

St Richard's VC Academy Positive Handling Policy



Date policy produced: March 2017

Produced by: St Cuthbert's RC Academy Trust

Date policy reviewed: March 2018

Reviewed by:

Other related academy policies that support this Positive Handling policy include:- Anti-bullying, Behaviour, Child Protection, Complaints, Educational Visits, First Aid, Health & Safety, Intimate Care, Special Educational Needs & Disability, Staff Code of Conduct, Supporting Children with Medical Needs & Whistle Blowing

At St Richard's Academy we do not discriminate against any child or adult on the grounds of race, disability, gender, age, gender reassignment, pregnancy, maternity, religion or belief, sex, or sexual orientation. We embrace the individuality of all our community members and comply fully with the Equality Act 2010.

1. Aims

This policy has been written to support all teaching and support staff who come into contact with pupils who may need physical intervention. Staff at St Richard's recognise that the use of reasonable force is only one of the last in a range of strategies available to secure pupil safety/well-being and also to maintain good order and discipline. St Richard's follows the non-statutory guidance; Use of reasonable force; Advice for Headteachers, staff and governing bodies July 2013.

2. Minimising the need to use force

As a school, we are committed to creating a calm and safe environment that minimises the risk of incidents arising that might require the use of reasonable force.

The school will:

- Create and maintain a calm, orderly and supportive school environment that minimises the risk of incidents that might require force arising
- Develop effective relationships between staff and pupils
- Teach pupils how to manage conflict and strong feelings
- De-escalate incidents if they do arise
- Only use force when the risks involved in doing so are outweighed by the risk involved in not using force

3. Staff authorised to use force

All members of school staff have a legal power to use reasonable force.

- This power applies to any member of staff at the school.
- It can also apply to people whom the Headteacher has temporarily put in charge of pupils such as unpaid volunteers or parents accompanying students on a school organised visit.

Section 93, Education and Inspections Act 2006

The Headteacher will make every effort to ensure that staff at St Richard's

1. clearly understand this policy and their responsibilities in the context of their duty of care in taking appropriate measures where reasonable force is necessary and

are provided with appropriate training to deal with difficult situations (TEAM TEACH)

3. Deciding to use force

Staff should only use force when:

- The potential consequence of not intervening are sufficiently serious to justify considering the use of force
- The risk associated with not using force outweigh those of using force
- The chance of achieving the desired result by other means is low

All staff will be kept informed and advised how to deal with particular pupils who present particular risk to themselves or others. If it is deemed there is a likelihood that force will need to be used a positive handling plan will be created for the individual pupil. Reasonable adjustments will be made for children with special educational needs (SEN).

4. Using force

There is no legal definition of when it is reasonable to use force and each case must be judged on its circumstance and those exercising the power to use force must also take account of any particular SEN and/or disability.

The force used needs to be in proportion to the consequence it is intend to prevent. The degree of force used should be the minimum needed to achieve the desired result. Staff will always try to avoid acting in a way that might cause injury, but in extreme cases it may not always be possible to avoid injuring a pupil.

Force should not be used to prevent trivial misbehaviour.

Before using force staff should:

- Tell the pupil to stop misbehaving
- Communicate in a calm and measured manner
- Never act out of anger or frustration or to punish a pupil
- Make it clear to the pupil that physical contact or restraint will stop as soon as it ceases to be necessary.

The type of force used could be:

- standing between pupils or blocking a pupil's path
- leading a pupil by the hand or arm
- ushering a pupil away by placing a hand on the centre of the back
- using appropriate restrictive holds, which may require specific expertise or training

Staff should always avoid touching or restraining a pupil in a way that could be interpreted as sexually inappropriate conduct.

Staff are advised that, as far as possible, they should not use force unless or until another responsible adult is present to support, observe or call for assistance.

5. Reason for using force

To:

- restrain a pupil at risk of harming themselves through physical outbursts.
- remove disruptive children from the classroom where they have refused to follow an instruction to do so:
- prevent a pupil behaving in a way that disrupts a school event or a school trip or visit;
- prevent a pupil leaving the classroom where allowing the pupil to leave would risk their safety or lead to behaviour that disrupts the behaviour of others;
- prevent a pupil from attacking a member of staff or another pupil, or to stop a fight in the playground; and

6. Staff Training

Reminders of the behaviour policy will be given regularly through staff meetings and briefings. Staff will be offered the opportunity to take part in TEAM TEACH training. If a pupil is displaying challenging behaviour and it is thought they may need physical intervention a positive handling plan will be written, discussed and disseminated to staff.

7. Advice for staff

At all times try to manage your own emotions – maybe take a deep breath – and do not become involved in a 'conflict spiral'. Situations are rarely personal.

Name the inappropriate behaviour; express clearly the desired behaviour, calmly confidently, assertively.

Use 'language of choice' – put the responsibility, ownership of behaviour with the child.

8. Recording incidents

Any incident of physical intervention **must** be recorded in the bound and numbered Positive Handling book. .The incident should also be recorded on CPOMS.

9. Reporting incidents

After any incident in which force has been used parents should be informed as soon as possible. The Headteacher should also be informed.

10. Post – incident support

Physical Intervention can be distressing for both staff and pupils it is important both staff and children are given the time and support needed to help them regain their composure.

 The school will decide and involve as appropriate any multi-agency partner e.g. early help, social care, CAMHS.

- Opportunities to repair relationships between staff and pupils affected by the incident will be offered
- In some cases the incident may lead to the fixed term or permanent exclusion of the pupil in line with the behaviour policy

11. Complaints or allegations

Complaints will be dealt with under the school's complaints procedures however, if an allegation of abuse is made against a member of staff, the school will follow the procedures outlined in the child protection policy, and advice sought from the Local Authority Designated Officer.

12. Physical Contact with pupils in other circumstance

There may be occasions when physical contact with a pupil may be proper or necessary e.g., sports coaching or giving first aid. Touching may also be appropriate where a pupil is being congratulated or praised, or where a pupil is in distress and needs comforting. Teachers must use their own professional judgement when they feel a pupil needs this kind of support. For some pupils touching is particularly unwelcome. Staff must bear in mind that even innocent and well-intentional physical contact can sometimes be misconstrued.

13. Powers to search pupils without consent

In addition to general power to use reasonable force, the Headteacher and authorised staff can use such force as is reasonable given the circumstances to conduct a search for the following 'prohibited items'²:

- knives or weapons
- alcohol
- tobacco and cigarette papers
- fireworks
- illegal drugs
- stolen items
- pornographic images
- any article that the member of staff reasonably suspects has been, or is likely to be used
 i) to commit an offence,
 - ii) to cause personal injury to, or damage to the property of, any person (including the pupil)
- Principal and authorised staff can also search for any item banned by the school rules which has been identified in the rules as an item which may be searched for.

School staff can confiscate any prohibited items found as a result of a search.

The Headteacher must ensure the person carrying out the search is of the same sex as the pupil, and the search must be carried out in the presence of another adult also of the same sex as the pupil. Pupils cannot be required to remove any clothing other than outer garments. If pupil's possessions are searched this must also be done in the presence of another adult. The person carrying out the search is able to use such force as is reasonable in the circumstance for exercising that power.

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² The School Behaviour (Determination and Publicising of Measure in Academies) Regulations 2012

St Richard's VC Academy POSITIVE HANDLING PLAN

Name:	e: DOB:										
ENVIRONMENTS AND TRIGGERS Describe the situations that have led to a dangerous incident in the past.											
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RISK Circle (or make bold) the level of potential risk.											
Low		Medium		High							
Circle (or make	bold) and/or des	scribe precisely wh	nat might happer	١							
Slap	Punch	Bite	Pinch	Spit	Kick						
Hair grab	Neck grab	Clothing grab	Body holds	Arm grab	Weapons / Missiles						
e.g. Violent tantrums Starts fights with other children Punches and kicks other children Grabs children around the neck and won't let go Very powerful when in a temper Throws/pushes furniture											
PREVENTION Describe any changes to routines, personnel or environment that might reduce the risk of this happening.											
DIVERSION AND DISTRACTIONS Describe interests, words, objects etc. that may divert attention from an escalating crisis.											
e.g. Violent tantrums Starts fights with other children Punches and kicks other children Grabs children around the neck and won't let go Very powerful when in a temper Throws/pushes furniture PREVENTION Describe any changes to routines, personnel or environment that might reduce the risk of this happening. DIVERSION AND DISTRACTIONS											

DEESCALATION

Describe any strategies that have worked in the past or should be avoided

					l ry	Avoid	
Verbal advice and suppor	t						
Firm clear directions							
Negotiation Limited Choices							
Distraction							
Diversion							
Reassurance							
Planned Ignoring							
Withdrawal Offered							
Withdrawal Directed							
Transfer Adult	uanaaa						
Reminders about Conseq Humour	uences						
Success Reminders							
Other/Talk about ringing p	parents						
PHYSICAL INTERVENTION Describe any strategies that		nast or should be a	habiov				
Describe any strategies the	at have worked in the	past of should be a	voided.			<u></u>	
				Try	Avoid		
Help Hug							
Cradle Hug							
Standing Wrap							
Sitting Wrap Standing Double Elbow							
Sitting Double Elbow (Sing							
Standing Single Elbow							
Standing Single Elbow (2							
Sitting Single Elbow (2 pe							
Half Shield							
Other							
LISTENING AND LEARNI	NG						
Describe any strategies wh		e past or should be	avoided.				
Responds to:							
•							
Avoid:							
•							
RECORDING AND NOTIF	ICATIONS REQUIRE	:D					
Parents/Carers	TOATIONO REGUIRE		Education	nal Psvo	chologist		
Headteacher			Doctor / I				
Social Care			Others:				
		1 2.		1_		L	
Name	Status	Signed		Date			
	 						
Useful Links							
OSCIUI LIIIKS							

DfE: Behaviour & Discipline in Schools. Advice for Headteachers and school staff – Updated January 2016

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/behaviour-and-discipline-in-schools

DfE: Supporting pupils at school with medical conditions. Statutory guidance – December 2015

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/306952/Stat utory_guidance_on_supporting_pupils_at_school_with_medical_conditions.pdf

DfE Use of reasonable force Advice for Headteachers, staff and governing bodies July 2013

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/444051/Use_of_reasonable_force_advice_Reviewed_July_2015.pdf

Guidance for safer working practice for those working with children & young people in education settings – October 2015

https://www.safeguardinginschools.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Guidance-for-Safer-Working-Practices-2015-final.pdf

Guidance on the Use of Restrictive Physical Interventions for Staff Working with Children and Adults who display Extreme Behaviour in Association with Learning Disability and/or Autistic Spectrum Disorders (2002)

http://media.education.gov.uk/assets/files/pdf/g/guidance%20on%20the%20use%20of%2 Orestrictive%20physical%20interventions.pdf

DfE Screening, searching and confiscation – advice for Headteachers, staff and governing bodies. Updated Sept 2016

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/554415/searching_screening_confiscation_advice_Sept_2016.pdf

Keeping Children Safe in Education; Part 4 Allegations of Abuse made against teachers and other staff.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/550511/Keeping_children_safe_in_education.pdf