

Sawley Infant and Nursery School



Back to School Guide for our Superhero Staff





Please read the Sawley Superhero Back to School Guide

(attached as a word document in your email - or follow this link:

Please send any ideas, questions or queries to our emails - Marie and Becky.



There are so many things to consider about our return to school – but one of the most crucial is the development of a safe learning environment and curriculum.

One which our children will want to dive in and engage with, in order for them to develop and thrive.

We have had to focus on the logistics of risk assessment and safety routines to minimize the chance of further spread of the virus – but this is not usually our main focus!

We need everyone to be able to be back in education and ready to learn

But these are two very different things!

"We can't expect all our students to return joyfully" -

Professor Barry Carpenter

Our curriculum offer is

REAL:

Relevant,

Engaging

Accessible and

Linked.

We need to ensure that we use this to guide our provision in these strange new times.

https://www.sawl eyinfantschool.co .uk/ourcurriculum-offer/ *The Recovery
Curriculum was a
concept sparked
by a think-tank'
piece written by
Professor Barry
Carpenter and
Matthew Carpenter.

Their work
highlighted the
need for children to
have the
opportunity to
'recover' before
engaging with catch
up programmes.

A Recovery Curriculum: Loss and Life for our children and schools post pandemic.

Quotes from this think piece are included throughout the presentation

https://www.evidenceforlearning.net/recoverycurriculum/

The recovery curriculum construct

We need our children and families to settle back into new school routines and feel safe and comfortable before we can 'catch up' and fill gaps.

"It would be naive to think that a child will pick up the curriculum at exactly

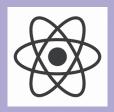
- the same point at which they left it."
- Professor Barry Carpenter

Barry Carpenter, CBE,
Professor of Mental
Health in Education,
Oxford Brookes
University.
Matthew Carpenter,
Principal, Baxter
College, Kidderminster,
Worcestershire.



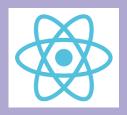
REACT

Coronavirus, we were in a reactive state - responding to uncertainty and keep safe and keep learning at home or at school.



RESET

As the panademic we move towards 'reseting normal' Creating new routines for safety and structures to enable us to get back into school... in a new and



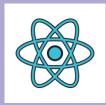
RECOVER

As we realise this impact far ranging, we look towards well-being for all – staff, children, families and community.



REBUILD

This pandemic has interact. We do not rebuild and affect positive change for the future, building and needs of all.



REFLECT

degrees as the pandemic rises and falls in different stage we are better prepared if we reflect on the

"The anxious child is not a learning child" Professor Barry Carpenter

All children have experienced a period of enforced emotional upheaval. They have been neglected the opportunity for interaction, freedom and education and many will have experienced other significant challenges and losses.

Carpenter and Carpenter identified these 5 main losses:

- Routine
- Structure
- Friendship and social interaction
- Opportunity
- Freedom

"Losses, of routine, structure, friendship, opportunity and freedom, can trigger the emergence emotionally of anxiety, trauma and bereavement in any child.

The overall impact cannot be underestimated. It will cause a rapid erosion of the mental

health state in our children" - Professor Barry Carpenter

LEVER 1:

Relationships — we can't expect our students to return joyfully, and many of the relationships that were thriving, may need to be invested in and restored. We need to plan for this to happen, not assume that it will. Reach out to greet them, use the relationships we build to cushion the discomfort of returning

LEVER 4:

Metacognition – in different environments, students will have been learning in different ways. It is vital that we make the skills for learning in a school environment explicit to our students to reskill and rebuild their confidence as learners.

LEVER 2:

Community – we must recognise that curriculum will have been based in the community for a long period of time. We need to listen to what has happened in this time, understand the needs of our community and engage them in the transitioning of learning back into school

LEVER 3:

Curriculum – all of our students will feel like they have lost time in learning and we must show them how we are addressing these gaps, consulting and co-constructing with our students to heal this sense of loss

LEVER 5:

Space – to be, to rediscover self, and to find their voice on learning in this issue. It is only natural that we all work at an incredible pace to make sure this group of learners are not disadvantaged against their peers, providing opportunity and exploration alongside the intensity of our expectations.

Carpenters 5 levers for change

"All of our learners will need a holistic recovery, some may need a focused recovery intervention programme, personalised to their needs; others may need a deeper and longer lasting recovery period, enabling a fuller exploration of the severity of their trauma and emergent attachment issues."

Children will not necessarily recognise they have experienced any distress during lockdown. Research around childhood trauma shows that if children are not supported to understand and address this as it happens then it can cause behaviour, social and emotional issues in later life.



Therefore, it is really important that we ensure children recognise and address trauma at a certain level – missing family and friends, missing key events, no transition programme, missing schooling, bereavement, etc. We have put into place various support mechanisms and maintained communication and we need to be extremely responsive to children's individuals needs in school and Nursery. As with safeguarding, this is everyone's responsibility.

How can we plan to use these levers to address the losses for our children at each stage?

| Losses (Levers) | ROUTINE (COMMUNITY) | STRUCTURE (CURRICULUM) | FRIENDSHIPS & INTERACTION (RELATIONSHIPS) | OPPORTUNITY (METACOGNITION) | FREEDOM (SPACE) |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| RESET | | | | | |
| (all children) | | | | | |
| (some children) | | | | | |
| RECOVER | | | | | |
| (all children) | | | | | |
| (some children) | | | | | |
| REBUILD | | | | | |
| (all children) | | | | | |
| (some children) | | | | | |

Action planning in teams - come ready with some ideas please.

https://www.mentallyhealthyschools.org.uk/media/2075/reset-recover-rebuild-a-roadmap-for-return.pdf

https://palatineschool.org/recovery-curriculum/

https://www.egfl.org.uk/elp-services/healthimprovement-schools/hit-resources-and-support/healthimprovement-recovery

https://www.place2be.org.uk/media/yesltwzt/primaryschoolresources.pdf

https://www.bolsover-inf.derbyshire.sch.uk/Better-Bears/









definition of safeguarding

mental health

whole school safeguarding culture
 emphasising the important role of children who have a social worker

safer recruitment (including supply teachers)

role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead

UPDATE The new Keeping Children Safe in Education for September 2020 has now been published

NEW Definition of Safeguarding

The definition of safeguarding has been expanded to specifically mention 'mental and physical' health.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined for the purposes of this guidance as:

- protecting children from maltreatment;
- preventing impairment of children's mental and physical health or development;
- ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.



When schools should call the police

One document that is available now, and is referenced in this version of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020, is 'When to call the police' produced by the National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC).

https://www.npcc.police.uk/documents/Child ren%20and%20Young%20people/When%2 0to%20call%20the%20police%20guidance %20for%20schools%20and%20colleges.pd f

Safer recruitment and managing allegations against staff

[where a staff member has] 'behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children'. This is to take account of situations where a person's behaviour outside school may suggest 'transferable risk'. For example, where a member of staff or volunteer is involved in an incident outside of school which did not involve children but could have an impact on their suitability to work with children' (see paragraph 211).

Supply Teachers

The safer recruitment section, and the managing allegations section, refers to the particular risks that may arise when employing supply teachers.

Other changes

The impact of coronavirus has led to a reduced capacity for the DfE to to update Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020. This has meant that they have only updated the guidance in three situations:

Where legislation requires it

- To add helpful information
- To provide important clarification
- As a result, further detail has been added to a number of safeguarding topics. This additional detail will need to be shared with staff in appropriate CPD sessions.

Please log in to complete your HAYS online training before the 7^{Th} September .



It really helps if you save a copy of your certificate and email it to us. ©





THANKS

See you all on Wednesday ©

- Icons by Flaticon
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