



Statutory framework requirement: Managing Children's Behaviour

Providers are responsible for managing children's behavior in an appropriate way. Providers must not give or threaten corporal punishment to a child and must not use or threaten any punishment which could adversely affect a child's well-being.

Promoting Positive Behaviour policy

Hartfield Playschool believes 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.

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.

Procedures

The named person who has overall responsibility for behaviour management (behaviour co-ordinator), is: Debbie Arnett, who will:

- attend relevant training to help their understanding and implementation of the role;
- help implement the setting's behaviour procedures including the stepped approach;
- [work in partnership with management to] conduct an annual audit (see step 2);
- have the necessary skills to advise other staff on how to address behaviour issues and to access expert advice, if necessary;

Stepped approach

Step 1

Our named behaviour co-ordinator will:

- ensure that EYFS guidance relating to 'behaviour management' is incorporated into relevant policy and procedures;
- 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 (see below).



Statutory framework requirement: Managing Children's Behaviour

Providers are responsible for managing children's behavior in an appropriate way. Providers must not give or threaten corporal punishment to a child and must not use or threaten any punishment which could adversely affect a child's well-being.

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 the Early Years 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 and behaviour coordinator 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 behaviour coordinator will suggest using a focused intervention approach to identify a trigger for the behaviour.
- If a trigger is identified then the behaviour coordinator/SENCO and key person will meet with the parents to plan support for the child through a Setting Based Support Plan (SBSP). 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 SSP and help implement the actions. The plan should be monitored and reviewed regularly by the key person, behaviour coordinator and SENCO until improvement is noticed.

Step 3

- If, despite applying the initial intervention and focused intervention approaches, the behaviour continues to give 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 also be agreed that the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) or Early Help process should begin and that specialist help be sought for the child if deemed



Statutory framework requirement: Managing Children's Behaviour

Providers are responsible for managing children's behavior in an appropriate way. Providers must not give or threaten corporal punishment to a child and must not use or threaten any punishment which could adversely affect a child's well-being.

necessary – this support may address either developmental or welfare needs. (See Supporting Children with SEN policy) 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 Policy.

- Advice provided by external agencies should be incorporated into the child's Support Plan and regular multi-disciplinary meetings held to review the child's progress.

Initial intervention approach

- We use an initial problem solving intervention for all situations in which a child or children are distressed or in conflict. All staff use this intervention consistently.
- We use a 'Six Step' approach:

1. Approach quickly and calmly, stopping any hurtful behaviour
2. Acknowledge feelings of those involved
3. Gather information
4. Restate the issue to help children reflect
5. Ask for ideas for solutions and choose one together
6. Be prepared to give follow up support

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 **A**ctivity that occurred immediately before a particular behaviour,
 - b) what **B**ehaviour was observed and recorded at the time of the incident, and
 - c) what the **C**onsequences were following the behaviour.



Statutory framework requirement: Managing Children's Behaviour

Providers are responsible for managing children's behavior in an appropriate way. Providers must not give or threaten corporal punishment to a child and must not use or threaten any punishment which could adversely affect a child's well-being.

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.
- 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" (EYFS).
- 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.

This policy was reviewed by the Early Years Manager: Debbie Arnett in line with the 'Essential policies and procedures for the EYFS' by Preschool Learning Alliance

This policy was adopted by Hartfield Playschool staff and Committee in January 2014.

Reviewed: July 2015

Review Date: July 2016



Statutory framework requirement: Managing Children’s Behaviour

Providers are responsible for managing children’s behavior in an appropriate way. Providers must not give or threaten corporal punishment to a child and must not use or threaten any punishment which could adversely affect a child’s well-being.

Reviewed: March 2017

ReviewedMarch 2019.....

Reviewed and updated: September 2019

Reviewed and updated: November 2021

Reviewed and updated: February 2022

Reviewed: