

Student Discipline and Procedural Fairness Policy (NSC017)

1. Purpose

Nautilus Senior College (the School) maintains the required and fair standards of practice in regards to student discipline.

The School's policies which are made from time to time are made pursuant to the requirements set out in section 47 of the [Education Act 1990 No 8 \(NSW\)](#) and of the NSW Education Standards Authority (NESAs) requirements for registration of the school."

2. Scope

For all students and staff of the school.

3. Preamble

Inclusivity is the fundamental basis of our philosophy.

The School is committed to a restorative practice model where the Student discipline process ends in 'school initiated withdrawal' not 'expulsion' for the following reasons.

The school believes that all students have the right to a second chance so it can be suggested that the term 'expulsion' carries with it a connotation of finality. It is language that a learner often identifies with the concept of being 'kicked out' without the opportunity to try again at a later date while the term 'school initiated withdrawal' holds a connotation of having a second chance, a learner may be *withdrawn* for the time being however they may have the opportunity to be *included* later when they decide they are ready to take up the challenge of an adult learning environment.

Importantly there are three types of **withdrawal** at the school

- Time-out
- Student Initiated Withdrawal and
- School Initiated Withdrawal.

4. Definitions

Corporal punishment

The infliction of physical pain or discomfort as punishment for a crime or infraction. It might include caning, beating or using an implement such as a ruler.

Corporal punishment is not permitted at Nautilus Senior College.

Time-out

The preferred language and practice used for de-escalating conflict or minor breaches of school guidelines of behaviour is to organise 'time-out' away from the school with remedial activities and appointments with external agencies.

In the past, the student may have attended another school where a **suspension** was used as a temporary removal of a student from all of the classes that a student would normally attend at a school for a set period of time.

Student-initiated withdrawal

Whether through a discipline process or not, students have the right to initiate a withdrawal from the school at any time, in the knowledge that they may re-apply after 3 months.

School-initiated withdrawal

The school will initiate withdrawal when it believes the school is unable to attend to the student's needs, or the safety of others is at risk.

Expulsion

Expulsion is the permanent removal of a student from school. This is **not** the equivalent of school-initiated withdrawal as any student of Nautilus retains the right to return after a suitable period.

Exclusion

Exclusion is the act of preventing a student's admission to a number of schools. In extreme circumstances, a school principal may make a submission to an appropriate authority, or to other schools, recommending the permanent exclusion of a student from the registration system of which the school is a member, or from other schools.

Note: The School does not endorse the practices of corporal punishment, expulsion nor exclusion.

Procedural Fairness

Procedural fairness is the process by which decisions are made to ensure fair and equitable outcomes and must include the right to be heard and the right to impartial decisions being made.

Procedural fairness is a basic right of all individuals dealing with the school. All members of the school community have a legitimate expectation that school staff will follow these principles in all circumstances, including when dealing with withdrawals. The Equity Committee and restorative practice processes are designed to ensure procedural fairness is a part of the school culture.

Breach of Discipline

Any student who is believed to be in breach of the Discipline Policy may be subject to actions under this policy relating to procedural fairness.

In this policy, breach of discipline means "Conduct that impairs the reasonable freedom of any person (whether or not a student) to pursue his or her studies or work within the school and/or the college premises".

Conduct does not cease to be a breach of discipline merely because it takes place elsewhere than on the premises of the school (eg planned excursion).

A student commits a breach of discipline if the student does any of the following

- Assaults or threatens to assault another person
- Engages in any offensive conduct or any unlawful activity
- Removes, damages or uses any property of the school without having permission from the organisation or a member of staff
- Obstructs a member of staff in the performance of the member's duties especially where this may raise safety concerns

- Repeatedly and wilfully disobeys or disregards an order or direction of a member of staff, including a direction regarding appropriate behaviour or safety
- Repeatedly commits or engages in any dishonest or unfair act in relation to an examination or other form of academic assessment
- Repeatedly discriminates against a person on the grounds of the person's age, race, sex, homosexuality, transgender, marital status, physical or intellectual disability, or religion
- Incites hatred towards, serious contempt for, or severe ridicule of, a person or group of persons on the grounds of the age, race, sex, homosexuality, transgender, marital status, physical or intellectual disability, or religion of the person or members of the group.

For the avoidance of doubt, a breach of discipline may be committed by an act that involves

- A communication in person or in writing or by telephone or other telephonic or electronic means which may include any and all forms of social media, or
- A transaction using telephonic or electronic means which may include any and all forms of social media.

Offensive conduct includes any of the following

- Spitting
- Littering
- Using offensive language
- Being under the influence of alcohol
- Being under the influence of a drug (other than medication that has been prescribed by, and taken, in accordance with the instructions of a registered medical practitioner).

Unlawful activity includes any of the following

- Using, possessing or supplying any prohibited drug, substance or item
- Stealing the property of another person.

The hearing rule

The right to be heard (the hearing rule) ensures any and all communications with the student regarding any disciplinary action outlines

- why the action is happening
- the way in which the issues will be determined
- what the allegations in the matter are and any other information which will be taken into account
- the student's right to, and opportunity for, responding to the allegations, and
- the students right to an appeal and the process for said appeal.

5. Procedural considerations

A member of staff who believes that a student has committed a breach of discipline must, as soon as practicable

- report the alleged breach to the Principal, and
- may grant time-out for the student from attendance at the school for the remainder of the day on which the alleged breach occurred, or until a decision can be made regarding the consequences of the breach.

The standard response is that a student should not be issued a time-out without firstly being notified of the possibility.

When a student receives notification of the possibility of a **'time-out'** from school activities, the Principal will contact the parents to offer inclusion of involvement in the increased support the student requires at this time.

Should students conduct themselves in a manner that constitutes a **serious breach of discipline**, they can be provided with a **time-out** immediately with parental notification occurring as soon as practical after the fact.

The school believes in allowing students the opportunity to learn by their mistakes. Should a student persist in breaching the guidelines of the school, there are levels and options of discipline and intervention that can be progressed through. Examples include:

1. Verbal statement of expectations
2. Self-choice discipline
3. Written statement of expectations
4. Time-out with remedial activities.

The School believes in finding innovative and flexible ways of assisting the students make any appropriate changes in their behaviour or attitude. Some other possible strategies that could be beneficial include a 'Commitment challenge' or community services on our grounds, change in timetable, a mutual respect contract, mediation etc.

Importantly, the School will deal with persistent and concerning issues through the Wellbeing Committee and will employ restorative justice practices throughout the discipline process. The final decision on **school-initiated withdrawal** is made by the Principal and CEO after consultation with stakeholders.

All disciplinary actions taken by the school will follow the principles of procedural fairness by ensuring that the student has

- **the right to be heard** (the hearing rule)
- **the right to an impartial decision** by ensuring
 - there is impartiality in the investigation and decision-making phases
 - the right to an absence of bias in the decision maker by using a third party (in the case of the school, this role may be the Principal, a member of the Equity, Nautilus Sub-Committee or the CEO).

The decision regarding **school-initiated withdrawal** of a student will be made in the first instance by the Principal and will be based on evidence, then referred to the Equity Committee. If necessary, the CEO or Nautilus Sub-Committee will become involved as part of any appeal process.

As part of ensuring the **right to be heard**, the Principal should establish if parents or caregivers require an interpreter and, if so, make arrangements for one to be available.

If required, the Principal will direct the students, parents or caregivers to policies and procedures relating to Discipline and the Code of Conduct outlined within the enrolment agreement as sighted and signed by all parties upon acceptance of enrolment and contained within the Student Handbook.

Whenever a student is involved in a process involving School authorities regarding their future placement, they have a right to have with them a support person, either a Wellbeing Team member or from the School Equity Committee, Youth Support Worker or a person of their choosing.

In addition to the letter and/other communications outlined above, a student and their parent/guardian/caregiver involved in a disciplinary action will also, where practicable, receive copies of any relevant statements detailing allegations etc unless the principal is of the view that it is not appropriate to provide copies of statements, for example, due to a concern that witnesses may be intimidated etc.

6. Appeal process responsibilities

Issue	Process requirement and responsibility
1. Students and parents/caregivers who consider that correct procedures regarding the withdrawal of a student placement have not been followed, or that an unfair decision has been made, have the right to appeal.	1. A right to appeal notice is provided verbally or in writing to parents/caregivers and the student, at the time the decision to withdraw is made by the Principal.
2. Appeals should be in writing , stating the grounds on which the appeal is being made. This should be done within 1 week of the decision to withdraw a student. <i>For carers who are unable to produce a written appeal, staff can be assigned to take a statement.</i>	2.1 The <i>Request to Appeal</i> form, along with any other relevant documents, will be provided to the CEO of the school. 2.2 The CEO will acknowledge the receipt of the appeal request and schedule associated tasks within Outlook to monitor the process.
3. The right to be heard	3.1 An appointment will be made with the CEO, the student and their support person, to discuss the matter.
4. The right to impartiality	4.1 The CEO will review the circumstances, documentation and discussions with the student party and will make an impartial decision regarding the future placement of the student making the appeal. 4.2 Where required, the CEO will refer the matter to the School Advisory Sub-Committee, whose decision will be final.
5. The right to restoration	5.1 The CEO will contact the student party and inform them verbally and in writing of the final decision. 5.2 The student party will also be informed about the right of the student to apply to return to the school after a minimum of three months.

Issue	Process requirement and responsibility
	5.3 The student and their caregiver will acknowledge that they have understood and accepted the final decision.
6. The right to a timely process The appeals process (wherever possible) will be finalised within two weeks of the date the school received the appeal form.	6.1 Timeframe to be monitored by the CEO. 6.2 Where this time frame is not possible, the Principal will inform stakeholders of the reason. 6.3 Standing item for grievances in the monthly Principal's report to the CEO will ensure compliance with time frame.

Verification

Internal audit