

Forres Sandle Manor (EYFS) Policy

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| Policy Title | Behaviour Management |
| Policy Lead (Appointment (& Initials)) | Head of Pre-Prep (TJS) |
| Date of Last Review | September 2023 |
| Date of Next Review | September 2024 |

BEHAVIOUR MANAGEMENT

GENERAL WELFARE REQUIREMENTS

Safeguarding and promoting children’s welfare: Children’s behaviour must be managed effectively and in a manner appropriate for their stage of development and particular individual needs.

| A Unique Child | Positive Relationships | Enabling Environments | Learning and Development |
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| 1.1 Child development 1.2 Inclusive practice 1.3 Keeping safe | 2.2 Parents as partners 2.3 Supporting learning | 3.2 Supporting every child 3.3 The learning environment | 4.4 Personal, social and emotional development |

POLICY STATEMENT

Children need to learn to consider the views and feelings of others, their rights and needs and the impact that their behaviour has on other people, objects and their environment. We understand that this is a developmental task which needs sensitive support, encouragement and understanding. The EYFS provides a safe, stable and calm environment for this growth. We model the positive, considerate, respectful behaviour that we hope to promote in our children by treating all people – staff, parents and children alike - with friendliness, care and courtesy.

PROCEDURES

- The person with specific and overall responsibility for Behaviour Management in the Pre-Prep is Mrs Tracy Spottiswood. In the Nursery it is Mrs Bev Kendall. As well as updating themselves in the legislation, research and current thinking on promoting positive behaviour they have the responsibility to pass on this information to the Pre-Prep and Nursery staff with regard to providing additional support or training where and as necessary. In her absence, responsibility for Behaviour Management falls to the Nursery Leader, Mrs Beverley Kendall.
- We familiarise new EYFS staff with the policy for behaviour management.
- We work in partnership with the children’s parents. Parents are made aware if their children’s behaviour is inconsiderate or unacceptable in any way and we keep them informed. In these cases, children’s social and emotional behaviour is observed and

a record kept. Individuals are discussed at staff meetings to help us to understand the cause and to decide jointly how to address the problem with parents and to respond appropriately.

STRATEGIES WITH CHILDREN WHO ENGAGE IN INCONSIDERATE BEHAVIOUR

Positive approaches are used to handle any inconsiderate behaviour and the children are given strategies to find solutions to problems which are appropriate to their age and stage of development. Wherever possible we avoid creating situations in which children receive adult attention in return for poor behaviour.

In the EYFS the use of encouragement and a problem-solving approach to conflict between children is promoted. Conflict or inconsiderate behaviour is seen as a learning opportunity and staff are encouraged to follow the 'Six Steps to Conflict Resolution' with children to enable them to learn to cope more appropriately:

- 1) Approach the situation calmly.
- 2) Recognise the children's feelings.
- 3) Gather information and restate the problem.
- 4) Ask for the children to provide ideas/solutions.
- 5) Clarify suggested solutions and reach agreement.
- 6) Support children in carrying out their solution.

Circle time is an opportunity to support problem solving strategies and reinforce positive behaviour.

We may:

- Use physical restraint in rare circumstances in order to prevent injury to children or adults or serious damage to property. Should physical intervention be used to manage a child's behaviour, this will be recorded and parents informed on the same day.

We never:

- Use physical punishment such as smacking or shaking and children are never threatened.
- We do not use techniques that are intended to humiliate individuals.
- We do not use insulting and derogatory terms such as 'stupid'.

YOUNG CHILDREN

When young children behave inconsiderately or unacceptably we recognise that our strategies for supporting the need to be appropriate to their age and development. Such behaviours may include tantrums, biting or fighting for example. It may be that they are not yet able to control or regulate their own responses and emotions and may require sensitive adult support. Staff recognise that these intense emotions may be frightening for the child experiencing them as well as for others involved. They understand the need to be calm and patient and that children can be helped to manage their feelings by enabling

them to talk about them and helping them to resolve issues and promote understanding as outlined above. Comfort is important in this. Young children often respond to cuddling to help to calm down along with an explanation of the event which helps connect their feelings with the cause.

We are aware that in cases of frequent incidents or behaviour that is out of character that there may be some underlying cause. Staff are sensitive to this and always work in partnership with parents to resolve any issues.

ROUGH AND TUMBLE PLAY

Young children often engage in play which has an aggressive theme such as superhero play. Some children may seem pre-occupied with this play but though their behaviour may be inconsiderate at times it is not necessarily a precursor to intended hurtful behaviour or bullying.

- We recognise that rough and tumble play is normal and acceptable within limits. We regard this kind of play as pro-social and not essentially problematic.
- As such play emerges, we develop strategies to contain the play. We ensure that these are agreed and understood by the children and that the behavioural boundaries ensure that children are not hurt.
- We recognise that fantasy play also contains many violently dramatic strategies and that these themes often refer to 'goodies and baddies' and as such offer opportunities to explore concepts such as right and wrong. In this way, we make the most of openings to encourage empathy and lateral thinking to explore alternative scenarios and strategies for conflict resolution.

HURTFUL BEHAVIOUR

We take behaviour that is hurtful seriously. We recognise that most children in the EYFS and Key Stage1/L2, may at some stage say or do something hurtful in some way to another child. However, it is not helpful to term this behaviour as 'bullying' as it may occur without forethought of the feelings of the person hurt.

As children grow and develop, so too do our expectations of their behaviour. We help children develop pro-social behaviours, as described above, and encourage them to develop empathy for others as well as teaching them strategies to resolve conflict and to recognise and manage their emotions.

When hurtful behaviour becomes problematic we work with the parents to identify a cause and work towards a solution together.

BULLYING

We take bullying very seriously. Bullying is persistent and is carried out with awareness and intent and is found in the behaviour of children who are capable of this level of cognisance.

- We show children who have been bullied that we are able to listen to their concerns and act upon them.
- We intervene to keep the 'bullied' child safe.
- We explain to the child who is doing the bullying why their behaviour is unacceptable and help them to recognise the impact of their actions and provide opportunities for them to receive positive reinforcement for good behaviour.
- We do not label a child who has bullied another.
- We recognise that a child who may bully another may be subject to bullying or abuse or another circumstance which may cause them to behave in this way.
- We liaise with the parents of both the child who has bullied and those who have been bullied to enable us to reach a collective understanding and to work together for the future benefit of all the children.

PERSISTANT DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOUR

Throughout their time in the EYFS the children develop an understanding of how to behave when they are learning. Our school rule, 'Be kind, be kind, be kind', is explained to children. One of its meanings is that it is not kind to disturb another child's learning. As above, we will always seek to determine an underlying cause and will take into account a child's age and stage of development.

- When a child is disruptive in class they are reminded of the school rule and given a warning not to repeat this behaviour.
- Two more repetitions will result in a period of time out.
- A further repetition will result in the child's parent's being informed.
- At each stage the child's understanding is ensured, both of their behaviour and its repercussions.
- Should such behaviours become habitual, with no underlying identified cause, the child will be sent to see the Head and a letter sent to the child's parents regarding their disruptive behaviour.

BEHAVIOUR MANAGEMENT CO-ORDINATOR

The Behaviour Management Co-ordinator in the Pre-Prep is Tracy-Jane Spottiswood and in her absence Sarah Holdom. In the Nursery it is Bev Kendall and in her absence Wendy Hayes.

A GRADUATED DISCIPLINARY RESPONSE (GDR)

On occasion, our normal disciplinary response is inadequate, at which point the GDR is implemented as follows:

| Stage | Examples of Behaviour | Possible Sanctions | Comments |
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| Stage 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interrupting/calling out. • Losing concentration. • Ignoring instructions. • Not completing sufficient work in lessons. • Silly noises. • Not completing Prep to the expected standard, including reading regularly at home as outlined by the class teacher. • Running inside buildings. • Being in the wrong place at the wrong time (e.g. in the dormitories at break times). • Messing about in lines. • Talking in assembly. | <p>Quiet reminder.</p> <p>Non-verbal signals (e.g. Eye contact, pointing).</p> <p>Name on board – after 3 warnings in a day move to stage 2.</p> <p>Moved to another position/change of seating.</p> <p>Extra work or repeating unsatisfactory work until it meets the required standard</p> <p>Some incidents in this stage may result in immediate loss of break time e.g. not running in corridors, as children are given constant reminders of this.</p> | <p>Often praising those behaving in the manner you wish (e.g. ‘Thank you to all of you who are walking along the corridor sensibly’) has a positive effect on those not behaving.</p> <p>There are many occasions when these methods and a quiet word will be sufficient.</p> <p>This is an important part of our pastoral care and should be noted on School Base.</p> |
| Stage 2 | <p>Persistent Stage 1 behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affecting the learning of other pupils. • Late arrival to lessons without just cause. • Unsatisfactory or late work. • Rudeness. • Inappropriate remark to other pupils. • Minor challenge to authority. • Damaging school’s/pupil’s property • Harmful/offensive name calling. • Harming someone but medical treatment is not necessary. • Going ‘Out of Bounds.’ | <p>Extra work or repeating unsatisfactory work until it meets the required standard.</p> <p>The setting of written tasks, such as an essay or copying out of key school guidelines.</p> <p>Missing a break time or an after school activity.</p> <p>Waiting outside the Staff Room or Deputy Head’s Office for a set period of time.</p> <p>School based community service or imposition of a task – such as picking up litter or weeding school grounds; tidying a classroom;</p> | <p>These sanctions will need supervision or checking by the member of staff involved. Staff must make sure that the child is free to attend and not involved in another activity.</p> <p>Work set may be done in free time, day children’s prep, written in the pupil’s prep book for completion within 24 hours or at the Weekly Detention.</p> <p>Detentions should be recorded on Teachers/Detentions.</p> <p>The writing of lines should never be given as a punishment and children with any form of learning difficulty</p> |

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| | | <p>or helping clear up the dining room.</p> <p>Attending Academic or Deputy Head Detention.</p> | <p>should not be given a written task as a sanction.</p> <p>Form Tutors or House parents are also likely to become involved at this point.</p> <p>Parents informed if children in Detention more than 3 times per half term and a programme for progress discussed.</p> |
| Stage 3 | <p>Persistent Stage 2 behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persistent swearing. • Deliberately hurting someone so they need minor medical help. • Continued or more serious cheek/challenge to authority. • Stealing. • Repeated refusal to do a set task. • Highly offensive remarks to children. <p>Any incidents of bullying inappropriate language, or deliberate damage should be reported to the Deputy Head as soon as possible.</p> | <p>Loss of privileges – for instance the loss of a responsibility / access to common or games room</p> <p>Missing regular break times after school activities or events/trips</p> <p>Regular reporting or scheduled uniform and other behaviour checks.</p> <p>Sent to the Deputy Head Meeting with Deputy Head and Form Teacher or House parents.</p> | <p>Referral to the Deputy Head: Although all staff will be expected to take responsibility for most behaviour and to deal with it accordingly, they may wish to refer a child to the Deputy Head. This can be used to defuse a difficult situation, to explore the sanction options available in a particular case or when the behaviour is such, that the Deputy or Head are likely to consider contacting the parents.</p> <p>Head teacher informed. Telephone call to inform parents.</p> |
| Stage 4 | <p>Persistent stage 3 behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberately hurting someone so they need moderate medical help. • Bullying. • Fighting. • Racism. • Violence. • Very serious challenge to authority. • Leaving school without permission. | <p>Sent to the Deputy Head.</p> <p>A period of 'Time Out' with the Deputy Head.</p> <p>A work or behaviour card may be designed by the Deputy Head and Form tutor. This may be to improve concentration, the effect he/she is having on others or organisation.</p> <p>Ban on representing the school and/or trips outside school – fixed period.</p> | <p>Matters of grave importance, including bullying or anything of a sexual nature, should also be reported the Head.</p> <p>There may be an occasion when a child has been very unkind to another child and too such a degree that they may move to a Yellow card and be Internally Suspended straight away.</p> <p>Head teacher informed Meeting with parents. The parents will also be informed that the next stage of the disciplinary process will be</p> |

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| | | Internal exclusion from lessons. | a 'Yellow Card' and an Internal Suspension. |
| If the child continues to show behaviours that do not comply with being an FSM Citizen then a Warning Light System will take place. At each stage, the staff and parents will be informed. | | | |
| Yellow Card | Persistent stage 4 behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliberately hurting someone so they need major medical help. Persistent verbal abuse to a member of staff. Physical abuse to any member of staff/adult. Malicious physical assault on another pupil. | <p>Internal suspension for morning or afternoon to include a lunchtime.</p> <p>Children will normally be withdrawn from all school activities for a period of time and work will be set for them. They will be placed in the Deputy's Office or outside the Head's Office. The door will not be closed and they will be checked regularly by staff.</p> <p>A behaviour contract may be introduced at this point.</p> | <p>This sanction can be used for boarders or day children.</p> <p>The Head will be kept informed and depending on the situation/incident will be a part of the process.</p> <p>Parents will always be informed.</p> <p>The parents will also be informed that the next stage of the disciplinary process will be an 'Orange Card' and an external Suspension.</p> <p>Depending on the context of individual situations the sanction could be increased immediately.</p> |
| Orange Card | Repeated Yellow card behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yellow card behaviour of a more serious nature. | <p>Suspension at home is normally used for more serious offences or where the child is unable to co-operate with internal suspension.</p> | <p>There may be times when a pupil remains at home but is not suspended.</p> <p>The child's next school may be informed.</p> <p>The parents will also be informed that the next stage of the disciplinary process could be a 'Red Card' and Permanent Exclusion.</p> |
| Red Card | Repeated Orange card behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of or possession of weapons. Drug dealing. Serious threats of and actual violence. Repeated Bullying. Where FSM believes that a child's presence in the school represents | <p>Permanent Exclusion from the School.</p> | <p>Permanent Exclusion is retained as the ultimate sanction and is only taken after consultation with the Chair of the Board of Directors.</p> |

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| | a serious threat to others. | | |
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