

The Asfordby Hill School



Positive Handling POLICY

This Policy Links With: Healthy School Behaviour	
Recommended:	✓
Statutory:	
Date Reviewed:	Autumn 2016
Date of Next Review:	Autumn 2019
Committee Responsible for Review:	Health and Safety
Signature of the Chair of Governors:	

This policy sets out the framework for the use of reasonable force or positive handling, but it must be clearly understood that this should always be set within the school's overall behaviour management framework and is only used as a last resort underpinned by sound risk assessment. Providing successful inclusion may necessitate physical restraint but only as one of the strategies available for the management of challenging behaviour. Only in the event of failure of clearly defined protocols to bring control to the situation, or imminent danger to persons, should positive handling be considered.

Legislation that came into force on 1.9.98 (Section 550 of the Education Act 1996) together with national guidance (DfES Circular 10/98), establishes the power of teachers and other staff to use reasonable force if required. This applies to all occasions when that member of staff is in charge of children both on and off school premises. There is no legal definition of reasonable force, this would depend on the individual circumstances of each case. Only a court may judge what is reasonable in terms of the amount of force used in physical handling and obviously does so retrospectively.

Reasonable force would not include any of the following:-

- Holding a child around the neck, collar or other way that may restrict breathing
- Slapping, punching, kicking or tripping a child. Holding or pulling a child by their hair or ear.
- Twisting or forcing limbs against joints.
- Indecently touching or holding.
- Holding a child face down on the ground
- Lifting a child off the floor in order to intimidate

N.B. An adult in charge of children has a responsibility to intervene in the event of the following types of incident.

Types of incident where the use of force may be necessary are given as:-

- **Action due to imminent risk of injury**
- **Action due to imminent risk of significant damage to property**
- **Action where a pupil is compromising good order and discipline**

The third type of incident is unlikely to be cause for restraint in a junior school setting, as it is usually possible to remove the rest of the children from the scene and allow the child concerned to calm down safely.

The definition of restraint is **the positive application of force with the intention of overpowering the child**. The use of restraint requires skill, judgement and knowledge of non-harmful methods of control. The degree of force employed must be in proportion to the circumstances of the incident and the seriousness of the behaviour or

the consequences it is intended to prevent. Any force should always be the minimum needed to achieve the desired result.

Staff must take into account if the child has an **individual risk assessment** or is listed on the **medical needs register** kept in the office and follow any guidelines mentioned. Individual staff risk assessments must be considered.

In the event of restraint becoming necessary, before touching the child, the member of staff should advise the child calmly and repeatedly about what they are going to do and why, and how the child might change his/her behaviour, in order that the restraint would become unnecessary. Any other children and adults present should also be warned.

Note: this warning must not comprise of any threat of unlawful attack.

A second adult should be called to reduce the risk of the member of staff or child suffering bodily harm and as a witness if allegations of assault are made later by the child.

While intervening, the member of staff must:-

- employ minimum physical force necessary for the minimum period needed
- wherever possible keep talking to the child and give choices as to how they could behave in a manner that would end the need for restraint
- avoid committing any act of punitive violence
- keep his or her temper

Types of restraint which may be appropriate:

- Any holding tactic in which a young child is restrained without injury until the young child calms down.
- Physical contact with a young person designed to control the young person's movements, which pose a danger (e.g. holding by the arms against the side of the body). Standing by the side of the young person is likely to minimise the risk to adult and young person.
- The holding of a young person's arms or legs to prevent/restrict striking/kicking.
- The use of sufficient physical force – without causing injury – to remove a weapon/dangerous object from a young person's grasp (if foreseeable this requires specialised training).
- Physically preventing a young person from exposing themselves to possible danger by leaving the premises.

Pupils should not be placed on the floor. Specialist accredited training is necessary for this procedure.

If restraint is required for an extended period (for example, more than five minutes), a senior member of staff must monitor the situation closely with a view to safeguarding the child and the staff concerned.

After the incident, it is vital that a full report is completed by all concerned (see **Appendix 1, Incident Form and De-briefing**) and the agreed de-briefing procedures

adhered to in order to support the child, the members of staff involved, any other children involved and the parents.

In the event of an incident when physical restraint is required, an incident form will be completed within 24 hours. If possible, all staff and children involved will undertake a de-briefing meeting with the Headteacher within 24 hours. The parents/guardians or carers should meet with the Headteacher as soon after the incident as possible. Copies of the form will be kept in the Headteacher's office. Copies should be added to special educational needs files and sent to all concerned in the incident including parents. If an injury has been incurred to anyone involved, the usual procedures regarding this will be followed.

In the event of physical restraint being necessary on more than one occasion, it would be appropriate to include **positive handling advice** in the child's **Individual Education Plan (IEP)**. It is also necessary to compile an **individual risk assessment** in discussion with all staff, parents and any relevant outside agencies. In the case of a child with a **statement** of educational needs, there will be opportunities to address issues of challenging behaviour at annual review meetings and an interim review organised in exceptional circumstances. **Looked-After Children** will have a **Personal Education Plan** which features planning and strategies to address challenging behaviour, where appropriate.

The Headteacher and Governors will ensure that, as far as possible, preparation and planning has taken place to identify areas where physical restraint might be used. However, the school may also have to intervene in circumstances where preparation and planning have not been possible. When physical restraint takes place, the school will always endeavour to protect children and adults from physical harm, however, there may be cases in which some discomfort and/or bruising may occur, to both staff and children, as a result of the restraint taking place.

If, after receiving the report of an incident where physical intervention has occurred, the Headteacher considers the school's guidelines have been seriously breached and that further investigation is warranted, the incident should not be pursued, but action in accordance with Child Protection procedures must be taken. In these circumstances, any school internal investigations must cease and no further statements should be taken. If the school's guidelines have been breached, the Headteacher will contact the LEA Personnel Division and advise the staff member to consult his/her professional association.

This Policy should be read in conjunction with the School's Child Protection Policy and Behaviour Policy.