

Uniform Policy 2014-15

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Date: 2nd July 2014

Review Date: July 2016





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1. Introduction

1.1. It is our school policy that all children wear school uniform when attending school, or when participating in a school-organised event outside normal school hours. We provide a complete list of the items needed for school uniform in the Appendix to this policy.

2. Aims and Objectives

- **2.1.** Our policy on school uniform is based on the notion that school uniform:
 - promotes a sense of pride in the school;
 - engenders a sense of community and belonging towards the school;
 - is practical, smart and instils a professional approach to school;
 - identifies the children with the school;
 - prevents children from coming to school in fashion clothes that could be distracting in class;
 - makes children feel equal to their peers in terms of appearance;
 - is regarded as suitable wear for school and good value for money by most parents;
 - is designed with health and safety in mind.

3. Jewellery

3.1. Jewellery should be discrete and professional in appearance. Ear piercings are acceptable, provided the jewellery is of a conservative and professional nature, such as studs and sleepers. In order to maintain a safe workplace, wearing facial piercings other than in ears is not permitted (i.e. nose rings, eyebrow rings, tongue etc.).

4. Hair

4.1. Hair should be worn in a neat and tidy fashion and be of a discrete and professional colour and style. If Occupational Health and Safety rules require it, long hair should be worn tied back.

5. Tattoos

5.1. Tattoos that could be perceived to be offensive should be covered.



6. Footwear

6.1. The school wants all children to grow into healthy adults. We believe that it is dangerous for children to wear shoes that have platform soles or high heels, so we do not allow children to wear such shoes in our school. Neither do we allow children to wear trainers or sports shoes to school; this is because we think that this footwear is appropriate for sport or for leisurewear but is not in keeping with the smart appearance of a school uniform. We require all children to wear shoes as stated in the uniform list.

7. The Role of Parents

- **7.1.** We ask all parents who send their children to our school to support the school uniform policy. We believe that parents have a duty to send their children to school correctly dressed and ready for their daily schoolwork. One of the responsibilities of parents is to ensure that their child has the correct uniform and that the uniform is clean and in good repair.
- **7.2.** If any parent would like the school to modify the uniform policy, they should make representation, in the first instance, to the Principal. The school welcomes children from all backgrounds and faith communities. If there are serious reasons as to why parents want their child to wear clothes that differ from the school uniform, for example religious grounds, the school will look sympathetically on such requests.

8. The Role of Governors

- **8.1.** The governing body supports the Principal in implementing the school uniform policy. It considers all representations from parents regarding the uniform policy and liaises with the Principal to ensure that the policy is implemented fairly and with sensitivity.
- **8.2.** It is the governors' responsibility to ensure that the school uniform meets all regulations concerning equal opportunities.
- **8.3.** Governors ensure that the school uniform policy helps children to dress sensibly in clothing that is hardwearing, safe and practical.



9. Monitoring and Review

- **9.1.** The governing body monitors and reviews the school uniform policy through its committee work by:
 - Seeking the views of parents to ensure that they agree with and support the policy;
 - Considering, with the Principal, any requests from parents for individual children to have special dispensation with regard to school uniform;
 - Requiring the Principal to report to the governors on the way the school uniform policy is implemented.

10. Non Compliance of Uniform Policy

10.1. If student arrives for School in a uniform that is not clean, pressed and appropriately fitted or arrives for School in any way that does not provide the professional appearance that is expected at the school, he or she will be given the opportunity to address the issues immediately and, if necessary, to return home to change. Any deliberate breaches of this policy can result in disciplinary action.





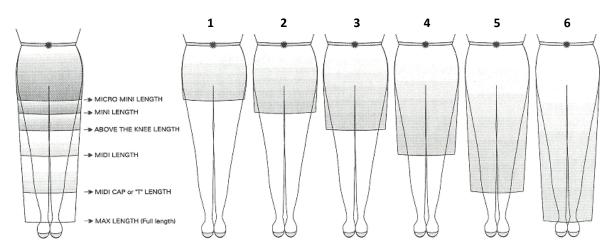
11. KS4 (Year 10 and 11) School Uniform

GIRLS' UNIFORM



Black blazer with piping and school logo

Black skirt in any style (such as pencil or pleated) but must be of a professional length – as shown in pictures 3 and 4 below. No denim, corduroy or leather.



Black trousers (any style but must be full length and not denim, leggings or jeggings) White ¾ sleeve shirt with school logo

Teal school scarf

Tights - skin black/nude/neutral tone or short black socks. No leggings.

Black sensible shoes

Summer only: black tailored shorts

School hoodie: can only be worn to and from school and on trips





Health, Social Care & Early Years

Work Based Learning Uniform

Healthcare:

Clinical Tunic with school logo Navy blue clinical trousers Black or navy socks Black or navy sensible shoes

Childcare:

Polo shirt with school logo

PF Kit

For students studying PE GCSE or Sport and Exercise Science a school T-shirt and shorts should be worn, with appropriate sporting footwear.

For other sporting activities students may wear kit that is safe and appropriate for the specific activity that they are taking part in.





12. KS4 (Year 10 and 11)

BOYS' UNIFORM



Black Blazer with piping and school logo

Black trousers. No denim, corduroy or leggings.

White shirt (long or short sleeves) with logo

School tie Black shoes

Summer only: black tailored shorts

School hoodie: can only be worn to and from school and whilst on trips

Work Based Learning Uniform

Healthcare:

Clinical Tunic with school logo Navy blue clinical trousers Black or navy socks Black or navy shoes

Childcare:

Polo shirt with school logo

PE Kit

For students studying PE GCSE or Sport and Exercise Science school a T-shirt and shorts should be worn, with appropriate sporting footwear.

For other sporting activities students may wear kit that is safe and appropriate for the specific activity that they are taking part in.





13. Sixth Form Uniform

- **13.1.** Sixth Form students at the school wear a uniform. This is an important part of our Sixth Form ethos: the objective is that the young adults in our Sixth Form create a professional, purposeful and business-like image. Sixth Form students are expected to wear their uniform correctly and set a positive example to the rest of the school.
- **13.2.** The Sixth Form uniform is different from that of the lower school.

14. Girls' Uniform

- Smart black or dark grey suit to include skirt, dress or trousers (no denim, corduroy, leather or leggings) with a smart, fitted jacket.
- Blouse or smart top with straps or sleeves.
- School brooch (obtainable from the school) to be worn on jacket.
- Low-heeled shoes or smart boots.
- Black or neutral tights. No leggings.
- Optional items: A plain black cardigan or jumper may be worn under the jacket in colder weather. Neither hooded nor zipped style jumpers are acceptable. Please note that it is not an alternative to the jacket. If an outdoor coat is required it should be of a plain dark colour. Denim jackets are not acceptable.

15. Work Based Learning Uniform

Healthcare:

- Clinical Tunic with logo
- Navy blue clinical trousers
- Black or navy socks
- Black or navy shoes

Childcare:

• Polo shirt with logo





16. Boys' Uniform

- Black or dark grey suit or tailored trousers (chino, corduroy or jean styles are not acceptable).
- Black or dark grey blazer or fitted suit jacket.
- Shirt and tie.
- School brooch (obtainable from the school) to be worn on jacket.
- Smart shoes or boots.
- Optional items: A plain V-neck jumper may be worn under the blazer in colder weather. Neither hooded nor zipped styles are acceptable. If an outdoor coat is required it should be of a plain dark colour. Denim jackets are not acceptable.

17. Work Based Learning Uniform

Healthcare:

- Clinical Tunic with school logo
- Navy blue clinical trousers
- Black or navy socks
- Black or navy sensible shoe

Childcare:

Polo shirt with school logo

18. Unacceptable Clothing

- **18.1.** The following items of clothing are examples of unacceptable clothing for everyday school wear either on the grounds of health and safety or the School's public image:
 - Sports or leisure clothing or beachwear
 - Items of clothing bearing logos, slogans or graphics which may cause offence
 - Skirts should be of a sensible length and appropriate to the situation
 - Footwear no flip flops or trainers
 - Any item of clothing that would not be deemed appropriate in a professional work environment
 - Leggings or denim





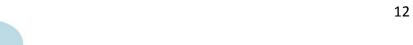
19. PE Kit

- **19.1.** For students studying Sport and Exercise Science a school T-shirt and shorts should be worn.
- **19.2.** For other sporting activities students may wear kit that is safe and appropriate for the specific activity that they are taking part in. Appropriate sporting footwear can be worn, such as trainers.

20. Criteria and Rational for Work Based Learning Uniform This applies to ALL students				
CRITERIA	RATIONALE			
Uniforms must not be worn outside practice placements, unless on a specific activity and permission has been granted by the School.	To minimise transfer of infection. To minimise risk of attack/injury to student (it is believed that student identified as Health Care Workers, in particular nurses, may be at an increased risk of attack when identified as such).			
Where cardigans/sweatshirts are worn for warmth they should be either dark grey or black and should be in a good state of repair. This article of clothing should be removed when carrying out any clinical procedure.	To minimise risk of infection and ensure professional appearance.			
HEADSCARVES: Where a scarf or a veil is worn, as part of religious observance, students must ensure that the flow of the garment does not interfere with work practice.	To minimise risk of injury and infection transfer.			
HAIR: Must be clean, neat, off the face and collar even as a ponytail. Hair fastenings should be discreet, without adornment. Where hair has been coloured it should be of	There is a possibility of hair carrying Staph Aureus. The risk of dispersal is minimal when hair is clean and tidy.			
a subdued tone.	Sharp points, ribbons and scarves can pose a safety risk.			
Male students should be clean-shaven or beards neatly trimmed. Where as part of religious observation, the cutting or trimming of hair is disallowed or restricted, students are asked to comply with minimising infection transfer risk.	Minimise infection transfer			



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FINGERNAILS: Must be clean, short, neatly manicured without nail varnish. PERFUME/AFTERSHAVE: Must be discreet.	To avoid transferring bacteria on or under fingernail or from chipped nail varnish. To prevent patients and student being scratched when involved in direct handling procedures. Patients may object.
•	, .
a) wedding ring b) one smooth metal stud earring per lobe. c) as part of religious observance, jewellery may worn but must be discrete e.g. the wearing of a bangle, a necklace or a ring. For student providing direct clinical care or in the preparation of food the ring MUST BE a plain band. WATCHES: Wristwatches MUST NOT be worn by students providing direct clinical care.	 Jewellery may be pose a Health & Safety risk, for example: Rings even wedding bands have been found to attract micro-organisms. Rings with stones are hazardous and can scratch patients; the stones may become dislodged. Jewellery that is hanging e.g. a necklace, could potentially be dangerous with a confused or violent patient or when working with machinery. The area beneath wristwatches has been identified as a source of infection and may cause injury to patients during patient
ou.e.	moving and handling.
Fob watches are allowed.	
PIERCING: Visible body jewellery must always be removed or covered with a blue plaster (with the exception of smooth stud earrings).	To prevent injury and to minimise the risk of infection. New piercings colonise with a high level of micro-organisms.
BADGES: the ID badge supplied by Devon Studio School MUST be worn.	Patients have the right to know who is looking after them.
Students involved in the direct care of babies and small children should not wear badges in such a way that they may cause injury.	Minimise risk of patient injury.
FOOTWEAR: shoes must be black or navy, soft soled with enclosed toes and heels, be clean and in a good state of repair. Slip on shoes, such as mules and trainers are NOT acceptable.	Footwear in a poor state of repair or poorly fitting are a safety risk. To minimalise noise





Health.	Social	Care &	Farly	Vear

Students placed in theatre should be guided by the Operating Department Policy	It is acknowledged that clogs continue to be the shoe of choice in operating theatres.
UNIFORMS: Must be clean and where	Reduce the risk of cross infection.
students are providing direct patient care	
they should be changed daily.	
DESIGNATED CHANGING FACILITIES:	Minimise the risk of infection.
Students are required to make use of the	
designated changing facilities and must not	
change in public/student toilets.	

21. Travelling in Uniform

- **21.1.** The wearing of uniform outside placement premises is **NOT PERMITTED** unless on specific activity and permission has been granted by the School.
- **21.2.** This recommendation is made for the safety and security of all student and to minimise the risk of cross infection.
- **21.3.** Where students, are escorting patients for on-going care and are required to return by public transport, suitable arrangements prior to departure should be made to enable them to return in appropriate clothing.
- **21.4.** Requests to wear uniform outside practice placements for formal occasions or where promoting the School must be authorised by the Principal.

22. Protective Clothing

- **22.1.** Personal protective equipment consists of items of clothing (e.g. impermeable gloves, shoes with protective toe-caps or non-slip soles, aprons) or other items worn on the person (e.g. respirators) and are required to protect the wearer from a hazard.
- **22.2.** The need for personal protective equipment is determined by departmental risk assessment, with the assistance of a health and safety adviser if required.
- **22.3.** Where the need for personal protective equipment has been recognised in risk assessment, its use must be made compulsory by the department manager and monitored. Details should be recorded in the Health and Safety Manual.



23. Laundering of Uniform

- **23.1.** The care and cleanliness of uniforms is the responsibility of the student.
- **23.2.** Uniforms should be laundered according to the manufacturer's instruction- refer to labels inside tunic and trousers.
- **23.3.** The risk of uniforms being contaminated with blood or body fluids is very dependent on the tasks performed by the healthcare worker. Such contamination carries an inherent risk (low) of transmission of disease, therefore any uniforms which are (visibly) soiled with blood or body fluids must be sent to the central laundry for processing. Where it is known within the clinical area that there is an infection outbreak then uniforms must be sent to the central laundry.

24. Students on Community Placements/Educational Visits

- **24.1.** Whilst on community placements/educational visits, students may be allowed to wear their own clothes instead of uniform. However, if students are wearing their own clothes in a practice placement, students' clothing must be clean, neat and appropriate. Students should be guided by their mentors as to the local policy for appropriate dress code.
- **24.2.** Any student, who in the view of the person in charge of the practice placement, is dressed in a manner considered too distracting or not befitting of a student, may be asked to leave the area.

