

Safeguarding and Welfare Requirement: Managing behaviour

Providers are responsible for managing children's behaviour in an appropriate way.

Promoting positive behaviour

Policy statement

At Jack and Jill's, we believe that children flourish best when their personal, social and emotional needs are understood, supported and met and where there are clear, fair and developmentally appropriate expectations for their behaviour. Having the freedom to play and explore within the preschool environment without having fear of being hurt by or restricted by any other person.

As children develop, they learn about boundaries, the difference between right and wrong, and to consider the views and feelings, and needs and rights, of others and the impact that their behaviour has on people, places and objects. The development of these skills requires adult guidance to help encourage and model appropriate behaviours and to offer intervention and support when children struggle with conflict and emotional situations. In these types of situations key staff can help identify and address triggers for the behaviour and help children reflect, regulate and manage their actions.

We aim to provide an inclusive environment in which children consider the feelings and views of others and to learn to respect themselves, others and the environment showing positive behaviour, this requires support, encouragement, teaching and setting the right example.

Procedures

Sam youren is the designated person for issues concerning behaviour. (Behaviour coordinator)

She is required to

- Keep up to date with current legislation,
- Access relevant sources of expertise on promoting positive behaviour.
- Check all staff are up to date in knowledge and understanding of positive behaviour.
- Records are kept safe and in a locked cupboard.
- Work alongside parents and other professionals.

In order to manage children's behaviour in an appropriate way we will:

- Attend relevant training to help understand and guide appropriate models of behaviour, keeping up to date with current legislation.
- implement the setting's behaviour procedures including the stepped approach;

- have the necessary skills to support other staff with behaviour issues and to access expert advice, if necessary;
- Work in partnership with parents.
- All staff are positive role models
- ensure all staff complete the Promoting Positive Behaviour programme, on Educare (<http://pre-school.educare.co.uk/Login.aspx>)
- *Parents are regularly informed about their child's behaviour by their key person, we work together to address recurring inconsiderate behaviour, using observations to help understand the cause and jointly decide how to respond positively.*
- *We require all staff, volunteers to use positive strategies for handling unacceptable behaviour, this is done by helping the children to find solutions which are age/stage development appropriate, these may include distraction, acknowledgement of feelings, explanation of why it is wrong and helping them control their feelings, removing from the situation, this helps them understand the outcomes of their actions and we support them to cope more appropriately.*
- *We praise children for good behaviour.*
- *When children under 3 behave in inconsiderate ways we recognise that strategies for supporting them will need to be developmentally appropriate.*

Stepped approach

Step 1

- we will ensure that EYFS guidance relating to 'behaviour management' is incorporated into relevant policy and procedures;
- we will be knowledgeable with, and apply the setting's procedures on Promoting Positive Behaviour;
- Ensure that all staff are supported to address issues relating to behaviour including applying initial and focused intervention approaches.

Step 2

- We address unwanted behaviours using the agreed and consistently applied initial intervention approach. If the unwanted behaviour does not reoccur or cause concern, then normal monitoring will resume.
- Behaviours that result in concern for the child and/or others will be discussed between the key person, the behaviour coordinator and Special Educational Needs Coordinator (SENCO) or/and manager. During the meeting, the key person will use their knowledge and assessments of the child to share any known influencing factors (new baby, additional needs, illness etc.) in order to place the behaviour into context. Appropriate adjustments to practice will be agreed and if successful normal monitoring resumed.
- If the behaviour continues to reoccur and remain a concern, then the key person should liaise with parents to discuss possible reasons for the behaviour and to agree next steps. If a cause for the behaviour is not known or only occurs whilst in the setting, then the SENCO will suggest using a focused intervention approach to identify a trigger for the behaviour.

- If a trigger is identified, then the SENCO and key person will meet with the parents to plan support for the child through developing an action plan. If relevant, recommended actions for dealing with the behaviour at home should be agreed with the parent/s and incorporated into the plan. Other members of the staff team should be informed of the agreed actions in the action plan and help implement the actions. The plan should be monitored and reviewed regularly by the key person and SENCO until improvement is noticed.

Step 3

- If, despite applying the initial intervention and focused intervention approaches, the behaviour continues to occur and/or is of significant concern, then the behaviour coordinator and SENCO will invite the parents to a meeting to discuss external referral and next steps for supporting the child in the setting.
- It may be agreed that the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) or Early Help process should begin and that specialist help be sought for the child – this support may address either developmental or welfare needs. If the child's behaviour is part of a range of welfare concerns that also include a concern that the child may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm, follow the Safeguarding and Children and Child Protection Policy (1.2). It may also be agreed that the child should be referred for an Education, Health and Care assessment. (See Supporting Children with SEN policy 9.2)
- Advice provided by external agencies should be incorporated into the child's action plan and regular multi-disciplinary meetings held to review the child's progress.

Initial intervention approach

- We will use an initial problem solving intervention for all situations in which a child or children are distressed or in conflict.
- This type of approach involves an adult approaching the situation calmly, stopping any hurtful actions, acknowledging the feelings of those involved, gathering information, restating the issue to help children reflect, regain control of the situation and resolve the situation themselves.

Focused intervention approach

- The reasons for some types of behaviour are not always apparent, despite the knowledge and input from key staff and parents.
- Where we have considered all possible reasons, then a focused intervention approach should then be applied.
- This approach allows the key person and behaviour coordinator to observe, reflect, and identify causes and functions of unwanted behaviour in the wider context of other known influences on the child.
- We follow the ABC method which uses key observations to identify a) an event or activity (antecedent) that occurred immediately before a particular behaviour, b) what behaviour was observed and recorded at the time of the incident, and c) what the consequences were following the behaviour. Once analysed, the focused

intervention should help determine the cause (e.g. ownership of a toy or fear of a situation) and function of the behaviour (to obtain the toy or avoid a situation) and suitable support will be applied.

Use of rewards and sanctions

- All children need consistent messages, clear boundaries and guidance to intrinsically manage their behaviour through self-reflection and control.
- Rewards such as excessive praise and stickers may provide an immediate change in the behaviour but will not teach children how to act when a 'prize' is not being given or provide the child with the skills to manage situations and their emotions. Instead, a child is taught how to be 'compliant' and respond to meet adult's own expectations in order to obtain a reward (or for fear of a sanction). If used, then the type of rewards and their functions must be carefully considered before applying.
- Children should never be labelled, criticised, humiliated, punished, shouted at or isolated by removing them from the group and left alone in 'time out' or on a 'naughty chair'. However, if necessary children can be accompanied and removed from the group in order to calm down and if appropriate helped to reflect on what has happened.

Use of physical intervention

- The term physical intervention is used to describe any forceful physical contact by an adult to a child such as grabbing, pulling, dragging, or any form of restraint of a child such as holding down. Where a child is upset or angry, staff will speak to them calmly, encouraging them to vent their frustration in other ways by diverting the child's attention.
- Staff should not use physical intervention – or the threat of physical intervention, to manage a child's behaviour unless it is necessary to use "reasonable force in order to prevent children from injuring themselves or others or damage property "A person will not be taken to have used corporal punishment and therefore will not have committed an offense, where physical intervention was taken for the purposes of averting immediate danger of personal injury to any person including the child or to manage a child's behaviour if absolutely necessary. " EYFS (2014:26).
- If "reasonable force" has been used for any of the reasons shown above, parents are to be informed on the same day that it occurs. The intervention will be recorded as soon as possible within the child's file, which states clearly when and how parents were informed.
- Corporal (physical) punishment of any kind should never be used or threatened which could adversely affect a child's well-being.

Further guidance

- Special Educational Needs and Disability Code of Practice (DfE 2014)
- Statutory framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage (DFE 2014)

This policy was adopted by Jack and Jill's

preschool

On

Date to be reviewed

Signed on behalf of

Name of signatory

Other useful Pre-school Learning Alliance publications

- Reflecting on Behaviour (2010)
- The Social Child (2007)