

Flo's Nature Nursery

Promoting Children's Positive Behaviour Policy

Flo's Nature Nursery aims to encourage positive behaviour in order to create a calm environment in which children feel happy and safe and learning can flourish. We believe that children develop 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

In order to manage children's behaviour in an appropriate way we will ensure all staff attend relevant training to help understand and guide appropriate behaviour. The Behaviour Coordinator will support staff with issues relating to behaviour including accessing expert advice, if necessary.

Our current behaviour coordinator is Tanja Fletcher.

Challenging Behaviour in children and young people

Initial Intervention

Most children experience social difficulties at some time in their development. We 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

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 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.

If the challenging behaviour continues

- We address unwanted behaviours using the agreed and consistently applied initial intervention and focused intervention approaches (see above). 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) and/or 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 remains a concern then the key person should liaise with parents to discuss possible reasons for the behaviour and to agree next steps. If relevant and appropriate, the views of the child relating to their behaviour should be sought and considered to help identify a cause. 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 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.

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All incidents and intervention relating to unwanted and challenging behaviour by children should be clearly and appropriately logged, incidents will be logged electronically on famly and parents asked to acknowledge.

Next Steps

- 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 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, staff will follow the Safeguarding Policy. It may also be agreed that the child should be referred for an Education, Health and Care assessment (See Supporting Children with SEND policy).
- 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.

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 an 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 will 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. People, Place and Participation Ltd. Community Benefit Society Number: 7713

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- 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 will never be used or threatened.

Challenging Behaviour/Aggression by children towards other children

- Any aggressive behaviour by children towards other children will result in a staff member intervening immediately to challenge and prevent escalation.
- If the behaviour has been significant or may potentially have a detrimental effect on the child, the parents of the child who has been the victim of the behaviour and the parents of the child who has been the perpetrator should be informed.
- The designated person will make a written record of the incident, which is kept in the child's file on famly; in line with the *Safeguarding* policy.
- The designated person should complete a risk assessment related to the child's challenging behaviour to avoid any further instances.
- The designated person should meet with the parents of the child who has been affected by the behaviour to advise them of the incident and the setting's response to the incident.
- Relevant health and safety procedures and procedures for dealing with concerns and complaints should be followed.
- Parents should also be asked to sign risk assessments where the risk assessment relates to managing the behaviour of a specific child.

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