

THE CARLTON JUNIOR ACADEMY

POSITIVE HANDLING POLICY *(Use of Reasonable Force)*

September 2021
To be reviewed annually

Objectives

We aim to provide a safe, caring and friendly environment for all our pupils to allow them to learn effectively, improve their life chances and help them maximise their potential.

We take the safety of our pupils and staff very seriously. We believe that all pupils and staff have the right to be and feel safe whilst at the academy or taking part in an academy-run activity.

This policy should be read in conjunction with our behaviour and child protection policies.

Minimising the Need to Use Reasonable Force

As an academy, we are firmly committed to creating a calm and safe environment which minimises the risk of incidents arising that might require the use of reasonable force. We use the PSHRE curriculum to explore and strengthen emotional responses to situations.

We will only use reasonable force as a last resort and strongly believe in de-escalating any incidents as they arise to prevent them from reaching a crisis point. Staff are skilled in promoting and rewarding positive behaviour and utilise various appropriate techniques in the management of a class environment.

Staff will only use reasonable force when the risks involved in doing so are outweighed by the risks involved by not using force.

Staff Authorised to Use Reasonable Force

Under Section 93 of the Education and Inspection Act (2006) the head teacher of our academy is empowered to authorise those members of staff who are enabled to, to use reasonable force.

Here at The Carlton Junior Academy the head teacher has empowered the following members of staff to use reasonable force:

- Teachers and any member of staff who has control or charge of pupils in a given lesson or circumstance, have permanent authorisation.
- Other members of staff, such as site management and administrative teams, also have the power to use reasonable force if a circumstance should arise in which immediate action should be taken.

Deciding Whether to Use Reasonable Force

Under English law, members of staff are empowered to use reasonable force to prevent a pupil from, or stop them continuing:

- committing any offence;
- causing personal injury to, or damage to the property of, any person including themselves; or,
- Prejudicing the maintenance of good order and discipline at the academy or among any pupils receiving education at the school, whether during a teaching session or otherwise.

All members of staff will make decisions about when, how and why to use reasonable force. To help staff in making decisions about using reasonable force the following considerations may be useful:

- whether the consequences of not intervening would have seriously endangered the wellbeing of a person;

- whether the consequences of not intervening would have caused serious and significant damage to property;
- whether the chance of achieving the desired outcome in a non-physical way was low;
- the age, size, gender, developmental maturity of the persons involved.

Staff are also expected to remember that physical intervention is only one option and for behaviours involving extreme levels of risk it may be more appropriate to gain support from other agencies, including the police.

Staff will be kept informed and have a duty to inform others about the plans around specific pupils who can present risks to themselves and others. This may include information about SEND, personal circumstance and temporary upset.

Using Reasonable Force

We only use physical restraint when there is no realistic alternative but that does not mean waiting until the danger is imminent at which point safely managing it may be significantly reduced. National guidance is clear on this point.

If necessary staff have the authority to take immediate action to prevent harm occurring even if the harm is expected to happen some time in the predictable future.”

Para 10 Page 4 Dept of Health -1997 – “The control of children in the public care: Interpretation of the Children Act 1989:HMSO

It does mean staff have to conduct a risk assessment and choose the safest alternative.

Proactive Physical Interventions

Positive Behaviour Plans are put in place for pupils who are known to display behaviours that may lead to them becoming distressed or violent. In these circumstances it may be reasonable to withdraw the child to a safer place when the pattern of behaviour begins, rather than wait until the child is distressed and out of control. The overriding factor is that action is taken in the interest of the child to reduce rather than increase the risk.

Reasonable and Proportionate

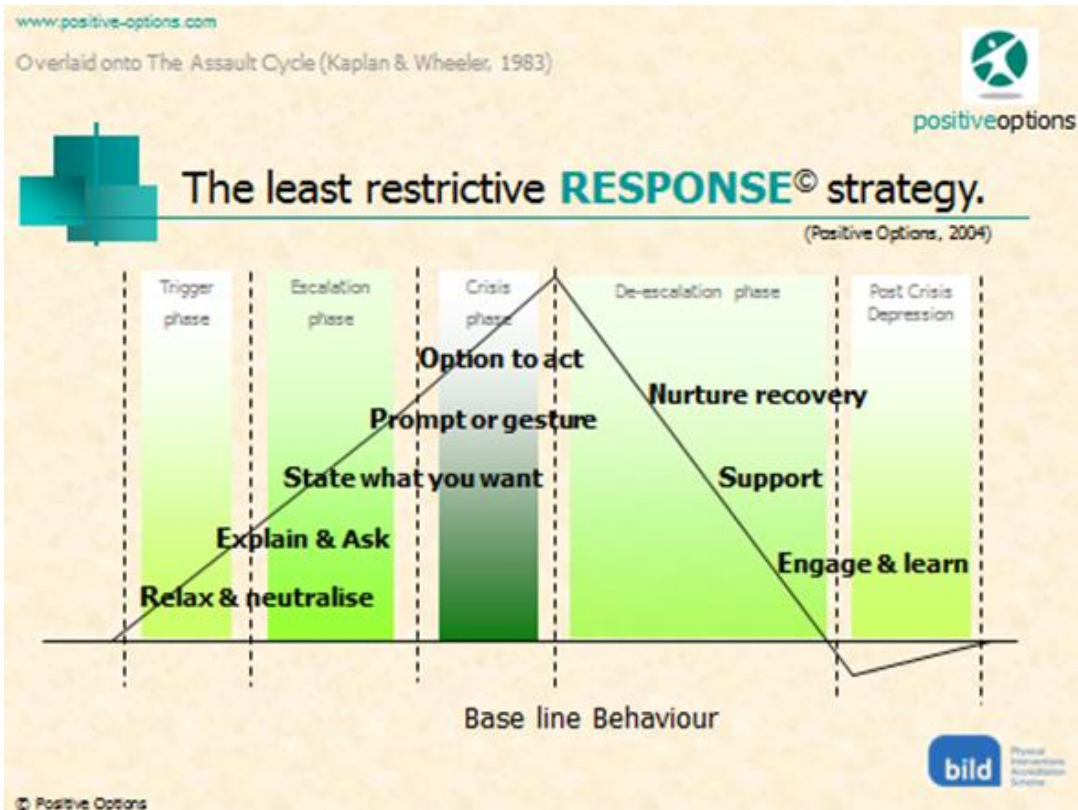
When using force members of staff should only use the minimum amount of force required in achieving the required outcome. It should not be done in anger.

When considering physical intervention staff should think about the following questions:

- How is this in the best interest for the child?
- Why is a less intrusive prevention not preferable?
- Who do we need to act now?
- Why am I the best person to do this?
- Why is this absolutely essential?

If staff can answer these questions then it is more likely that physical intervention will be judged reasonable and proportionate.

Staff should also use force within the context of existing good practice in non-physical skills and techniques, such as in the RESPONSE[®] Strategy:



Staff should, where possible, avoid any type of intervention that is likely to injure a pupil, unless in the most extreme of circumstance where there was no viable alternative. Also staff should avoid using force unless, or until, another member of staff is present to support, observe or call for assistance.

Other considerations:

- Remove any audience or take other vulnerable pupils to a safer place.
- Make the environment safer by removing potential missiles.
- Use positive touch to guide or escort pupils to somewhere less pressured.
- Ensure that colleagues know this is happening and get help.

Help Protocols

The expectation is that all staff support one another by offering help but this does not mean taking over a situation. Staff make clear what help they need and use the following scripts to make clear what sort of assistance they need.

Scripts that may be used include:

- **“How can I help?”** When looking to support a member of staff or child.
- **“More help available”** when a staff member has offered support , been told help is not needed but feels that they may need further support
- **“I am holding you safely until you can hold yourself safely”** when holding a child to ensure their safety and that of others around.
- **“ care too much about you to let you hurt.....yourself.....other people.....let yourself do something you would later feel bad about.....”** When a child is being held due to others being at risk, or they are at risk of hurting themselves, others, destroying property etc.

A well-chosen word can sometimes avert an escalating crisis. There is no point getting into an argument when pupils are getting angry. Telling people to calm down or pointing out what they have done wrong can wind them up further. It is better to say nothing and take time to think of what to say rather than saying the wrong thing and provoking an escalation of behaviour.

Staff training

We ensure a wide range of staff receive physical intervention training to manage challenging behaviour but preferably prefer to train all staff. The staff have been trained in the use of the techniques of CRB

(Coping with Risky Behaviours) which trains staff in both pre-emptive and responsive positive handling strategies. This is a nationally accredited course fully accredited by the British Institute of Learning Disabilities (BILD) in accordance with DfE and Department of Health guidance. Staff will be expected to attend a refresher course annually to update their skills following a full day of training.

These courses are led by the Local Authority and provide participants with an insight into recent legislation and guidance that could impact on policy and practice, as well as a range of physical and non-physical strategies to help manage the risks posed by children and young people's behaviour.

Recording and Reporting Incidents

The governing body will ensure that a procedure is in place, and is followed by staff, for recording and reporting, *significant* incidents where a member of staff has used force on a pupil. The record must be made as soon as practicable after the incident.

While ultimately only a court of law can decide what is 'significant' in a particular case, in deciding whether or not an incident must be reported, staff should take into account:

- an incident where unreasonable use of force is used on a pupil would always be a significant incident;
- any incident where substantial force has been used (e.g. physically pushing a pupil out of a room) would be significant;
- the use of a restraint technique is significant;
- an incident where a child was very distressed (though clearly not over reacting) would be significant.

In determining whether incidents are significant, staff should consider:

- the pupil's behaviour and the level of risk presented at the time;
- the degree of force used and whether it was proportionate in relation to the behaviour;
- the effect on the pupil or member of staff.

Staff should also bear in mind the age of the child, any special education need or disability or other social factors which might be relevant.

Sometimes an incident might not be considered significant in itself, but forms part of a pattern of repeated behaviour. In this case, although there is no legal requirement to record such incidents, staff are advised to let parents know about them.

Records are important in providing evidence of defensible decision-making in case of a subsequent complaint or investigation. Staff may find it helpful to seek the advice of a senior colleague or a representative of their trade union when compiling a report. Staff use the reporting form which should be given to the head teacher as soon as reasonably possible after the incident. The head teacher keeps a log of incidents and reviews practice as required.

This policy will also be linked to our child protection policy which is reviewed annually.

Behaviour Support/Risk Assessment

All pupils identified as presenting risk should have a Behaviour Support Plan/Risk Assessment. This plan should give details of strategies found to be effective and details of triggers. The plan should be shared with pupils and parents.

Post-incident support

Following the use of physical intervention staff and pupils will be supported, the immediate physical needs of all parties will be met and staff will ensure that positive relationships are maintained.

Where necessary emotional or well being support will be offered to staff and where necessary further training will be given.

Pupils will also be allowed time to calm down before they return to their classroom environments. The incident will be discussed with pupils and appropriate support and sanctions implemented. Sometimes it is more appropriate to discuss events with pupils later in the day when they are more receptive to discussion.

Parents will also be notified and appropriate action and support agreed for their child. Incidents may be logged.

Complaints and allegations

We fully recognise the contribution that we can make to protect our children and support pupils and staff in the academy. The aim of the complaints policy is to provide clear guidelines for the handling of any complaints.

We will also make clear to pupils that they have a right, and are able, to question/complain about the use of reasonable force.

We will ensure that mechanisms are in place for pupils, parents, carers and staff to voice their opinions, comments or concerns.

See complaints policy.

Complaints and allegations will be taken seriously and will be investigated by the head teacher and outcomes discussed with the relevant parties. Appropriate procedures will be followed and Governors involved if necessary.

Monitoring and review

This policy will be monitored regularly and reviewed by the governing body at least annually or as required. Next review due Autumn term 2021 unless there is need to review or update it earlier.

The Head Teacher is responsible for the implementation of this policy alongside the Safeguarding Link Governor, who also has responsibility in this area.

Further information

The policy follows the guidance taken from:

Current Keeping Children Safe in Education.

Mental Health & Behaviour in Schools 2018

SEND code of practice:0-25 years 2014

Behaviour and Discipline in Schools 2014