



School Dog Policy

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School Dog Policy

Introduction

Children can benefit educationally and emotionally, increase their understanding of responsibility and develop empathy and nurturing skills through contact with a dog. In addition to these benefits, children take great enjoyment from interaction with a dog.

Is there a risk in bringing a dog into a school environment?

Yes there is, though there are a variety of accidents, which can happen within the school environment, which far exceed the number of injuries or incidents caused by a dog. Therefore, it is just another risk that needs to be managed. A thorough risk assessment has been carried out and this is included in this document (see appendix 3).

Dogs are not allowed anywhere on the school site at any time unless specifically authorised by the Head Teacher. This includes drop off and collection times. This policy outlines measures put in place to allow the school dog to be present.

School Policy

The school dog is the only dog permitted in the school site at any time. This is to safeguard all staff, pupils and the dog, as the level of training and behaviour of other dogs is unknown. Assistance and therapy dogs are permitted following consultation with the Head Teacher.

The dog will be owned by Mr Holliday.

- The Governors have the right to refuse entry to the dog.
- Only the school dog is allowed on the premises. All other dogs must not come on site unless they are a known therapy or assistance dog and the Head Teacher has been informed before hand.
- The dog is a Labradoodle chosen because it is an intelligent breed that will respond well to training and which is known to be good with children, which sheds little hair and is very sociable and friendly.
- The Chair of Governors and the Governing Board agree that a school dog will benefit the children and staff of Castledon School.
- Staff, parents and children have been informed by letter that a dog will be in school. Mr Holliday, Head Teacher has produced a risk assessment and this will be reviewed annually.
- Staff, visitors and children known to have allergic reactions to dogs must not go near the dog. All visitors will be informed on arrival that there is a dog in school.
- If the dog is ill he will not be allowed into school.
- The dog will be kept on a lead when moving between classrooms or on a walk and will be under the full control and supervision of a trained adult.
- The dog will only roam off lead in enclosed spaces under supervision of trained staff and with pupils who are used to being around him.
- Children must never be left alone with the dog and there must be appropriate adult supervision at all times.

- Children should be reminded of what is appropriate behaviour around the dog. Children should remain calm around the dog. They should not make sudden movements and must never stare into a dog's eyes as this could be threatening for the dog. Children should not put their face near a dog and should always approach it standing up.
- Children should never go near or disturb the dog that is sleeping or eating.
- Children must not be allowed to play roughly with the dog.
- **Everyone** must wait until the dog is sitting or lying down before touching or stroking him.
- If the dog is surrounded by a large number of children, the dog could become nervous and agitated. Therefore the adult in charge of the dog must ensure that they monitor the situation.
- Dogs express their feelings through their body language. Growling or bearing of teeth indicate that the dog is feeling angry or threatened. Flattened ears, tail lowered or between their legs, hiding behind their owner, whining or growling are signs that the dog is frightened or nervous. If the dog is displaying any of these warning signs he should be immediately removed from that particular situation or environment.
- Children should not eat close to the dog.
- Children should be careful to stroke the dog on his body, chest, back and not by his face or top of head.
- Children and adults should always wash their hands after handling a dog.
- Any dog foul should be cleaned immediately and disposed of appropriately.
- Parents will be consulted on allowing their pupils access to The dog.
- All visitors will be informed about the dog and related protocols on arrival and office staff will relay visitor issues to the Head Teacher as soon as possible.
- Appropriately trained staff will maintain records and anecdotal evidence of the work and impact of the dog. This includes Ms Bazley, Mr Hazelgrove, Mrs Tozer & Mr Holliday.
- The office will know the whereabouts of the dog and which staff are supervising at all times.
- The dog will be included in the fire evacuation procedure under the supervision of Mr Holliday or Mrs Tozer.

Actions

If someone reports having an issue with the dog, this information must be passed to the Head Teacher or a Deputy as soon as possible. All concerns will be responded to by the Head Teacher.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Governing Board has a responsibility to ensure that the school has a written policy for dogs in School.

All staff are responsible for implementing this policy.

Teachers, staff, pupils, parents and visitors are required to abide by this policy.

The curriculum will support learning about dogs and how best to behave around our dog. This will include highlighting that not all dogs are well trained and that caution must be used around unknown dogs outside school.

Appendix 1. Reasons to have a dog in school

In summary, academic research has shown that dogs working and helping in the school environment can achieve the following:-

- 1) Improve academic achievement
- 2) Increase literacy skills
- 3) Calming behaviours
- 4) Increase social skills and self-esteem
- 5) Increase confidence
- 6) Teach responsibility and respect to all life
- 7) Help prevent truancy
- 8) Motivate children who are often less attentive

The following information has been taken from a range of sources to provide further detail about the benefits of having a dog in school:

Behaviour:

In some schools, dogs are making a difference in the behaviour of pupils. Researchers report that students can identify with animals, and with empathy for the dog, can better understand how classmates may feel. It was found that violent behaviour in participating students declined by 55%, and general aggression went down 62%. Behaviour problems occur in school and these can interfere with learning. Some schools are using dogs to improve behaviour problems by promoting positive behaviour in students. In a controlled study, students were found to have fewer disciplinary referrals in schools with a dog than schools without. Students' behaviour improved toward teachers, and students also showed more confidence and responsibility. Additionally, parents reported that children seemed more interested in school as a result of having a dog at school.

Attendance:

Case study: Mandy was a student with poor attendance and truancy. Mandy was encouraged back into school using caring for River, a dog, as an incentive. By telling Mandy that "if she didn't come to school to care for him, he wouldn't get walks, water or love", Mandy came to school almost every day for the rest of the year, only missing two days.

Education:

Reading programmes with dogs are doing wonders for some students. Children who might be embarrassed to read aloud to the class or even adults are likely to be less scared to read to a dog. "It might be less stressful for a child to read aloud to a dog than to a teacher or a peer. After all, a dog won't judge or correct you". Dogs are used to encourage struggling readers to practise reading aloud. With the presence of a "calm and well-trained dog", students find social support and peer interaction.

Dogs are incredibly calm and happy to have student read to them or join a group of children in the library whilst they are having a book reading session. Dogs give unconditional acceptance, as they are non-judgmental, which is especially crucial to struggling, emerging readers. The dogs also

provide confidence to children as they do not make fun of them when they read, but above all they make amazing listeners, providing the children with a sense of comfort and love. Research has proved that students who read to dogs show an increase in reading levels, word recognition, a higher desire to read and write, and an increase in intra and interpersonal skills among the students they mix with.

Social Development:

Dogs in school offer an opportunity for improving social development. They are especially useful for teaching students social skills and responsibility. Specifically, schools are using dogs to help older students build self-esteem; learn about positive and negative reinforcement, responsibility, and boundaries. Older students use dogs to help communicate, teach kindness, and empower students.

With a dog in school, students have the opportunity to learn how to care for the animal. This includes walking and grooming. Researchers report that involving students in the daily care of classroom dogs is a positive experience, promoting their own daily care. The students also learn about responsibility, caring, and sharing when helping each other take care of a dog at school.

As a reward:

Dogs will be gentle and loving, but at the same time full of fun and enjoyment for the students. Those students who have performed incredibly well during the week or those who have made progress in a certain subject, or those who have achieved tasks set for them, will be rewarded with spending time during lunch or break to interact with these dogs. Walking, grooming, playing and training are some of the responsibilities students will be allowed to undertake. It has been proved that working and playing with a dog improves children's social skills and self-esteem.

Support dogs can work with students on a one-one basis and will especially help those students who have been bullied, abused, going through upsetting/difficult times or even scared/phobic of dogs. The dog will bring much joy and help to all the students they meet and are happy to provide plenty of hugs to the students they are spending time with. Students who struggle with social interaction can find a reassuring friend in a dog.

Appendix 2 School Dog Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Q Who is the legal owner of the dog and who pays for its costs?

A The legal owner of the dog will be Mr Holliday; he will bear the costs associated with owning the dog; the school budget will support insurance and staff training costs where appropriate.

Q Is the dog from a reputable breeder?

A Yes. The dog is from a home where both parents were seen and has been specifically chosen for its temperament.

Q Will the dog be a distraction?

A The dog will be kept in the office area. The office is separate from the classrooms / playground area to ensure it only comes into contact with children who are happy to have contact, parents and learners can opt out of contact. All contact with The dog will be under strict supervision.

The dog will also have space to spend time in classrooms, the library and in the garden and other learning environments where children can interact safely.

The dog will also attend meetings with staff to support further socialisation, following consultation with staff beforehand.

The dog continues to receive training updates organised in and out of school by

Mr Holliday.

Q Has a risk assessment been undertaken?

A Yes, we have carefully considered having a dog in school and sought advice from many sources, including other schools that successfully have a school dog and a reputable dog behaviourist.

Q Who is responsible for training?

A Mr Holliday will be the legal owner of the dog and as a result, will be responsible for its training.

Q How will the dog be toileted to ensure hygiene for all?

A In the interest of health and hygiene our school dog will be toileted when taken out for short walks in the grounds. Only staff members will clear this away appropriately leaving no trace on the ground, cleaning the area with disinfectant if needed.

Our policy of no dogs in the playground is still applicable as we are unable to put effective control measures in place that guarantee temperament and safety when children come into unsupervised contact with unknown dogs.

Q How will the dog's welfare be considered?

A The dog will be walked regularly and given free time outside. The dog will be kept in the office area/HT office and will only have planned and supervised contact with children and visitors. The dog will be carefully trained over a period of time and will have unlimited access to water and fed at scheduled times. We will work carefully to ensure the dog's welfare is always considered.

Q How will this be managed where children have allergies?

A Children will not need to touch the dog, which will relieve the possibility of allergic reactions. We already manage a number of allergies at school and this will be no different for children and adults that are allergic to dogs. Individual needs will always be met and we are happy to work with parents to put additional control measures in place for individual allergies. The dog is given a high quality food and regularly groomed to reduce any possibility of allergens.

Q My child is frightened of dogs; how will you manage this?

A Access to the dog is carefully managed and supervised and children do not need to have close contact with it unless permission for this has been given. We hope to work closely with parents of children who are fearful of dogs to alleviate their fear and to teach them how to manage this.

Appendix 3: The dog Risk Assessment

Hazard	Risk	Risk Category 1-5	Likelihood 1-5	Controls in place
Dog getting over excited when interacting with children.	Child scratched by dog	3	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog will always be in the care of a responsible adult who will have received handling training. • Children are not left with the dog unsupervised. • The dog will always be on a lead when he is out of his pen / the Head's office / Main office. • The dog will be trained regularly by experienced trainers. • Pupils have been, and continue to be, taught the impact of their actions. Education of this nature is continually given to children, and often to whole school during assemblies, class time and PSHE lessons. • Pupils will be taught what to do to prevent over stimulating or upsetting the dog and how to remain calm around him. • The dog will receive ongoing formal training, socialising and conditioning within the school environment • Training with support of the Burnham Dog Trust • Pupils and adults will be reminded not to touch the dog's mouth, head and rear end and to stand , turn and say "Oh dear" if he attempts to jump up or mouth. • ALL staff given permission to handle the dog will be given strict instructions to follow and appropriate training. • The dog will attend the vets' regularly to make sure he is in good health.
	Child bitten by dog	4	2	

Hazard	Risk	Risk Category 1-5	Likelihood 1-5	Controls in place
The dog gets loose from his pen or from his lead.	Child scratched, or bitten by dog	1	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dog's pen in the Head's office can be used to keep the dog safe and he will also roam free in the office. Staff will be alerted with signage and pupils only allowed in with supervision. • Children and staff are taught not to tease him or taunt through the window. • Office staff will ensure the reception window at the hatch is always left closed. • If the dog does get loose the office staff or designated handler will call for support. • The dog will always be on his lead when out of the offices or when trained adults are in strict supervision.
Dog hair causing allergies	Children have allergic reactions	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents have been asked to inform the school of any known allergies prior to introduction of the dog to school. No reports were returned. • Children will have the opportunity to interact with the dog as they wish and those with allergies would be able to opt out of interaction. • Children will be taught to wash

Hazard	Risk	Risk Category 1-5	Likelihood 1-5	Controls in place
				their hands after active participation with the dog.
Children getting germs from the dog.	Children/staff will contract diseases that can be carried by dogs	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should the dog defecate on the school site a member of staff will clear this up immediately and dispose of it in a safe manner. • All immunisations are kept up to date and Headteacher to keep a register of this. • Flea treatment is carried out at monthly intervals. Worming treatment is carried out compliant with European Vet guidelines, at 3 monthly intervals. • The dog will not go in the school dining hall at meal times; he will not be permitted into the food preparation area of the kitchen or the cooking room.
Claim is made against school re: behaviour of the dog.	School not adequately covered financially	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school has public liability insurance. The policy covers the dog in school and Mr Holliday has further insurance outside of school hours.