



JOHN WILKINSON NURSERY AND OUT OF SCHOOL HOURS PROVISION

BEHAVIOUR MANAGEMENT POLICY

STATEMENT OF INTENT

At John Wilkinson school and Nursery and After School Club we believe children and adults flourish best when they know how they are expected to behave and children are free to develop their play and learning without fear of being hindered by anyone else.

AIM

The staff and committee aim to provide an environment in which there are clear and developmentally appropriate expectations for their behaviour. The children will learn to respect themselves, other people and their environment.

METHOD

We will meet this aim through the following procedures:-

- We expect all members of our setting – children, parents, staff, volunteers and students – to keep to the policy, requiring these to be applied consistently
- The named person for behaviour management in the setting is Lisa McGowan. She has overall responsibility for any issues concerning behaviour.
- The named person is required to keep herself up to date with legislation, research and thinking on promoting positive behaviour and on handling children's behaviour where it may require additional support
- The named person will access relevant sources with regards to promoting positive behaviour, which will support children's personal, social and emotional development
- The named person will attend training and provide relevant in-house training on handling children's behaviour
- We recognise that codes of interacting with other people vary between cultures and require staff to be aware of and respect those used by members of the setting
- We require all staff, volunteers and students to provide a positive model of behaviour by treating children, parents and one another with warmth, friendliness, care and courtesy
- We require all staff, volunteers and students to provide positive strategies for handling any conflict by helping children find solutions in ways which are appropriate for the children's ages and stages of development. For the majority of children, praise, distraction and reward will be sufficient
- We familiarise new staff and volunteers with Behaviour Management policy and guidelines
- We work in partnership with children's parents. Parents are regularly informed about their child's behaviour by their key person or the Manager.
- We work with parents to address recurring unacceptable behaviour, using objective observation records to help us to understand the cause and to decide jointly how to respond appropriately.
- The staff aim to use positive pro-active strategies to promote positive behaviour in children, and set these strategies within our programme for personal, social and emotional development. These include:

HOW WE SUPPORT CHILDREN'S PERSONAL, SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Supporting each child in developing self-esteem, confidence and feelings of competence.
- Supporting each child with a key person in developing a sense of belonging in our group so they feel valued and welcomed.
- Acknowledge considerate behaviour such as kindness and willingness to share.
- Acknowledge children's considerate behaviour towards another who is hurt or upset.
- All children are actively involved in producing their own "golden rules" as expectable and considerate behaviours.
- Provide activities and games which encourage co-operation and working together.
- Avoid creating situations in which children receive adult attention only in return for inconsiderate behaviour.

WE DO NOT

- Send children out of our room by themselves.
- Use the word 'naughty' to describe a child's behaviour.
- Use or threaten to use physical punishment such as smacking or shaking.
- Use techniques intended to single out and humiliate individual children, such as ridicule or sarcasm.
- Shout or raise our voices in a threatening way to children.
- Use physical restraint, such as holding unless to prevent physical injury to children or adults and/or serious damage to property.
- Remove toys or activities that are the focus of a conflict as a 'punishment' or means of 'teaching children to share'. However, there are occasions where after having used many other strategies children are still struggling to work their problems out, practitioners may remove an item and explain that it is being temporarily removed whilst they have a think about it and try to resolve their dispute.

KINDS OF BEHAVIOURS THAT REQUIRE POSITIVE INTERVENTION

We make a distinction between three kinds of behaviours that require support or intervention in order to achieve the considerate and socially acceptable behaviour that we expect of children, according to their age and developmental maturity or whether they have any special educational needs.

These behaviours are:

INCONSIDERATE BEHAVIOUR

This includes behaviours such as taking toys from another child, not waiting for a turn, pushing, being uncooperative, disrupting a game, hitting out against another or swearing. They are characterised by developmental immaturity whereby children are not at the stage where they can manage frustration or anger themselves. They may not have the language to express themselves, or may not understand and be able to keep to social rules.

These behaviours are seen as mistakes that the child is making on the way to developing socially acceptable ways,

particularly dealing with conflict. We regard the child to be a learner of what is acceptable and in need of support, explanation, encouragement, positive modelling and guidance – just as in learning any other skill.

HURTFUL BEHAVIOUR

We take hurtful behaviour very seriously. Most children under the age of five will at some stage hurt or say something hurtful to another child, especially if their emotions are high at the time. But it is not helpful to label this behaviour as “bullying” even if the behaviour is worryingly aggressive. For most children under five, hurtful behaviour is momentary, spontaneous and often without cognisance of the feelings of the person whom they have hurt. Some children may engage in hurtful behaviour because they are deeply unhappy and they require support and care. However, hurtful behaviour has an impact for the child at the receiving end which is significant and this is also taken into consideration when responding to incidents of hurtful behaviour.

BULLYING

We take bullying very seriously. Bullying involves the persistent physical or verbal abuse of another child or children including racial and discriminatory remarks, or threats. It is characterised by intent to hurt, often planned, and accompanied by an awareness of the impact of the bullying behaviour. A child who is bullying has reached a stage of cognitive development where he or she is able to plan to carry out a premeditated intent to cause distress to another. This is rarely the case for children under five. Bullying can occur in children five years old and over and may well be an issue in After School Clubs who are catering for slightly older children.

Bullying may also take the form of cyber-bullying, whether within the setting or at home. This is particularly important to recognise when After School Club children are attending and are older. Use of technology is carefully monitored and is discussed with children.

STRATEGIES WITH CHILDREN WHO ENGAGE IN INCONSIDERATE BEHAVIOUR.

- We require all staff, volunteers and students to use positive strategies for handling any inconsiderate behaviour, by helping children find solutions in ways which are appropriate for the children’s ages and stages of development
- Staff to never use the word ‘naughty’ to describe their behaviour and dissuade children from using it
- Such solutions might include, acknowledgement of feelings, explanation as to what was not acceptable, and supporting children to gain control of their feelings so that they can learn a more appropriate response
- Staff to offer comfort to both children in a dispute and encourage them to find a solution to their problem
- When children behave in an inconsiderate way, we help them to understand the outcomes of their action and support them in learning how to cope more appropriately
- We praise children for their efforts and achievements in resolving a dispute or learning a social skill such as waiting for their turn

STRATEGIES WITH CHILDREN WHO ENGAGE IN HURTFUL BEHAVIOUR

- We recognise that young children behave in hurtful ways towards others because they have not yet developed the means to manage intense feelings that sometimes overwhelm them
- We will help them manage these feelings as the biological and cognitive means to do this for themselves is still underdeveloped in very young children
- We understand that self management of intense emotions, especially of anger, happens when the brain has developed neurological systems to manage the physiological processes that take place when “triggers” activate responses of anger or fear
- Therefore we help this process by offering support, calming the child who is angry as well as the one who has been hurt by the behaviour. By helping the child to return to a normal state, we are helping the brain to develop the physiological response system that will help the child be able to manage his or her own feelings
- We do not engage in punitive responses to a young child’s rage as this will have the opposite effect
- Our way of responding to pre-verbal children is to calm them through holding and cuddling. Verbal children will also respond to cuddling to calm them down, but we offer them an explanation and discuss the incident with them to their level of understanding
- We recognise young children require help in understanding the range of feelings experienced. We help children recognise their feelings by naming them and helping children to express them, making a connection verbally between the event and the feeling. E.g. “Adam took your car, didn’t he, and you were enjoying playing with it. You didn’t like it when he took it, did you? It made you feel angry, didn’t it, and you hit him”.
- We help young children learn to empathise with others, understanding they have feelings too and their actions impact on others’ feelings. E.g. “When you hit Adam, it hurt him and he didn’t like that and it made him cry”
- We help young children develop pre-social behaviour, such as resolving conflict over who has the toy. E.g. “I can see you are feeling better now and Adam isn’t crying anymore. Let’s see if we can be friends and find another car, so you can both play with one”
- We are aware that the same problem may happen over and over before skills such as sharing and turn-taking develop. In order for both the biological maturation and cognitive development to take place, children will need repeated experiences with problem solving which is supported by patient adults and clear boundaries
- We support social skills through modelling behaviour, through activities, singing and stories. We build self esteem and confidence in children, recognising their emotional needs through close and committed relationships with their Key Person. Thus, empowering children to be in control of their own behaviour
- We help a child to understand the effect their hurtful behaviour has had on another child. We do not force children to say sorry, but do encourage this where it is clear they are genuinely sorry and wish to show this to the person they have hurt.

- When hurtful behaviour becomes problematic, we work with parents to identify the cause and find a solution together. The main reasons for very young children to engage in excessive hurtful behaviour are that:
 - They do not feel securely attached to someone who can interpret and meet their needs
 - This may be in the home and it may also be in the setting.
 - Their parent, or carer in the setting does not have skills in responding appropriately, and consequently negative patterns are developing where hurtful behaviour is the only response the child has to express feelings of anger.
 - The child is exposed to levels of aggressive behaviour at home and may be at risk emotionally, or may be experiencing child abuse.
 - The child may be suffering the effects of separation at home through divorce/imprisonment/bereavement or being part of a Forces family.
 - The child has a developmental condition which effects how they behave.
 - Where this does not work, we would support the child and family, getting support from settings SENCO's, other outside agencies or the Safeguarding Team where necessary.

In cases of hurtful behaviour, such as racial or other abuse, we make clear immediately the unacceptability of the behaviour and attitudes, by means of explanations rather than personal blame.

Details (what happened, what action was taken and by whom, and the names of witnesses) of hurtful behaviour incidents that give cause for concern are brought to the attention of our setting leader and are recorded in the incident file. The child's parent is informed on the same day.

STRATEGIES WITH CHILDREN WHO ENGAGE IN BULLYING BEHAVIOUR

If a child bullies another child or children, we:

- Show the children who have been bullied that we are able to listen to their concerns and act upon them.
- Intervene to stop the child who is bullying from harming the other child or children.
- Explain to the child doing the bullying why her/his behaviour is not acceptable.
- Give reassurance to the child or children who have been bullied.
- Help the child who has done the bullying to recognise the impact of their actions.
- Make sure the children who bully receive positive feedback for considerate behaviour and are given opportunities to practise and reflect on considerate behaviour.
- Do not label children who bully as "bullies".
- Recognise children who bully may be experiencing bullying themselves, or be subject to abuse or other circumstance causing them to express their anger in negative ways towards others.

- Recognise that children who bully are often unable to empathise with others and for this reason we do not insist that they say sorry unless it is clear that they feel genuine remorse for what they have done. Empty apologies are just as hurtful to the bullied child as the original behaviour.
- We discuss what has happened with the parents of the child who did the bullying and work out with them a plan for handling the child's behaviour.
- Share what has happened with the parents of the child who has been bullied, explaining that the child who did the bullying is being helped to adopt more acceptable ways of behaving.
- Where the above does not work we will seek further support from our setting SENCO's or outside agencies and where necessary make the appropriate referrals.
- Details (what happened, what action was taken and by whom, and the names of witnesses) by bullying behaviour incidents that give cause for concern are brought to the attention of our setting leader and are recorded in the incident file. The child's parent is informed on the same day.

ROUGH AND TUMBLE PLAY, HURTFUL BEHAVIOUR AND BULLYING

Our policy has been updated to provide additional focus on these kinds of play that sometimes lead to inconsiderate or hurtful behaviours.

Young children often engage in play that has aggressive themes – such as superhero and weapon play. Some children appear pre-occupied with these themes, but their behaviour is not necessarily a precursor to bullying, although it may be inconsiderate, or even hurtful, at times and may need addressing using the strategies as above.

- We recognise teasing and rough and tumble play are normal for young children and acceptable within limits. We regard these kinds of play as pre-social and not as problematic or “aggressive”
- We will develop strategies to contain play that are agreed with the children, and understood by them, with acceptable behavioural boundaries to ensure children are not hurt
- We recognise that fantasy play may also contain many violently dramatic strategies – blowing up, shooting etc., and that themes often refer to “goodies and baddies” and as such offer opportunities for us to explore concepts of right and wrong and alternatives to blowing up or shooting
- We are able to tune into the content of the play, perhaps to suggest alternative strategies for heroes and heroines, making the most of “teachable moments” to encourage empathy and lateral thinking to explore alternative scenarios and strategies for conflict resolution
- In cases of bullying behaviour, that is racially motivated or focused towards a child's disability, or gender, we make clear immediately the unacceptability of the behaviour and attitudes, by means of explanations rather than personal blame
- Details (what happened, what action was taken and by whom, and the names of witnesses) by bullying behaviour incidents that give cause for concern are brought to the attention of our setting leader and are recorded in the incident file. The child's parent is informed on the same day