
Respectful - be accountable for your actions, resolve differences in constructive, non-violent and peaceful ways, contribute to society and civic life and take care of the environment
Responsible - act in accordance with principles of moral and ethical conduct, ensure consistency between words and deeds.
Determined - in your work ethics, by not giving up, and working to the best of your ability.

Our values: Citizenship, Responsibility, Trustworthiness, Fairness, Respect and Caring.

These rules and values have been used in the development of this Student Code of Conduct, with the aim of helping shape and build the skills of all our students to be confident, self-disciplined and kind young people. Our school staff believe that communication and positive connections with other people are the most valuable skills our communities need now and in the future.

Railway Estate State School staff take an educative approach to discipline, that behaviour can be taught and that mistakes are opportunities for everyone to learn. Our Student Code of Conduct provides an overview of the school's local policies on use of mobile phones and other technology, removal of student property and the approach to preventing and addressing incidents of bullying. It also details the steps school staff take to educate students about these policies and how students are explicitly taught the expected behaviours. Finally, it details the consequences that may apply when students breach the expected standards of behaviour, including the use of suspension or exclusion.

I thank the students, teachers, parents and other members of the community for their work in bringing this Railway Estate State School Student Code of Conduct together. It provides a clear explanation of what we expect from students and how we will support them to meet those expectations.

P&C Statement of Support

As president of the Railway Estate State School P&C Committee, I am proud to support the new Student Code of Conduct. The inclusive, transparent consultation process led by the Principal and his team has ensured that all parents have had opportunities to contribute on the student code of conduct. This has been an important aspect in the development of the Railway Estate State School Student Code of Conduct, as the awareness and involvement of parents is critical to ensuring all adults are able to support the students of the school to meet the set expectations.

We encourage all parents to familiarise themselves with the Railway Estate State School Student Code of Conduct, and to take time to talk with their children about the expectations and discuss any support they may need. In particular, we want to emphasise the systems in place to help students affected by bullying.

Bullying is a community-wide issue in which we all have a role to play in combating; however, it can have particularly devastating impacts on our young people. It is important that every parent and child of Railway Estate State School knows what to do if subjected to bullying, regardless of where it occurs. This includes cyberbullying, through the misuse of social media or text messaging. It is important that parents and children know that schools provide support and advice to help address problems of bullying, and the flowchart provides an excellent starting point to understand how to approach the school about these types of problems.

Any parents who wish to discuss the Railway Estate State School Student Code of Conduct and the role of families in supporting the behavioural expectations of students are welcome to contact myself or to join the Railway Estate State School P&C Association. It is with your support that we can work collaboratively with school staff to ensure all students are safe, supported and appropriately supported to meet their individual social and learning needs.

Learning and Behaviour Statement

Everyone brings their own sets of personal beliefs to a school community. These beliefs influence their decisions, behaviour and social practices. It is reasonable to expect that not everyone will share the same sets of beliefs, and this contributes to a richly diverse social environment in each school. It can also contribute to differences in expectations and force us to reflect on our own understanding of what we consider acceptable and unacceptable.

Multi-Tiered Systems of Support

Railway Estate State School uses multi-tiered systems of support (MTSS) as the foundation for our integrated approach to learning and behaviour. MTSS is a preventative, differentiated model grounded in practical strategies, targeted planning and data-informed decision-making. Based on a problem-solving model, a strong foundation of universal, research based approaches increases in intensity and individualisation to the identified needs of individual students.

Tier	Prevention Description
1	<p><u>All students</u> (100%) in the school receive support for their academic and behavioural development. Focus is on the whole-school implementation of both the Australian Curriculum and Positive Behaviour for Learning (PBL) expectations.</p> <p><i>This involves:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• teaching behaviours in the setting where they will be used• being consistent when addressing challenging behaviour, while taking developmental norms and behavioural function into account• providing refresher lessons and targeted recognition throughout the school year so skills are ready and likely to be used when students need them• engaging with students and their families for their perspectives on School climate, instruction, reinforcement, and discipline so improvements in Tier 1 may be made.

2	<p>Targeted instruction and supports for <u>some students</u> (10-15%) are more intense than Tier 1 services, providing more time and specialisation in services from a range of School-based staff to enable students to meet the required academic and behavioural standards.</p> <p>Tier 2 supports build on the lessons provided at Tier 1, and may prevent the need for more intensive interventions. Tier 2 supports are provided to small groups of students or individuals with similar needs, offering more time and/or detailed instruction on the Australian Curriculum or particular aspects of Positive Behaviour for Learning (PBL) expectations. The types of interventions offered at this level will vary according to the needs of the student body, but all have certain things in common:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is a clear connection between the skills taught in the interventions and the school-wide expectations. • interventions require minimal time of classroom teachers and are easy to sustain • variations within each intervention are limited • interventions have a good chance of working (e.g., they are “evidence-based” interventions that are matched to the student’s need). <p>Railway Estate State School is committed to reviewing school data regarding behaviour. School data should indicate no more than 10-15% of students require targeted services provided in Tier 2.</p>
3	<p>Individualised services for a few students (2-5%) who require the most intensive support a school can provide. These are usually delivered in very small groups or on an individual basis.</p> <p>Tier 3 supports continue to build on the lessons and supports provided at Tiers 1 and 2, becoming more individualised and more intensive until teams can identify what is needed for a student to be successful. Tier 3 supports are based on the underlying reasons for a student’s behaviour (their FBA) and include strategies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PREVENT problem behaviour • TEACH the student an acceptable replacement behaviour • REINFORCE the student’s use of the replacement behaviour • MINIMISE the payoff for problem behaviour. <p>Tier 3 supports exist along a continuum. Many students can benefit from a simple (or brief) Functional Behaviour Assessment (FBA) that identifies unique strategies to help the student achieve success. A smaller percentage of students may require a more comprehensive FBA (with regional support) that includes a more thorough process for data collection, teaming, and problem solving.</p> <p>Railway Estate State School is committed to reviewing school data regarding behaviour. School data should indicate no more than 2-5% of students require targeted services provided in Tier 3.</p>

Student Wellbeing and Support Network

Learning and wellbeing are inextricably linked — students learn best when their wellbeing is optimised, and they develop a strong sense of wellbeing when they experience success in learning. The [student learning and wellbeing framework](#) supports state schools with creating positive school cultures and embedding student wellbeing in all aspects of school life through connecting the learning environment, curriculum and pedagogy, policies, procedures and partnerships for learning and life.

Curriculum and pedagogy

Schools build the foundations for wellbeing and lifelong learning through curriculum, embedding [personal and social capabilities](#) (self-awareness, self-management, social awareness and social management) in the implementation of the [P–12 curriculum, assessment and reporting framework](#).

Schools acknowledge the positive impact that a meaningful relationship between teacher and students can have on students' academic and social outcomes.

Policy and expectations

Within a school community there are specific health and wellbeing issues that will need to be addressed for the whole school, specific students, or in certain circumstances.

Specialised health needs

Railway Estate State School works closely with parents to ensure students with specialised health needs, including those requiring specialised health procedures, have access to a reasonable standard of support for their health needs whilst attending school or school-based activities.

This means that appropriate health plans are developed and followed for students with specialised health needs, that staff are aware of the student's medical condition and that an appropriate number of staff have been trained to support the student's health condition.

Medications

Railway Estate State School requires parent consent and medical authorisation to administer any medication (including over-the-counter medications) to students. For students requiring medication to be administered during school hours, the school can provide further information and relevant forms.

For students with a long-term health condition requiring medication, parents need to provide the school with a [Request to administer medication at school](#) form signed by the prescribing health practitioner.

Railway Estate State School maintains a minimum of one adrenaline auto-injector and asthma reliever/puffer, stored in the school's first aid kit to provide emergency first aid medication if required.

Mental health

Railway Estate State School implements early intervention measures and treatments for students where there is reasonable belief that a student has a mental health difficulty, in accordance with the Supporting Students' Mental Health and Wellbeing Procedure.

Suicide prevention

Railway Estate State School staff who notice suicide warning signs in a student should seek help immediately from the school guidance officer, senior guidance officer (Regional Office) or other appropriate staff.

Warning signs can include:

- talking or writing about death
- drop in academic performance
- loss of interest in normal daily activities
- doing dangerous, life threatening things
- having delusions or hallucinations
- regularly self-harming
- significant change in mood.

Further information can be found at <https://kidshelpline.com.au/parents/issues/supporting-child-who-thinking-suicide>

When dealing with a mental health crisis, schools call 000 when there is an imminent threat to the safety of a student in the first instance, and where necessary provide first aid. In all other situations, Railway Estate State School staff follow suicide intervention and prevention advice by ensuring:

- the student is not left alone
- their safety and the safety of other students and staff is maintained
- students receive appropriate support immediately
- parents are advised
- all actions are documented and reported.

Student Support Network

Railway Estate State School is committed to ensuring a comprehensive Student Support Network to support the social, emotional and physical wellbeing of every student.

Students can approach any trusted school staff member at Railway Estate State School to seek assistance or advice. If they are unable to assist they will provide guidance and help ensure the student is connected to the appropriate representative of the school.

Role	What they do
Guidance Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• provides a comprehensive student support program within the school environment offering counselling with students on a one-on-one basis or in a group setting• assists students with specific difficulties, acting as a mediator or providing information on other life skills• liaises with parents, teachers, or other external health providers as needed as part of the counselling process.

Consideration of Individual Circumstances

Staff at Railway Estate State School take into account students' individual circumstances, such as their behaviour history, disability, mental health and wellbeing, religious and cultural considerations, home environment and care arrangements when teaching expectations, responding to inappropriate behaviour or applying a disciplinary consequence.

In considering the individual circumstances of each student, we recognise that the way we teach, the support we provide and the way we respond to students will differ. This reflects the principle of equality, where every student is given the support they need to be successful. This also means that not everyone will be treated the same, because treating everyone the same is not fair. For example, some students need additional support to interpret or understand an expectation. Others may benefit from more opportunities to practise a required skill or behaviour. For a small number of students, the use of certain disciplinary consequences may be considered inappropriate or ineffective due to complex trauma or family circumstances. These are all matters that our teachers and principal consider with each individual student in both the instruction of behaviour and the response to behaviour.

Our teachers are also obliged by law to respect and protect the privacy of individual students, so while we understand the interest of other students, staff and parents to know what punishment another student might have received, we will not disclose or discuss this information with anyone but the student's family. This applies even if the behavioural incident, such as bullying, involves your child. You can be assured that school staff take all matters, such as bullying, very seriously and will address them appropriately. We expect that parents and students will respect the privacy of other students and families.

If you have concerns about the behaviour of another student at the school, or the way our staff have responded to their behaviour, please make an appointment with the principal to discuss the matter.

Whole School Approach to Discipline

Railway Estate State School uses the philosophies that underpin Positive Behaviour for Learning (PBL) as the multi-tiered system of support for discipline in the school. This is a whole-school approach, used in all classrooms and programs offered through the school, including sporting activities and excursions.

PBL is an evidence-based framework used to:

- analyse and improve student behaviour and learning outcomes
- ensure that only evidence-based practices are used correctly by teachers to support students
- continually support staff members to maintain consistent school and classroom improvement practices.

At Railway Estate State School, we believe discipline is about more than punishment. It is a word that reflects our belief that student behaviour is a part of the overall teaching and learning approach in our school. Our staff take responsibility for making their expectations clear, for providing supportive instruction about how to meet these expectations and strive to use behavioural incidents as opportunities to re-teach.

The development of the Railway Estate State School Student Code of Conduct is an opportunity to explain the PBL framework with parents and students, and gain their support to implement a consistent approach to teaching behaviour. The language and expectations of PBL can be used in any environment, including the home setting for students. Doing everything we can do to set students up for success is a shared goal of every parent and school staff member.

Our staff are committed to delivering a high quality of education for every student, and believe all adults in the school, whether visiting or working, should meet the expectations of the school that ensure a safe, supportive and disciplined environment.

These expectations are underpinned by the following rights:

- the rights of all students to learn
- the rights of teachers to teach
- the rights of all to be safe

All members of the community are expected to:

- conduct themselves in a lawful, ethical, safe and responsible manner that recognises and respects the rights of others.

Students are expected to:

- participate actively in the School's education program
- take responsibility for their own behaviour and learning
- demonstrate respect for themselves, other members of the school community and the school environment
- behave in a manner that respects the rights of others, including the right to learn
- cooperate with staff and others in authority.

Parents are expected to:

- show an active interest in their child's schooling and progress
- cooperate with the school to achieve the best outcomes for their child
- support school staff in maintaining a safe and respectful learning environment for all students
- initiate and maintain constructive communication and relationships with school staff regarding their child's learning, wellbeing and behaviour
- contribute positively to behaviour support plans that concern their child.

The school will:

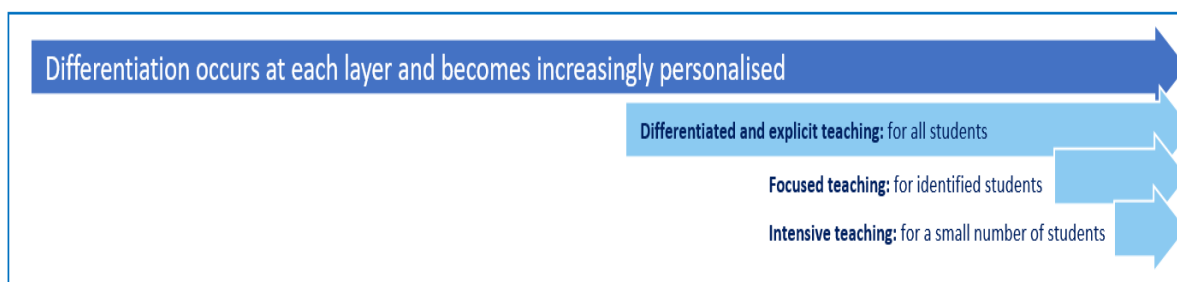
- provide safe and supportive learning environments
- provide inclusive and engaging curriculum and teaching
- initiate and maintain constructive communication and relationships with students and parents
- promote the skills of responsible self-management
- communicate high expectations for individual achievement and behaviour
- ensure consistency and fairness in implementing the Student Code of Conduct
- review and monitor the effectiveness of the school practices and their impact on student learning
- support school staff to ensure compliance with the Student Code of Conduct, and facilitate professional development to improve the skills of staff to promote responsible behaviour.

Differentiated and Explicit Teaching

Railway Estate State School is a disciplined school environment that provides differentiated teaching to respond to the learning needs of all students. This involves teaching expected behaviours and providing opportunities for students to practise these behaviours. Teachers reinforce expected behaviours, provide feedback and correction, and opportunities for practise.

Teachers at Railway Estate State School vary what students are taught, how they are taught and how students can demonstrate what they know as part of this differentiated approach to behaviour. This different level of interventional may be recorded on OneSchool as a Personalised Learning Plan. Decisions about differentiation are made in response to data and day-to-day monitoring that indicates the behavioural learning needs of students. This enables our teachers to purposefully plan a variety of ways to engage students; assist them to achieve the expected learning; and to demonstrate their learning.

There are three main layers to differentiation, as illustrated in the diagram below. This model is the same used for academic and pedagogical differentiation.



These three layers map directly to the tiered approach discussed earlier in the Learning and Behaviour section. For example, in the PBL framework, Tier 1 is differentiated and explicit teaching for all students, Tier 2 is focussed teaching for identified students and Tier 3 is intensive teaching for a small number of students. Each layer provides progressively more personalised supports for students.

Railway Estate State School has a Matrix of Expectations that aligns with our school rules and values. This Matrix outlines what each expectation looks like, sounds like and feels like across a range of settings, including in the classroom, in the playground, and in the community.

Focused Teaching

Approximately 15% of all students in any school or classroom may require additional support to meet behaviour expectations, even after being provided with differentiated and explicit teaching. These students may have difficulty meeting behavioural expectations in a particular period of the day or as part of a learning area/subject, and focused teaching is provided to help them achieve success.

Focused teaching involves revisiting key behavioural concepts and/or skills and using explicit and structured teaching strategies in particular aspects of a behaviour skill. Focused teaching provides students with more opportunities to practise skills and multiple opportunities to achieve the intended learning and expected behaviour.

Support staff, including teachers with specialist expertise in learning, language or development, work collaboratively with class teachers at Railway Estate State School to provide focused teaching. Focused teaching is aligned to the principles of a safe and supportive school environment, and student progress is monitored by the classroom teacher/s to identify those who:

- no longer require the additional support
- require ongoing focussed teaching
- require intensive teaching.

Railway Estate State School has a range of Student Support Networks in place to help arrange and deliver focused teaching to students who need more support to meet expectations (including Stanton Lodge). The school will engage evidence-informed programs to address specific skill development for some students.

Intensive Teaching

Research evidence shows that even in an effective, well-functioning school there will always be approximately 5% of the student population who require intensive teaching to achieve behavioural expectations. Intensive teaching involves frequent and explicit instruction, with individuals or in small groups, to develop mastery of basic behavioural concepts, skills and knowledge.

Some students may require intensive teaching for a short period, for particular behaviour skills. Other students may require intensive teaching for a more prolonged period. Decisions about the approach will be made based on data collected from their teacher or teachers, and following consultation with the student's family.

For a small number of students who continue to display behaviours that are deemed complex and challenging, then individualised, function-based behaviour assessment and support plans and multi-agency collaboration may be provided to support the student. This approach will seek to address the acute impact of barriers to learning and participation faced by students who are negotiating a number of complex personal issues.

Students who require intensive teaching will be assigned an individual case manager at the school that will oversee the coordination of their behaviour plan, communicate with stakeholders and directly consult with the student.

Acknowledgement of Positive Behaviours

Railway Estate State School students are awarded 'Gotchas' when demonstrating positive behaviour in the classroom, playground, and for specialist teachers. Teachers also use in class rewards for students who follow our school rules.

Gotchas are also part of a house team competition each term.

Rewards Days (incursion or excursion) are also held each term to celebrate the effort and behaviour of the whole school.

The school also recognises positive behaviour with a 'Citizen of the Week' certificate for each class, which is presented on school parade.

Legislative Delegations

Legislation

In this section of the Student Code of Conduct are links to relevant legislation that inform the overall Student discipline procedure.

- [Anti-Discrimination Act 1991 \(Qld\)](#)
- [Child Protection Act 1999 \(Qld\)](#)
- [Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act 1992](#)
- [Commonwealth Disability Standards for Education 2005](#)
- [Criminal Code Act 1899 \(Qld\)](#)
- [Education \(General Provisions\) Act 2006](#)
- [Education \(General Provisions\) Regulation 2017](#)
- [Human Rights Act 2019 \(Qld\)](#)
- [Information Privacy Act 2009 \(Qld\)](#)
- [Judicial Review Act 1991 \(Qld\)](#)
- [Right to Information Act 2009 \(Qld\)](#)
- [Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000 \(Qld\)](#)
- [Workplace Health and Safety Act 2011 \(Qld\)](#)
- [Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 2011 \(Cwth\)](#)

Delegations

Under the Education (General Provisions) Act 2006, state school principals are responsible for “controlling and regulating student discipline in the school”.

Principals are afforded a number of non-delegable powers to assist them to meet this obligation, including the authority to suspend, exclude or cancel the enrolment of a student at the school. These decision-making responsibilities cannot be delegated to other staff in the school, such as deputy principals unless.

The details of these responsibilities are outlined in the legislative instruments of delegation and instruments of authorisation provided below:

- [Education \(General Provisions\) Act 2006 Director-General's delegations](#)
- [Education \(General Provisions\) Act 2006 Minister's delegations](#)
- [Education \(General Provisions\) Act 2006 Director-General's authorisations](#)
- [Education \(General Provisions\) Regulation 2006 Minister's delegations](#)
- [Education \(General Provisions\) Regulation 2017 Director-General's delegations](#)

Disciplinary Consequences

The disciplinary consequences model used at Railway Estate State School follows the same differentiated approach used in the proactive teaching and support of student behavioural expectations.

The majority of students will be confident and capable of meeting established expectations that are clear, explicitly taught and practised. In-class corrective feedback, sanctions and rule reminders may be used by teachers to respond to low-level or minor problem behaviours.

Some students will need additional support, time and opportunities to practise expected behaviours. Approximately 15% of the student population may experience difficulty with meeting the stated expectations, and even with focussed teaching, in-class corrective feedback, sanctions and rule reminders continue to display low-level problem behaviour. A continued pattern of low-level behaviour can interfere with teaching and learning for the whole class, and a decision may be needed by the class teacher to refer the student to the school administration team immediately for determination of a disciplinary consequence.

For a small number of students, approximately 2-5%, a high level of differentiated support or intensive teaching is required to enable them to meet the behavioural expectations. This may be needed throughout the school year on a continuous basis. The determination of the need will be made by the principal in consultation with staff and other relevant stakeholders. On occasion the behaviour of a student may be so serious, such as causing harm to other students or to staff, that the principal may determine that an out of school suspension or exclusion is necessary as a consequence for the student's behaviour. Usually this course of action is only taken when the behaviour is either so serious as to warrant immediate removal of the student for the safety of others, and no other alternative discipline strategy is considered sufficient to deal with the problem behaviour.

The differentiated responses to problem behaviour can be organised into three tiers, with increasing intensity of support and consequences to address behaviour that endangers others or causes major, ongoing interference with class or school operations.

Differentiated

Class teacher provides in-class or in-school disciplinary responses to low-level or minor problem behaviour. This may include: -

- Pre-correction (e.g. "Remember, walk quietly to your seat")
- Non-verbal and visual cues (e.g. posters, hand gestures)
- Whole class practising of routines
- Corrective feedback (e.g. "Hand up when you want to ask a question")
- Rule reminders (e.g. "When the bell goes, stay seated until I dismiss you")
- Explicit behavioural instructions (e.g. "Thank you for picking up your pencil")
- Proximity control
- Tactical ignoring of inappropriate behaviour (not student)
- Revised seating plan and relocation of student/s

- Individual positive reinforcement for appropriate behaviour
- Reminders of incentives or class goals
- Redirection
- Give 'take-up' time for student/s to process instruction/s
- Break down tasks into smaller chunks
- Provide demonstration of expected behaviour
- Restorative discussion with student about expected behaviour
- Offer choice and follow through
- Provide demonstration of appropriate behaviour
- Private discussion with student
- Reprimand for inappropriate behaviour
- Time out (lunch time)
- Buddy class
- Restorative Justice

Focused

Class teacher is supported by other college-based staff to address in-class problem behaviour. This may include:

- Functional Behaviour Assessment
- Individual student behaviour support strategies (e.g. Student behaviour plan)
- Targeted skills teaching in small group
- Time out (lunch time)
- Behavioural / engagement contract
- Monitoring cards (attendance, behavioural)
- Restorative Justice
- Guidance support
- Check in Check Out strategy
- Teacher coaching and debriefing
- Referral to Student Support Team for team based problem solving
- Stakeholder meeting with parents and/or external agencies

Intensive

School leadership team work in consultation with other stakeholders to address persistent or ongoing serious problem behaviour. This may include:

- Functional Behaviour Assessment
- Complex case management and review
- Stakeholder meeting with parents and external agencies including regional specialists
- Temporary removal of student property (e.g. mobile phone)
- Short term suspension (up to 10 school days)
- Long term suspension (up to 20 school days)
- Charge related suspension (student has been charged with a serious criminal offence is suspended from school until the charge has been dealt with by the relevant justice authorities)
- Suspension pending exclusion (student is suspended from school pending a decision by the Director-General or delegate (principal) about their exclusion from school)
- Exclusion (student is excluded from a particular state school site, a group of state schools or all state schools in Queensland for a defined period of time or permanently).

- Cancellation of enrolment for students older than compulsory school age who refuse to participate in the educational program provided at the school.

School Disciplinary Absences

A *School Disciplinary Absence (SDA)* is an enforced period of absence from attending a Queensland state school, applied by the Principal as a consequence to address poor student behaviour. There are four types of SDA:

- *Short suspension (1 to 10 school days)*
- *Long suspension (11 to 20 school days)*
- *Charge-related suspension*
- *Exclusion (period of not more than one year or permanently).*

At Railway Estate State School, the use of any SDA is considered a very serious decision. It is typically only used by the Principal when other options have been exhausted or the student's behaviour is so dangerous that continued attendance at the school is considered a risk to the safety or wellbeing of the school community.

Parents and students may appeal a long suspension, charge-related suspension or exclusion decision. A review will be conducted by the Director-General or their delegate, and a decision made within 40 school days to confirm, amend/vary or set aside the original SDA decision by the Principal.

The appeal process is a thorough review of all documentation associated with the SDA decision and provides an opportunity for both the school and the family to present their case in the matter. Time is afforded for collection, dissemination and response to the materials by both the school and the family. It is important that the purpose of the appeal is understood so that expectations are clear, and appropriate supports are in place to ensure students can continue to access their education while completing their SDA.

Re-entry following suspension

Students who are suspended from Railway Estate State School may be invited to attend a re-entry meeting on the day of their scheduled return to school. The main purpose of this meeting is to welcome the student, with their parent/s, back to the school. It is not a time to review the student's behaviour or the decision to suspend, the student has already received a punishment through their disciplinary absence from school. The aim of the re-entry meeting is for school staff to set the student up for future success and strengthen home- school communication.

Arrangements

The invitation to attend the re-entry meeting will be communicated either via telephone, in writing, or via email. Re-entry meetings are short, taking less than 10 minutes, and kept small with only the Principal or their delegate attending with the student and their parent/s.

A record of the meeting is saved in OneSchool, under the Contact tab, including any notes or discussions occurring during the meeting.

Structure

The structure of the re-meeting should follow a set agenda, shared in advance with the student and their family. If additional items are raised for discussion, a separate arrangement should be made to

meet with the parent/s at a later date and time. This meeting should be narrowly focussed on making the student and their family feel welcome back into the school community.

Possible agenda:

- *Welcome back to school*
- *Check in on student wellbeing*
- *Discuss any recent changes to school routine or staffing*
- *Offer information about supports available (e.g. guidance officer)*
- *Set a date for follow-up if necessary*
- *Thank student and parent/s for attending*
- *Student goes to class*

Reasonable adjustments

In planning the re-entry meeting, school staff will consider reasonable adjustments needed to support the attendance and engagement of the student. This includes selecting an appropriate and accessible meeting space, organising translation or interpretation services or supports (e.g. AUSLAN), provision of written and/or pictorial information and other relevant accommodations. The inclusion of support staff, such as guidance officers, may also offer important advice to ensure a successful outcome to the re-entry meeting.

School Policies

Railway Estate State School has tailored school discipline policies designed to ensure students, staff and visitors work cooperatively to create and maintain a supportive and safe learning environment. Please ensure that you familiarise yourself with the responsibilities for students, staff and visitors outlined in the following policies:

- *Temporary removal of student property*
- *Use of mobile phones and other devices by students*
- *Preventing and responding to bullying*
- *Appropriate use of social media*

Temporary removal of student property

The removal of any property in a student's possession may be necessary to promote the caring, safe and supportive learning environment of the school, to maintain and foster mutual respect between all state school staff and students. The Temporary removal of student property by school staff procedure outlines the processes, conditions and responsibilities for state school principals and school staff when temporarily removing student property.

In determining what constitutes a reasonable time to retain student property, the principal or state school staff will consider:

- the condition, nature or value of the property
- the circumstances in which the property was removed
- the safety of the student from whom the property was removed, other students or staff members
- good management, administration and control of the school.

The Principal or state school staff determine when the temporarily removed student property can be returned, unless the property has been handed to the Queensland Police Service.

The following items are explicitly prohibited at Railway Estate State School and will be removed if found in a student's possession:

- illegal items or weapons (e.g. guns, knives*, throwing stars, brass knuckles, chains)
- imitation guns or weapons
- potentially dangerous items (e.g. blades, rope)
- drugs** (including tobacco)
- alcohol
- aerosol deodorants or cans (including spray paint)
- explosives (e.g. fireworks, flares, sparklers)
- flammable solids or liquids (e.g. fire starters, mothballs, lighters)
- poisons (e.g. weed killer, insecticides)
- inappropriate or offensive material (e.g. racist literature, pornography, extremist propaganda).

* No knives of any type are allowed at school, including flick knives, ballistic knives, sheath knives, push daggers, trench knives, butterfly knives, star knives, butter knives, fruit knives or craft knives, or any item that can be used as a weapon, for example a chisel. Knives needed for school activities will be provided by the school, and the use of them will be supervised by school staff. In circumstances where students are required to have their own knives or sharp tools for particular subjects or vocational courses, the school will provide information about the procedures for carrying and storing these items at school.

** The administration of medications to students by school staff is only considered when a prescribing health practitioner has determined that it is necessary or when there is no other alternative in relation to the treatment of a specific health need. Schools require medical authorisation to administer any medication to students (including over-the-counter medications such as paracetamol or alternative medicines).

Use of mobile phones and other devices by students

Digital literacy refers to the skills needed to live, learn and work in a society where communication and access to information is dominated by digital technologies like mobile phones. However, the benefits brought about through these diverse technologies can be easily overshadowed by deliberate misuse which harms others or disrupts learning.

This policy reflects the importance the school places on students displaying courtesy, consideration and respect for others whenever they are using personal technology devices.

Responsibilities

School Staff at Railway Estate State School:

- do not require the student's consent to search school property such as lockers, desks or laptops that are supplied to the student through the school;
- may seize a student's bag where there is suspicion that the student has a dangerous item (for example, a knife) in their school bag, prior to seeking consent to search from a parent or calling the police;
- consent from the student or parent is required to examine or otherwise deal with the temporarily removed student property. For example, staff who temporarily remove a mobile phone from a student are not authorised to unlock the phone or to read, copy or delete messages stored on the phone;
- there may, however, be emergency circumstances where it is necessary to search a student's property without the student's consent or the consent of the student's parents (e.g. to access an EpiPen for an anaphylactic emergency);
- consent from the student or parent is required to search the person of a student (e.g. pockets or shoes). If consent is not provided and a search is considered necessary, the police and the student's parents should be called to make such a determination.

Parents of students at Railway Estate State School:

- ensure your children do not bring property onto schools grounds or other settings used by the school (e.g. camp, sporting venues) that:
 - is prohibited according to the Student Code of Conduct
 - is illegal
 - puts the safety or wellbeing of others at risk
 - does not preserve a caring, safe, supportive or productive learning environment
 - does not maintain and foster mutual respect;
- collect temporarily removed student property as soon as possible after they have been notified by the Principal or state school staff that the property is available for collection.

Students of Railway Estate State School:

- do not bring property onto school grounds or other settings used by the school (e.g. camp, sporting venues) that:
 - is prohibited according to the Code of Conduct
 - is illegal
 - puts the safety or wellbeing of others at risk
 - does not preserve a caring, safe, supportive or productive learning environment
 - does not maintain and foster mutual respect;
- collect their property as soon as possible when advised by the Principal or state school staff it is available for collection.

Mobile Phones

All mobile phones are to be clearly labelled and given to front office staff at the beginning of the day and collected at 3:00pm. All care but no responsibility will be taken for equipment.

Confiscation

Permitted personal technology devices used contrary to this policy on school premises will be confiscated by school staff. They will be made available for collection from the school office at the end of the school day unless required to be kept for purposes of disciplinary investigation, when it will only be returned in the presence of a parent.

Devices potentially containing evidence of criminal offences may be reported to the police. In such cases police may take possession of such devices for investigation purposes and students and parents will be advised to contact Queensland Police Service (QPS) directly.

Students who have a personal technology device confiscated more than once will not be permitted to have a personal technology device at school for at least one month, or longer if deemed necessary by the Principal.

Personal Technology Device Etiquette

Bringing personal technology devices to school is not encouraged by the school because of the potential for theft and general distraction and/or disruption associated with them.

However, if they are brought to school, they must be turned off and out of sight during assemblies or classes unless given permission from teaching staff. Personal technology devices can only be used after school.

Recording Voice and Images

Every member of the school community should feel confident about participating fully and frankly in all aspects of school life without concern that their personal privacy is being invaded by them being recorded without their knowledge or consent.

We uphold the value of trust and the right to privacy at Railway Estate. Students using personal technology devices to record inappropriate behaviours or incidents (such as vandalism, fighting, bullying, staged fighting or pranks etc) for the purpose of dissemination among the student body or outside the school, by any means (including distribution by phone or internet posting) builds a culture of distrust and disharmony.

Students must not record images anywhere that recording would not reasonably be considered appropriate (e.g. in change rooms, toilets or any other place where a reasonable person would expect to be afforded privacy).

Recording of events in class is not permitted unless express consent is provided by the class teacher.

A student at school who uses a personal technology device to record private conversations, ordinary school activities (apart from social functions like graduation ceremonies) or violent, illegal or embarrassing matter capable of bringing the school into public disrepute is considered to be in breach of this policy.

Even where consent is obtained for such recording, the school will not tolerate images or sound captured by personal technology devices on the school premises or elsewhere being disseminated to others. If it is done for the purpose of causing embarrassment to individuals or the school, for the purpose of bullying or harassment, including racial and sexual harassment, or where without such intent a reasonable person would conclude that such outcomes may have or will occur.

Students involved in:

- recording; and/or
- disseminating material (through text messaging, display, internet uploading etc); and/or,
- knowingly being a subject of a recording

Breach of this policy may be subject to discipline (including suspension and recommendation for exclusion).

Students should note that the recording or dissemination of images that are considered indecent (such as nudity or sexual acts involving children), is against the law and if detected by the school will result in a referral to QPS.

Text Communication

The sending of text messages that contain obscene language and/or threats of violence may amount to bullying and or harassment or even stalking, and will subject the sender to discipline and possible referral to QPS. Students receiving such text messages at school, should ensure they keep the message as evidence and bring the matter to the attention of the school office.

Recording Private Conversations and the Invasion of Privacy Act 1971

It is important that all members of the school community understand that under the Invasion of Privacy Act 1971, 'a person is guilty of an offence against this Act if the person uses a listening device to overhear, record, monitor or listen to a private conversation'. It is also an offence under the Act for a person who has overheard, recorded, monitored or listened to a conversation to which s/he is not a party to publish or communicate the substance or meaning of the conversation to others.

Students need to understand that some conversations are private and therefore to overhear, record, monitor or listen to such private conversations may be in breach of this Act, unless consent to the recording is appropriately obtained.

Special Circumstances Arrangement

Students who require the use of a personal technology device in circumstances that would contravene this policy (for example to assist with a medical condition or other disability or for a special project) should negotiate a special circumstances arrangement with the Principal.

* Personal Technology Devices includes, but is not limited to, games devices (such as Portable gaming devices), Tamagotchis®, laptop computers, PDAs, Blackberrys®, cameras and/or voice recording devices (whether or not integrated with a mobile phone or MP3 player), mobile telephones, iPods®, iPads, Smart Watches and devices of a similar nature.

Preventing and responding to bullying

What is bullying?

Bullying is a word that is used with a lot of meanings.

Making sure everyone in our school shares the same definition of bullying is essential. Sometimes things that are called bullying are not really bullying at all.

Bullying is an ongoing and deliberate misuse of power in relationships through repeated verbal, physical and/or social behaviour that intends to cause physical, social and/or psychological harm. It can involve an individual or a group misusing their power, or perceived power, over one or more persons who feel unable to stop it from happening.

Behaviours that do not constitute bullying include:

- mutual arguments and disagreements (where there is no power imbalance)
- not liking someone or a single act of social rejection
- one-off acts of meanness or spite
- isolated incidents of aggression, intimidation or violence.

Bullying has three main features:

- It involves a misuse of power in a relationship
- It is ongoing and repeated, and
- It involves behaviours that can cause harm.

Purpose

Railway Estate strives to create positive, predictable environments for all students at all times of the day. The disciplined and teaching environment that we are creating is essential to:

- achieving overall school improvement, including the effectiveness and efficiency of our student support procedures
- raising achievement and attendance
- promoting equality and diversity and
- ensuring the safety and well-being of all members of the school community.

There is no place for bullying in Railway Estate. Research indicates that both those being bullied and those who bully are at risk for behavioural, emotional and academic problems. These outcomes are in direct contradiction to our school community's goals and efforts for supporting all students.

Bullying may be related to:

- race, religion or culture
- disability
- appearance or health conditions
- sexual orientation
- sexist or sexual language
- young carers or children in care.

At Railway Estate there is broad agreement among students, staff and parents that bullying is observable and measurable behaviour. When considering whether or not bullying has occurred, we will therefore avoid speculation on the intent of the behaviour, the power of individuals involved, or the frequency of its occurrence. Whether bullying behaviour is observed between students of equal or unequal power, whether it occurs once or several times, and whether or not the persons involved cite intimidation, revenge, or self-defence as a motive, the behaviour will be responded to in similar fashion, that is, as categorically unacceptable in the school community.

Rationale

Research indicates that many problem behaviours are peer-maintained. That is, peers react to bullying in ways that may increase the likelihood of it occurring again in the future. Reactions include



joining in, laughing, or simply standing and watching, rather than intervening to help the person being bullied. Whilst our school would never encourage students to place themselves at risk, our anti-bullying procedures involve teaching the entire school a set of safe and effective response to all problem behaviour, including bullying, in such a way that those who bully are not socially reinforced for demonstrating it.

The anti-bullying procedures at Railway Estate are an addition to our already research-validated school-wide positive behaviour support processes. This means that all students are being explicitly taught the expected school behaviours and receiving high levels of social acknowledgement for doing so. Adding lessons on bullying and how to prevent and respond to it is a subset of procedures that our students are already accustomed to.

Prevention

Attempting to address specific problem behaviours will not be successful if the general level of disruptive behaviour in all areas of our school is not kept to a low level. Therefore, our school-wide universal behaviour support practices will be maintained at all times. This will ensure that:

- Our universal behaviour support processes will always remain the primary strategy for preventing problem behaviour, including preventing the subset of bullying behaviour
- All students know the school rules and have been taught the expected behaviours
- All students have been or are being taught the specific routines in the non-classroom areas, from exiting the classroom, conducting themselves in accordance with the school expectations in the playground and other areas, to re-entering their classrooms
- All students are receiving high levels of positive reinforcement for demonstrating expected behaviours, including those associated with following our routines, from all staff in the non-classroom areas of the school
- A high level of quality active supervision is a permanent staff routine in the non-classroom areas. This means that duty staff members are easily identifiable and are constantly moving, scanning and positively interacting as they move through the designated supervision sectors of the non-classroom areas.

Research indicates that a common outcome of anti-bullying programming is an improvement in understanding of bullying but little change in the frequency or nature of actual bullying behaviour. One of the reasons cited for this outcome is the lack of behavioural rehearsal in the programming. The anti-bullying process at Railway Estate takes care to combine knowledge with practice in a process of active learning, so that students understand by 'doing' as much as by 'knowing'.

Railway Estate also uses behavioural data for decision-making. This data is entered into One School on a daily basis and can be recalled as summary reports at any time. This facility is one way the school can track the effectiveness of its anti-bullying process, to make any necessary adjustments, and to identify specific bullying behaviours that may need to be revisited or revised in the instructional process.

Procedures for Preventing and Responding to Incidents of Bullying (including Cyber-bullying)

Purpose

Railway Estate State School strives to create positive, predictable environments for all students at all times of the day. The disciplined and teaching environment that we are creating is essential to:

- achieving overall school improvement, including the effectiveness and efficiency of our student support procedures
- raising achievement and attendance
- promoting equality and diversity; and
- ensuring the safety and well-being of all members of the school community.

There is no place for bullying in Railway Estate State School. Research indicates that both those being bullied and those who bully are at risk for behavioural, emotional and academic problems. These outcomes are in direct contradiction to our school community's goals and efforts for supporting all students.

Prevention

Attempting to address specific problem behaviours will not be successful if the general level of disruptive behaviour in all areas of our school is not kept to a low level. Therefore, our school wide universal behaviour support practices will be maintained at all times. This will ensure that:

- Our universal behaviour support processes will always remain the primary strategy for preventing problem behaviour including preventing the subset of bullying behaviour
- All students have been, or are being taught the specific routines in the non- classroom areas, from exiting the classroom, conducting themselves in accordance with the school expectations in the playground and other areas, to re-entering their classrooms
- All students are receiving high levels of positive reinforcement for demonstrating expected behaviours, including those associated with following our routines, from all staff in the non-classroom areas of the school
- A high level of quality active supervision is a permanent staff routine in the non-classroom areas. This means that duty staff members are easily identifiable and are constantly moving, scanning and positively interacting as they move through the designated supervision sectors of the non-classroom areas.

Teachers have taught students the procedures for dealing with being bullied. Research indicates that a common outcome of anti-bullying programming is an improvement in understanding of bullying but little change in the frequency or nature of actual bullying behaviour. One of the reasons cited for this outcome is the lack of behavioural rehearsal in the programming. The anti-bullying process at Railway Estate State School takes care to combine knowledge with practice in a process of active learning, so that students understand by 'doing' as much as by 'knowing'.

Railway Estate State School uses behavioural data for decision-making. This data is entered into our database and can be recalled as summary reports at any time. This facility allows the school to track the effectiveness of its anti-bullying process, to make any necessary adjustments, and to identify specific bullying behaviours that may need to be revisited or revised in the instructional process.

Bullying is seen as a threat to the rights of the members of Railway Estate State School Community and is unacceptable behaviour. To ensure Bullying is monitored, a whole school approach to the issue is required.

Responsibility of Parents

What Can Parents Do?

- Watch for signs that your child is being bullied, e.g., unwillingness to walk to or from school, worries about coming to school, unexplained bruising, disappearance of property, etc. and understand what bullying is.
- Encourage the child to talk it through as much as possible so you get the basic facts
- Keep an open mind, remembering you are getting one side of the story only
- Ask questions gently
- Help the child reflect on what has been done so far
- Help the child work out the best way of solving the problem some important next steps to consider:
- Never try to sort out the bullies yourself – it rarely works and can make the situation worse
- When you are clear on the facts contact your child's teacher for an interview
- Present your information as calmly as possible
- Remember, the school says no to bullying and the best way to solve the problem is to work with the school as partners in finding solutions
- Give the teacher some time to investigate the problem and arrange a follow up time

The next steps may then include:

- Encourage your child to develop friendships
- Support your child in developing sporting, cultural and other talents that will build their confidence in a safe, supportive environment
- Work at improving your child's self esteem
- Seek counselling to enable the child to learn to be more assertive and resilient and less likely to be bullied
- If severe abuse is evident, you may wish to consider police action

Responsibilities of the Teacher in regards to Bullying

- Make yourself available
- Treat incidents confidentially where necessary
- Treat incidents seriously
- Thoroughly investigate each incident
- Follow-up where necessary
- Proactively educate the children using resources from the Bullying No Way website

Rights of Children with Respect to Bullying at School

- To know that they may talk in confidence to a liked and trusted Teacher/Administration team member about an incident/s and that they will be listened to and taken seriously.
- To know that help is available.
- To be confident that follow-up action will occur after reporting the bullying.
- That assistance will be given to help them deal successfully with any further bullying.

Responsibilities of Students

At Railway Estate State School, students are taught The High Five Strategy from Prep to Grade 6 to allow them to manage bullying and/or situations they feel uncomfortable as a result of another person's behaviours. This also supports them to develop resilience necessary not only in school life, but in life as an adult. Staff are taught and expected to act diligently and in a timely manner when a student makes a report to them. All staff are easily identifiable when rostered to provide supervision to assist students when reporting.

High Five Steps include:

- Ignore
- Talk Friendly
- Talk Firmly
- Walk Away
- Report (Immediately to a staff member).

Responsibilities of Children Who Witness Incidents of Bullying:

As most bullying occurs in the playground, student involvement is essential. Students are more likely to be aware of and be witnesses of bullying.

Students can -

- Inform teachers of places in the school grounds (eg behind the toilets) where bullying occurs
- Inform the classroom teacher or playground duty teacher where children are being bullied
- Witness incidents of bullying and report:
 - Who was bullying?
 - Who was being bullied?
 - What happened?
 - Where the incident took place?

Offer support and friendship to the child who has been bullied

Understand that telling the teachers is not dobbing.

Bullying response flowchart for teachers

Please note these timelines may be adjusted depending on the unique circumstances and risk associated with each situation. This is at the professional judgment of the staff involved. Timeframes should be clearly discussed and agreed with student and family.

Key contacts for students and parents to report bullying:

Prep to Year 6 – Class teacher

First hour
Listen

- Provide a safe, quiet space to talk
- Reassure the student that you will listen to them
- Let them share their experience and feelings without interruption
- If you hold immediate concerns for the student's safety, let the student know how you will address these. Immediate in this circumstance is where the staff member believes the student is likely to experience harm (from others or self) within the next 24 hours

Day one
Document

- Ask the student for examples they have of the alleged bullying (e.g. hand written notes or screenshots)
- Write a record of your communication with the student
- Check back with the student to ensure you have the facts correct
- Enter the record in OneSchool
- Notify parent/s that the issue of concern is being investigated

Day two
Collect

- Gather additional information from other students, staff or family
- Review any previous reports or records for students involved
- Make sure you can answer who, what, where, when and how
- Clarify information with student and check on their wellbeing

Day three
Discuss

- Evaluate the information to determine if bullying has occurred or if another disciplinary matter is at issue
- Make a time to meet with the student to discuss next steps
- Ask the student what they believe will help address the situation
- Provide the student and parent with information about student support network
- Agree to a plan of action and timeline for the student, parent and yourself

Day four
Implement

- Document the plan of action in OneSchool
- Complete all actions agreed with student and parent within agreed timeframes
- Monitor the student and check in regularly on their wellbeing
- Seek assistance from student support network if needed

Day five
Review

- Meet with the student to review situation
- Discuss what has changed, improved or worsened
- Explore other options for strengthening student wellbeing or safety
- Report back to parent
- Record outcomes in OneSchool

Ongoing
Follow up

- Continue to check in with student on regular basis until concerns have been mitigated
- Record notes of follow-up meetings in OneSchool
- Refer matter to specialist staff within 48 hours if problems escalate
- Look for opportunities to improve school wellbeing for all students

Appropriate use of social media

Cyberbullying is treated at Railway Estate State School with the same level of seriousness as in-person bullying. The major difference with cyberbullying however, is that unlike in-person bullying, cyberbullying follows students into their community, their homes and their bedrooms, giving them no opportunity to escape the harassment or abuse during the evening, weekends or holidays.

In the first instance, students or parents who wish to make a report about cyberbullying should approach the regular class teacher.

It is important for students, parents and staff to know that state school principals have the authority to take disciplinary action to address student behaviours that occur outside of school hours or school grounds. This includes cyberbullying. Parents and students who have concerns about cyberbullying incidents occurring during school holidays should immediately seek assistance through the [Office of the e-Safety Commissioner](#) or the Queensland Police Service.

Students enrolled at Railway Estate State School may face in-school disciplinary action, such as time out or removing of privileges, or more serious consequences such as suspension or exclusion from school for engaging in behaviour that adversely affects, or is likely to adversely affect, other students or the good order and management of the school. This includes behaviour such as cyberbullying which occurs outside of school hours or settings, for example on the weekend or during school holidays. It also applies to inappropriate online behaviour of enrolled students that is directed towards other community members or students from other school sites.

Parents or other stakeholders who engage in inappropriate online behaviour towards students, staff or other parents may be referred to the Office of the e-Safety Commissioner and/or the Queensland Police Service. State school staff will be referred for investigation to the Integrity and Employee Relations team in the Department of Education.

Cyberbullying response flowchart for school staff

How to manage online incidents that impact your school

Student protection

If at any point the principal forms a reasonable suspicion that a student has been harmed or is at risk of harm, they have a responsibility to respond in accordance with the [Student protection procedure](#).

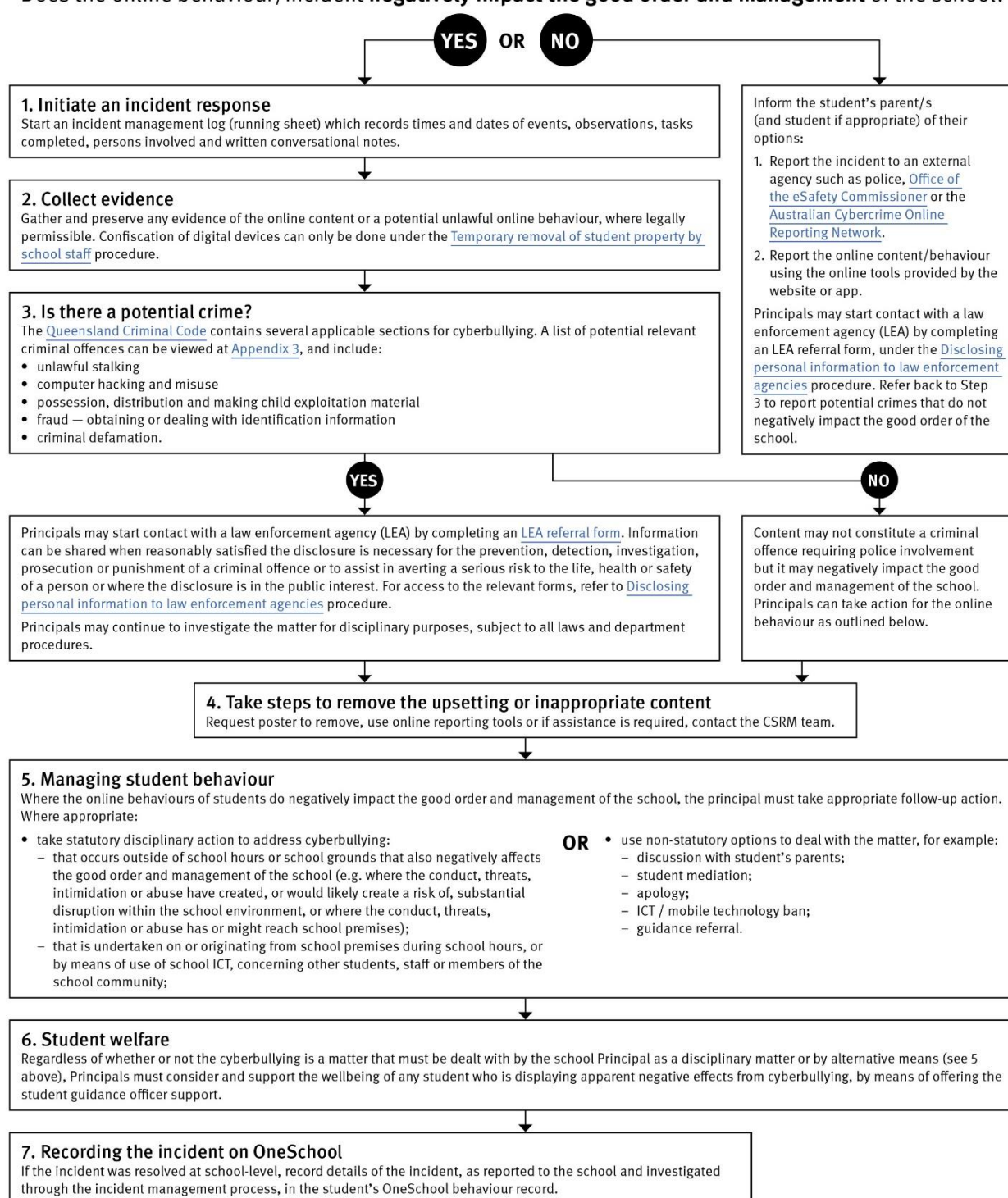
Explicit images

If the investigation involves naked or explicit images of children, staff should not save, copy, forward or otherwise deal with the content, as per the [Temporary removal of student property by school staff procedure](#). This includes onto OneSchool records. Refer to the investigative process outlined in 'Responding to incidents involving naked or explicit images of children' from the [Online Incident management guidelines](#).

Help

Refer to the [Online incident management guidelines](#) for more details, or if assistance is required, contact the Cybersafety and Reputation Management (CSRM) team on 3034 5035 or Cybersafety.ReputationManagement@qed.qld.gov.au.

Does the online behaviour/incident **negatively impact the good order and management of the school**?



Restrictive Practices

In some very rare situations, where there is immediate risk of physical harm to the student or other people, and when all other alternative strategies have failed to reduce the risk, it may be necessary for staff to use restrictive practices.

The use of restrictive practices will always be as a last resort, when there is no other available option for reducing immediate risk to the student, staff or other people. Restrictive practices are not used for punishment or as a disciplinary measure.

The department's **Restrictive practices procedure** is written with consideration for the protection of everyone's human rights, health, safety and welfare. There are six fundamental principles:

1. Regard to the human rights of those students
2. Safeguards students, staff and others from harm
3. Ensures transparency and accountability
4. Places importance on communication and consultation with parents and carers
5. Maximises the opportunity for positive outcomes, and
6. Aims to reduce or eliminate the use of restrictive practices.

Very rarely restrictive practices will be planned and staff will employ, when necessary, pre-arranged strategies and methods (of physical restraint/ mechanical restraint/ clinical holding) which are based upon behaviour risk assessment or clinical health need and are recorded in advance. The use of planned strategies will only be where there is foreseeable immediate risk consistent with the **Restrictive practices procedure**.

Seclusion will not be used as a planned response and will only be used in serious circumstances for managing an unforeseeable situation in an emergency. It will be used for the shortest time possible and in a safe area that presents no additional foreseeable risk to the student. In such emergencies, a staff member will observe the student at all times and seclusion will cease as soon as possible.

Following the use of any restrictive practice, a focused review will help staff to understand how they responded to the risk in any incident that involved the use of a restrictive practice. Staff will consider whether there are other options for managing a similar situation in the future. This strategy works well for reducing the use of restrictive practices.

All incidents of restrictive practices will be recorded and reported in line with departmental procedures.

Critical Incidents

It is important that all school staff have a consistent understanding of how to respond in emergencies that seriously endanger students or others. This consistency ensures that appropriate actions are taken to ensure that both students and staff are kept safe.

A critical incident is defined as an occurrence that is sudden, urgent, and usually unexpected, or an occasion requiring immediate action (e.g. in the community, on the road). The aim in these situations is to bring the behaviour of the student under rapid and safe control. It is not a time to try and punish or discipline the student; it is a crisis management period only.

For unexpected critical incidents, staff should use basic defusing techniques:

1. Avoid escalating the problem behaviour: Avoid shouting, cornering the student, moving into the student's space, touching or grabbing the student, sudden responses, sarcasm, becoming defensive, communicating anger and frustration through body language.
2. Maintain calmness, respect and detachment: Model the behaviour you want students to adopt, stay calm and controlled, use a serious measured tone, choose your language carefully, avoid humiliating the student, be matter of fact and avoid responding emotionally.
3. Approach the student in a non-threatening manner: Move slowly and deliberately toward the problem situation, speak privately to the student/s where possible, speak calmly and respectfully, minimise body language, keep a reasonable distance, establish eye level position, be brief, stay with the agenda, acknowledge cooperation, withdraw if the situation escalates.
4. Follow through: If the student starts displaying the appropriate behaviour briefly acknowledge their choice and re-direct other students' attention towards their usual work/activity. If the student continues with the problem behaviour, then remind them of the expected school behaviour and identify consequences of continued unacceptable behaviour.

Debrief: At an appropriate time when there is low risk of re-escalation, help the student to identify the sequence of events that led to the unacceptable behaviour, pinpoint decision moments during the sequence of events, evaluate decisions made, and identify acceptable decision options for future situations.

Conclusion

Railway Estate State School staff are committed to ensuring every student is supported to feel safe, welcome and valued in our school. There may, however, be occasions where parents need to raise a concern or make a complaint about an issue you feel is adversely affecting their child's education.

All Queensland state schools are committed to ensuring that all complaints - whether they relate to a school staff member or a school's operations - are dealt with in a fair and equitable manner. As a parent or carer, you can express dissatisfaction with the service or action of the Department of Education or its staff, including decisions made or actions taken in a school and/or by the local regional office.

As a complainant, it is your responsibility to:

- *give us a clear idea of the issue or concern and your desired solution*
- *provide all the relevant information when making the complaint*
- *understand that addressing a complaint can take time*
- *cooperate respectfully and understand that unreasonable, abusive, or disrespectful conduct will not be tolerated*
- *let us know if something changes, including if help is no longer needed.*

The Department of Education may not proceed with your complaint if your conduct is unreasonable.

In most instances, staff members are told of complaints made about them and offered the right of reply. A complainant also has the right to have a support person throughout the process.

The following three-step approach assists parents and school staff in reaching an outcome that is in the best interests of the student:

Early resolution: discuss your complaint with the school

The best place to raise any concerns is at the point where the problem or issue arose. You can make an appointment at the school to discuss your complaint with your child's teacher or the principal. You are also welcome to lodge your complaint in writing or over the phone. You can also make a complaint through [QGov](#).

Complaints may be lodged by telephone, writing or in electronic format. Email addresses can be accessed through the [schools directory](#).

Internal review: [contact the local Regional Office](#)

If, after taking the early resolution step, you are dissatisfied with the outcome of your complaint or how the complaint was handled, you can ask the local [regional office](#) to conduct a review. You need to submit a [Request for internal review form](#) within 28 days of receiving the complaint outcome.

External review: contact a review authority

if you are dissatisfied after the internal review, you may wish to contact a review authority, such as the Queensland Ombudsman, and request an independent, external review. More information about external review options is available at www.ombudsman.qld.gov.au.

Some matters need to be handled in a different way to school matters and will be referred to other areas in the department. These include:

- *issues about harm, or risk of harm, to a student attending a state school, which must be managed in accordance with the [Student protection procedure](#).*
- *complaints about corrupt conduct, public interest disclosures; or certain decisions made under legislation, which will be dealt with as outlined in the [Excluded complaints factsheet](#).*



RAILWAY ESTATE STATE SCHOOL

39 Railway Avenue

RAILWAY ESTATE QLD 4810

Department of Education

RAILWAY ESTATE SS

Instrument of Authorisation

**Requirement to tell a student about a suspension under Chapter 12,
Part 3, Division 2 of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006* ('EGPA')**

I, Dan Broadfoot, Principal of Railway Estate State School **authorise** the persons who are from time to time the holders of the position of Head of Department (Curriculum) or Support Teacher – Literacy and Numeracy at this school to tell a student on my behalf of my decision to suspend the student under section 281 of the EGPA.

A Head of Department (Curriculum) or Support Teacher – Literacy and Numeracy who tells a student of my decision to suspend that student, acts in my name.

The effect of this authorisation is that a suspension of a student under section 281 of the EGPA will start when a Head of Department (Curriculum) or Support Teacher – Literacy and Numeracy tells the student about my decision, as per section 283(2) of the EGPA.

27.1.21

Dan Broadfoot

DATE

Railway Estate SS

QUEENSLAND DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



Department of Education

Railway Estate State School

Instrument of Authorisation

Requirement to tell a student about a suspension and exclusion under Chapter 12, Part 3, Division 3 of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006* ('EGPA')

I, Dan Broadfoot, Principal of Railway Estate State School **authorise** the persons who are from time to time the holders of the position of Head of Department (Curriculum) or Support Teacher – Literacy and Numeracy at this school to tell a student on my behalf of my decision to suspend the student under section 293 of the EGPA.

I further authorise the persons who are the holder of the position of Head of Department (Curriculum) or Support Teacher – Literacy and Numeracy to tell a student on my behalf of my decision not to exclude that student under section 295(2)(a) of the EGPA. This authorisation includes telling the student that their suspension under section 293 has ended and the student may resume attendance at the school.

A Head of Department (Curriculum) or Support Teacher – Literacy and Numeracy who tells a student of my decision to suspend that student and/or my decision about their exclusion, acts in my name.

The effect of this authorisation is as follows:

- a suspension of a student under section 293 of the EGPA will start when a Head of Department (Curriculum) or Support Teacher – Literacy and Numeracy tells the student about my decision, as per section 293(3) of the EGPA;
- when a Head of Department (Curriculum) or Support Teacher – Literacy and Numeracy tells a student about my decision not to exclude the student, and that the student's suspension has ended, and the student may resume attendance at the school, the student has been told in satisfaction of section 295(2)(a) of the EGPA.



Dan Broadfoot

Railway Estate State School

QUEENSLAND DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

21.1.2021