

Brockhampton Primary School

Behaviour and Relationships Policy

Policy Adopted	Sept 2024
Minutes Reference	
Date of Next Review	Sept 2025

Signature of Chair of Governors:

Brockhampton Primary School Mission Statement and Vision



Inspiring every child to learn, grow and become all they can be

Every child matters. Every child deserves the best possible start in life and we are dedicated to providing this.

Every child is full of limitless possibilities waiting to be discovered, and we share your ambition for, and expectations of, the role school should play in that discovery.

We place every child at the heart of all we do. We **empower** our children with the confidence and resilience to **explore** their unique abilities and passions, and challenge them to **excel**, both now and in the future.

Inspiring every child to learn, grow and become all they can be

Aims of policy

This policy aims to:

Create a positive culture that promotes excellent behaviour, ensuring that all pupils have the opportunity to learn in a calm, safe and supportive environment

Establish a whole-school approach to maintaining high standards of behaviour that reflect the values of the school

Outline the expectations and consequences of behaviour

Provide a consistent approach to behaviour management that is applied equally to all pupils

Define what we consider to be unacceptable behaviour, including bullying and discrimination

Legislation, statutory requirements and statutory guidance

This policy is based on legislation and advice from the Department for Education (DfE) on:

[Behaviour and discipline in schools: advice for headteachers and school staff, 2016](#)

[Behaviour in schools: advice for headteachers and school staff 2022](#)

[Searching, screening and confiscation at school 2018](#)

[Searching, screening and confiscation: advice for schools 2022](#)

[The Equality Act 2010](#)

[Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)

[Exclusion from maintained schools, academies and pupil referral units in England 2017](#)

[Suspension and permanent exclusion from maintained schools, academies and pupil referral units in England, including pupil movement - 2022](#)

Use of reasonable force in schools

[Supporting pupils with medical conditions at school](#)

It is also based on the [Special Educational Needs and Disability \(SEND\) Code of Practice](#).

Schedule 1 of the [Education \(Independent School Standards\) Regulations 2014](#); paragraph 7 outlines a school's duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, paragraph 9 requires the school to have a written behaviour policy and paragraph 10 requires the school to have an anti-bullying strategy

[DfE guidance](#) explaining that academies should publish their behaviour policy and anti-bullying strategy

This policy complies with our funding agreement and articles of association.

Standards and expectations of behaviour at Brockhampton-what does 'good' look like?

School Rules

1. **Follow instructions** from all staff straight away to show respect
2. **Be kind and polite** to show that we value and are considerate of others
3. **Try your best** work hard in and out of the classroom and achieve your potential
4. **Look after our school** our building, environment and equipment for all to share
5. **Stay safe** move and act sensibly to keep yourself and others safe

School Values

- **Grow independence:** children develop resilience, determination, fearlessness to become confident, self-reliant and responsible individuals
- **Contribute to communities:** children develop an understanding of their school, local, national and international communities and how they and others contribute to them
- **Promote physical and mental health:** children understand how to maintain good physical and mental health and the benefits of doing

Pupils are expected to:

- Behave in a calm, orderly and self-controlled way
- Being considerate and aware of other people's needs
- Show respect and good manners to staff and each other
- Make it possible for all pupils to learn
- Move quietly and sensibly around the school
- Treat the school buildings and school property with respect
- Wear the correct uniform at all times
- Accept sanctions when given
- Refrain from behaving in a way that brings the school into disrepute, including when outside school or online

Where appropriate, reasonable adjustments may be made to routines to ensure all children are able to meet and achieve behavioural expectations in the curriculum.

Responding to good behaviour

Acknowledging good behaviour encourages repetition and communicates the school community's expectations and values to all pupils. Using positive recognition provides an opportunity for all staff to reinforce the school's culture and ethos. Positive reinforcements and rewards should be applied clearly and fairly to reinforce the routines, expectations, and norms of the school's behaviour culture.

Examples of response may include:

- verbal praise and acknowledgement;
- communicating praise to parents via phone call or written correspondence;

"I am on Gold, ask me why" sticker if child in gold at the end of the day;

- certificates, prize ceremonies or special assemblies;
- positions of responsibility, such as prefect status or being entrusted with a particular decision or project; and whole-class or year group rewards, such as a popular activity.
- Children going over and above the normally expected standards of behaviour will be awarded a house point (what they do, when they're not being watched)

Responding to the behaviour of pupils with Special Educational Needs and/or Disability (SEND)

The school recognises that pupils' behaviour may be impacted by a special educational need or disability (SEND).

When incidents of misbehaviour arise, we will consider them in relation to a pupil's SEND, although we recognise that not every incident of misbehaviour will be connected to their SEND. Decisions on whether a pupil's SEND had an impact on an incident of misbehaviour will be made on a case-by-case basis.

When dealing with misbehaviour from pupils with SEND, especially where their SEND affects their behaviour, the school will balance their legal duties when making decisions about enforcing the behaviour policy. The legal duties include:

Taking reasonable steps to avoid causing any substantial disadvantage to a disabled pupil caused by the school's policies or practices ([Equality Act 2010](#))

Using our best endeavours to meet the needs of pupils with SEND ([Children and Families Act 2014](#))

If a pupil has an education, health and care (EHC) plan, the provisions set out in that plan must be secured and the school must co-operate with the local authority and other bodies

As part of meeting these duties, the school will anticipate, as far as possible, all likely triggers of misbehaviour, and put in place support to prevent these from occurring.

Any preventative measures will take into account the specific circumstances and requirements of the pupil concerned, for example:

Short, planned movement breaks for a pupil with SEND who finds it difficult to sit still for long

Adjusting seating plans to allow a pupil with visual or hearing impairment to sit in sight of the teacher

Adjusting uniform requirements for a pupil with sensory issues or who has severe eczema

Training for staff in understanding conditions such as autism

Use of separation spaces (sensory zones or nurture rooms) where pupils can regulate their emotions during a moment of sensory overload

Adapting sanctions for children with SEND

When considering a behavioural sanction for a pupil with SEND, the school will take into account:

- Whether the pupil was unable to understand the rule or instruction?
- Whether the pupil was unable to act differently at the time as a result of their SEND?
- Whether the pupil is likely to behave aggressively due to their particular SEND?

If the answer to any of these questions is yes, it may be unlawful for the school to sanction the pupil for the behaviour.

The school will then assess if it is appropriate to use a sanction and if so, whether any reasonable adjustments need to be made to the sanction.

Considering whether a pupil displaying challenging behaviour may have unidentified SEND

The school's special educational needs co-ordinator (SENCO) may evaluate a pupil who exhibits challenging behaviour to determine whether they have any underlying needs that are not currently being met.

Where necessary, support and advice will also be sought from specialist teachers, an educational psychologist, medical practitioners and/or others, to identify or support specific needs.

When acute needs are identified in a pupil, we will liaise with external agencies and plan support programmes for that child. We will work with parents to create the plan and review it on a regular basis.

Pupils with an education, health and care (EHC) plan

The provisions set out in the EHC plan must be secured and the school will co-operate with the local authority and other bodies.

If the school has a concern about the behaviour of a pupil with an EHC plan, it will make contact with the local authority to discuss the issue. If appropriate, the school may request an emergency review of the EHC plan.

Responding to misbehaviour

When a member of school staff becomes aware of misbehaviour, they should respond predictably, promptly, and assertively in accordance with the school behaviour policy. The first priority should be to ensure the safety of pupils and staff and to restore a calm environment. It is important that staff across a school respond in a consistent, fair, and proportionate manner so pupils know with certainty that misbehaviour will always be addressed. De-escalation techniques can be used to help prevent further behaviour issues arising and recurring and schools may use pre-agreed scripts and phrases to help restore calm.

The aims of any response to misbehaviour should be to maintain the culture of the school, restore a calm and safe environment in which all pupils can learn and thrive, and prevent the recurrence of misbehaviour.

The response to misbehaviour has the following purposes:

- deter: sanctions can often be effective deterrents for a specific pupil or a general deterrent for all pupils at the school.
- protect: keeping pupils safe is a legal duty of all staff. A protective measure in response to inappropriate behaviour, for example, removing a pupil from a lesson, may be immediate or after assessment of risk.
- improve: to support pupils to understand and meet the behaviour expectations of the school and reengage in meaningful education. Pupils will test boundaries, may find their emotions difficult to manage, or may have misinterpreted the rules. Pupils should be supported to understand and follow the rules. This may be via sanctions, reflective conversations or targeted pastoral support.

Where appropriate, staff should take account of any contributing factors that are identified after a behaviour incident has occurred: for example, if the pupil has suffered bereavement, experienced abuse or neglect, has mental health needs, has been subject to bullying, has needs including SEND (including any not previously identified), has been subject to criminal exploitation, or is experiencing significant challenges at home.

Sanctions

- Verbal reprimand and reminder
- Move down the zone board
- In red, they miss play time or a proportion of their lunch
- If they finish the day on red, communicate to parents

- Loss of privileges i.e. clubs, trips, sport events,
- Expecting work to be completed in their own time e.g. break, lunch and at home
- Depending on the nature and/or frequency of the misbehaviour, refer pupil to a senior leader and log on MyConcern.
- Children who are on red at the end of the day, twice or more, are referred on to a senior leader and behaviour is logged on MyConcern.

Responding to misbehaviour at lunchtime

When a member of school staff becomes aware of misbehaviour, they should respond predictably, promptly, and assertively in accordance with the school behaviour policy. The first priority should be to ensure the safety of pupils and staff and to restore a calm environment. It is important that staff across a school respond in a consistent, fair, and proportionate manner so pupils know with certainty that misbehaviour will always be addressed.

The response to misbehaviour at lunch are as follows:

Disruptive	Disruptive behaviour (screaming, purposely disrupting games) Not stopping when the whistle goes Not putting equipment away Not treating equipment with respect	Verbal warning
Difficult	Persistent, disruptive behaviour (see above) Intentionally damaging school property Stealing Non-aggressive swearing Being dishonest Hitting out(not directly at another person) Throwing objects(not directly at another person) Kicking out (not directly at another person) Refusal to follow instructions	Move the child down the zone board. Then, if disruptive behaviour continues, 5 -10 minute time out, on the playground, is given (depending on the nature of the event). Class teacher informed at the end of lunch.
Dangerous	Persistent, difficult behaviour (see above) Aggressive swearing Spitting on the floor or at others Targeted hitting, pinching, kicking or biting Throwing objects at a person Running away in public spaces Destroying school property Racist, homophobic or prejudicial language Aggressive swearing (directed at another person)	If behaviour is unsafe, the class teacher is called to collect the child. The class teacher sanctions the child, reflects on their choice and the child misses the remainder of the break or lunch time. Supervisor on the playground and class teacher both write up the intervention needed on MyConcern. Parent notified at collection. Dangerous behaviour needing immediate support and intervention by the class teacher. Members of staff who are Team-Teach trained to be called if necessary. Supervisor on the playground and class teacher both write up the intervention needed on MyConcern. Parent notified at collection.

Use of reasonable force

Reasonable force covers a range of interventions that involve physical contact with pupils. All members of staff have a duty to use reasonable force, in the following circumstances, to prevent a pupil from:

- Causing disorder
- Hurting themselves or others
- Damaging property
- Committing an offence

Incidents of reasonable force must:

- Always be used as a last resort
- Be applied using the minimum amount of force and for the minimum amount of time possible
- Be used in a way that maintains the safety and dignity of all concerned
- Never be used as a form of punishment
- Be recorded in the school's Bound Book and reported to parents

When considering using reasonable force, staff should, in considering the risks, carefully recognise any specific vulnerabilities of the pupil, including SEND, mental health needs or medical conditions.

Intervention and support

Following a sanction, strategies should be considered to help all pupils to understand how to improve their behaviour and meet the behaviour expectations of the school. These might include:

- a targeted discussion with the pupil, including explaining what they did wrong, the impact of their actions, how they can do better in the future and what will happen if their behaviour fails to improve. This may also include advising them to apologise to the relevant person, if appropriate;
- if behaviour doesn't improve, SLT will contact parents to discuss issues surrounding the pupil and enquire into circumstances outside of school. ABCC document (see appendix 1) completed by staff and home, depending on the nature of the misbehaviour;
- following the discussion and improved understanding of the potential causes of behaviour, SLT will determine the most appropriate intervention. This may include daily behaviour tracker, Early Help Referral, graduated approach to SEMH (see appendix 2) and graduated approach to SEND (see appendix 3).
- explore potential for referrals to specialist support eg Educational Psychologist, CAMHs, Specialised therapies, Behaviour Support Team, Children's Services, CLD Counselling Trust, Early Help.
- explore potential for managed move to alternative setting

Child on child sexual violence and sexual harassment

The school will ensure that all incidents of sexual harassment and/or violence are met with a suitable response, and never ignored.

Pupils are encouraged to report anything that makes them uncomfortable, no matter how 'small' they feel it might be.

The school's response will be:

- Proportionate

- Considered

- Supportive

- Decided on a case-by-case basis

The school has procedures in place to respond to any allegations or concerns regarding a child's safety or wellbeing. These include clear processes for:

- Responding to a report

- Carrying out risk assessments, where appropriate, to help determine whether to:

 - Manage the incident internally

 - Refer to early help

 - Refer to children's social care

 - Report to the police

Details of Brockhampton's approach to the definition, prevention and handling of child on child sexual harassment and/or violence are set out in our:

[Child on Child Abuse Policy](#)

[Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy](#)

Bullying

Details of Brockhampton's approach to the definition, prevention and handling of bullying, are set out in our [Child on Child Abuse Policy](#):

Behaviour incidents online

The school can issue behaviour sanctions to pupils for online misbehaviour when:

- It poses a threat or causes harm to another pupil

- It could have repercussions for the orderly running of the school

- It adversely affects the reputation of the school

- The pupil is identifiable as a member of the school

Suspected criminal behaviour

If a pupil is suspected of criminal behaviour, the school will make an initial assessment of whether to report the incident to the police.

When establishing the facts, the school will endeavour to preserve any relevant evidence to hand over to the police.

If a decision is made to report the matter to the police, the Head Teacher will make the report.

The school will not interfere with any police action taken. However, the school may continue to follow its own investigation procedure and enforce sanctions, as long as it does not conflict with police action.

If a report to the police is made, the designated safeguarding lead (DSL) will make a tandem report to children's social care, if appropriate.

Exclusions

The school can use internal, fixed term and permanent exclusion in response to serious incidents or in response to persistent poor behaviour, which has not improved following in-school sanctions and interventions.

The decision to suspend or exclude will be made by the Head Teacher and only as a last resort.

Details of Brockhampton's approach to exclusions are set out in our Exclusions Policy:

Links with other policies

This behaviour and relationships policy is linked to the following policies:

- Exclusions policy
- Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy
- Child on Child Abuse Policy
- Special Educational Needs and Disabilities Policy
- Online Safety Policy

Monitor and evaluating school behaviour

Behaviour is monitored weekly during staff briefings and SLT meetings.

Incidences of bullying, racism and/or sexual harassment/abuse, are recorded on separate behaviour monitoring logs.

The Behaviour and Relationships Policy will be reviewed by the Head Teacher and Senior Leadership Team (including the SENDCo) and Children's and Families Committee of the Governing Body at least annually, or more frequently, if needed, to address findings from the regular monitoring of the behaviour data. At each review, the policy will be approved by the Children's and Families Committee.

