



New Direction School



Positive Handling Policy

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1.Introduction

New Direction recognise the Local Authority policy and guidance on Positive Behaviour Support (including Physical Intervention) and agree to work within these guidelines, including minimising the use of physical interventions through emphasis on sound behavioural support strategies.

New Direction is committed to ensuring and maintaining a safe working environment for everyone at the school.

New Direction is also committed to the Safety and Welfare of all children and young people who attend the school.

This Positive Behaviour Support (including Physical Intervention) Policy compliments the Behaviour Management Policy and the two should be used in conjunction.

This Policy on Positive Behaviour Support (including Physical Intervention) has been agreed by the proprietor in the context of the Policy on Behaviour Management and the knowledge, context and requirements of relevant legislation; advice, and guidance. In this respect the proprietor is aware that Section 93 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 outlines the powers of “authorised staff” to use reasonable force.

This policy aims to give all members of the school community clear guidance so that any physical intervention that they undertake is carried out in a way that supports the values and principles described above. In particular, it aims to describe the circumstances in which restrictive physical intervention is an appropriate response and how staff at school will fulfil their responsibilities in those circumstances.

The Proprietor will be responsible for ensuring that staff adhere to, and parents are aware of, the policy. She will ensure that any necessary training/awareness-raising takes place so that staff know their responsibilities.

The Proprietor will ensure that this policy is regularly reviewed to ensure it meets the changing needs of pupils and staff.

New Direction therefore requires that only “*Authorised Staff” carry out physical intervention as an exceptional measure in extreme circumstances. Physical intervention will be used only as a last resort when all other alternatives have been unsuccessful.

2.Staff Roles and Responsibilities

Responsibilities of Headteacher

The Headteacher is responsible for the implementation of this policy. This includes ensuring that the culture of the school reflects the overarching policy and guidance.

In order to effectively discharge this responsibility the Headteacher should ensure that:-

1. A school Positive Behaviour Support (including Physical Intervention) policy is in place in line with the Local Authority Policy and Guidelines.
2. The school policy is understood and adhered to by all staff.
3. The policy is reviewed regularly, (at least every 2 years) to ensure it remains valid and meets the needs of both pupils and staff.
4. Best practice is kept up to date and modelled by the headteacher.
5. All staff know the physical intervention procedures, including who to report them to and where and how they should be recorded
6. Relevant staff are authorised to carry out Physical Interventions.

7. Adequate resources are available to ensure this policy is implemented.
8. Practice relating to Physical Interventions is monitored.
9. Training is available to staff relating to the use of Physical Interventions.
10. Risk assessments are in place and the use of Physical Interventions is planned wherever possible.
11. All incidents where a physical Intervention has been used are recorded and followed up.

Responsibilities of Employees

All employees have responsibilities as outlined by the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 to comply with this policy.

The responsibilities of employees are as follows. Whilst at work all employees will:-

1. Make themselves familiar with and adhere to the schools Positive Behaviour Support (including Physical Intervention) Policy
2. Be aware of safe systems of work and risk assessments, including control measures relevant to their area of work.
3. Point out any shortcomings in the policy to their Headteacher as appropriate.
4. Record any incidents of Physical Interventions.

3. Statement on the use of Physical Touch

At New Direction we recognise that physical touch is an essential part of human relationships. As such, no touch policies are questionable, and could actually be classed as 'acts of omission'. However it is appreciated that there are some concerns around safeguarding in some establishments. In our school, adults may well use touch to prompt, to give reassurance or to provide support, but this must be used sensitively and appropriately, in line with our Child Protection protocols and the unique needs, characteristics and preferences of the individual.

To use touch/physical support successfully, staff will adhere to the following principles. It must:

- be non-abusive, with no intention to cause pain, injury or use power,
- be in the best interests of the child and others,
- have a clear supportive purpose for the pupil/young person,
 - take account of gender and cultural issues.
 - take account of specific known historical experiences of the young person
 - be within the principles of the law

Some pupils/young people may find physical touch unwelcome and this right must be respected. Such sensitivity may arise from the pupil/young person's cultural background, individual needs, personal history, age etc. The Headteacher/ Deputy Headteachers are responsible for ensuring that relevant staff are aware of any pupil who finds physical touch unwelcome, where this is known. This is recorded on the student's passport.

With the above in mind and based on the principle that touch will only be used in appropriate situations in this school the likely situations where touch will be acceptable are:

- To administer first aid
- To administer medicines
- To apply sun cream
- To support a pupil/demonstrate a technique within PE or other practical curriculum area
- To deliver personal care to a pupil who requires support as part of a care plan

- To provide emotional support and reassurance to a pupil
- To carry out physical interventions as necessary

4. What Is 'Positive Behaviour Support'(PBS)?

The BILD (British Institute of Learning Disabilities) International Journal of Positive Behaviour Support (Gore et al 2013) has defined positive behaviour support as a framework:

- That enhances the quality of life for the for the individual and others involved in their life
- For developing an understanding of the challenging behaviour displayed by an individual, based on an assessment of their social and physical environment and the broader context within which it occurs
- That is developed with the full inclusion and involvement of the individual (child or young person) being supported, their family members and/or their advocate
- To develop, implement and evaluate the effectiveness of a personalised and enduring system of support

PBS is an approach which incorporates the safe use of reactive strategies (possibly including restrictive practices) alongside proactive primary and secondary preventative approaches. Reactive strategies are required to make a situation safe and return a person to a state where they can resume their regular activities and lifestyle. A considerable evidence base has emerged over recent decades that shows the clear benefits of PBS as a strategy in terms of improving the quality of life of individuals who use services and in reducing challenging behaviour.

5. What Is 'Physical Intervention'?

There is a difference between Physical Intervention and Restrictive Physical Intervention. In this school these are defined as follows:

Type	Definition	Example
Non-restrictive physical interventions.	Where physical touch is used to support the young person and they have the choice to move away from the touch or where a cause of distress can be removed without the need to touch the young person.	In this school this includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● guiding/shepherding a person from A to B ● Removal of a cause of distress, such as adjusting temperature, light or background noise.

Restrictive physical interventions	Where the adult takes control of the young person and their actions to prevent, impede or restrict movement or mobility.	<p>In this school this includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Holding a pupil ● Blocking a person's path ● Interpositioning ● Specific interventions as per a child's individual plan (following an audit of need, a risk assessment and person specific training).
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6. Strategies to Minimise the Need to Use Force

It is the expressed aim of New Direction to avoid the use of force to physically restrain pupils in all but the most extreme circumstances. In order to do this the school will follow the relation behaviour methods as outlined in the behaviour policy. Staff will look to de-escalate a student and physical intervention will only be used if necessary to keep the student safe, to keep those around them safe or to protect property.

7. When May a Restrictive Physical Intervention Be Used

Restrictive physical intervention is rarely used at New Direction. However, it may be necessary to use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances in order to:

- prevent a pupil injuring themselves or others, (e.g. rough play, stopping a young person from running towards traffic),
- prevent a young person causing serious damage to property,
- prevent a pupil/young person committing an offence (or for any pupil/young person under the age of criminal responsibility, what would be considered an offence for an older pupil/young person).
- prevent a pupil prejudicing the maintenance of good order and discipline at the school or among any pupils receiving education at the school, whether during a teaching session or otherwise. **Being mindful of:**
 - the seriousness of the incident, assessed by the effect of the injury, damage or disorder,
 - the chances of achieving the desired result by any other means,
 - the relative risks of intervening compared with using other strategies.

These are examples of circumstances when we may consider the use of a restrictive physical intervention;

- A student physically attacking another student or member of staff
- A student putting themselves or others in a dangerous situation which could lead to harm
- A student causing severe damage to property

8. Duty of Care

Staff should be aware that their employment imposes upon them a duty of care to maintain an acceptable level of safety. It is acknowledged that the behaviour of children and young people can become dangerous and physical intervention may be required. This is inevitably a high risk action. Guidelines cannot anticipate every situation and, therefore, the sound judgement of staff at all times is crucial. This may mean not getting physically involved if this would put you at direct risk, but could include summoning relevant assistance. It is not acceptable to do nothing.

9. Who May Use Restrictive Physical Interventions

Only “Authorised staff” may use restrictive physical interventions within New Direction. The term “Authorised Staff” means any paid worker, or person who has been given lawful control or charge of children and young people by the headteacher, either on or off-site. Authorisation may be on a long or short term basis for a specific event e.g. a field trip. **Under no circumstances will the school give authorisation to other pupils (e.g. prefects) to be involved in the use of force.**

Authorised staff will normally include Teachers, Teaching Assistants and non teaching staff employed by the headteacher who, with the authority of the Headteacher, have lawful control or charge of children and young people. It may include volunteers working at the school on a regular, or irregular, basis. Headteachers should explicitly authorise any volunteers who work at the school and who may be required to carry out physical intervention. This should be recorded in an appropriate manner.

Headteachers will also ensure that all staff working at the school are aware of and understand what authorisation entails. The Headteacher will ensure that authorised members of staff receive information and training. This could be done by staff attending a Law and Guidance training session with a register of attendees and a copy of the course content being kept. A risk assessment may preclude staff from being authorised to carry out Restrictive Physical Interventions owing to medical or other issues.

10. The Place of Physical Intervention in New Direction

Physical interventions will only be used in exceptional circumstances. The school expects that staff will only use force in circumstances where:-

- The consequences of not intervening were sufficiently serious to justify the use of force,
- Achieving a safe outcome by other means had either been tried and exhausted,
- The risks associated with not using force outweigh those of using force.

The use of a restrictive physical intervention will be the outcome of professional judgements made according to this policy. It will be avoided when possible and not be used for the convenience of staff.

Restrictive physical intervention will *only* be considered if other behaviour management options have proved ineffective or are judged to be inappropriate (or in an emergency situation). Before deciding to intervene in this way, staff will weigh up, the risk of not intervening against the risk of intervening. Any actions will be carried out in the best interest of the pupil.

NB. Staff deciding that not intervening physically is the safest course of action for them should be aware that simply doing nothing is not an option. The expectation at NEW DIRECTION is that as a minimum staff should raise the alarm and summon appropriate assistance.

The two types of physical interventions likely to be required in the school are:-

Emergency/unplanned physical interventions	Use of force which occurs in response to unforeseen events. <i>This should always be a trigger for a Risk Assessment and planning once it has occurred.</i>
Planned physical interventions	Any situation that staff might reasonably expect to occur, in which staff employ, where necessary, pre-arranged strategies and methods which are based on a risk assessment. Planned Interventions must be recorded in the individual behaviour plan.

a) Individual Physical Intervention Plans

These are essential when it is known that a young person may behave in a way that raises the likelihood of a physical intervention being necessary and appropriate.

In these cases the headteacher will ensure that:

- A risk assessment and an individual physical intervention plan are in place, taking account of the needs of the pupil and identifying ways of addressing needs.
- Appropriate support services have been consulted and their advice sought.
- The plan and risk assessment are fully communicated to those in direct contact with the pupil.
- The plan identifies triggers and warning signs of the dangerous behaviour.
- The plan includes positive behaviour support strategies to manage the behaviour without the use of physical interventions
- The physical interventions to be used and the points at which they are to be used are specific.
- That parents/carers, staff and pupils (where appropriate) have been involved in drawing up the plan and are clear about the specific actions staff may need to take
- That the pupil's Special Educational Needs (SEN) and/or disability, have been fully considered. This will include seeking medical advice regarding how restraint could affect a pupil with disability or medical condition.

Once the plan has been drawn up and agreed, the headteacher will ensure that:

- The plan and risk assessment is effectively communicated to all those authorised to use force and who may be required to use it.
- That all those who may be temporarily authorised to use force (e.g. volunteers on school trips are made aware of the plan and risk assessment as necessary).
- That appropriate training on specific restrictive physical interventions is available and it is mandatory that those who require it attend.
- That appropriate resources are available to ensure the plan is effectively implemented.
- That the plan is reviewed after every intervention, to ensure it is still appropriate.

b) Planned Generic Physical Interventions

The school will attempt to identify situations where these events may predictably occur, (e.g. fights, rough play, serious disruption of teaching), and will put in place agreed risk assessments protocols to deal with such events. These will be communicated to staff and any necessary training will be accessed.

It is the responsibility of every member of staff to ensure they act in accordance with these plans and risk assessments. Additionally staff should make the headteacher aware of any shortcomings in these plans and assessments.

c) Unplanned Physical Interventions

These by their very nature are more difficult to deal with and will certainly involve staff making on the spot decisions about if and how to intervene.

In emergency or unplanned situations staff will need to carry out a dynamic risk assessment based on the circumstances at the time, professional judgement, this policy and any training received.

Staff are not expected to intervene physically against their better judgement, nor are they expected to place themselves at unreasonable risk. They must take steps to minimise risks. For example, by removing other pupils and calling for assistance.

All staff must be aware that the school does not condone and will not tolerate the use of physical restraint to punish or discipline a pupil or to deliberately cause pain to or humiliate a pupil. Staff must never use physical restraint out of anger or frustration.

11. Risk Assessments

Risk assessments will focus on the significant risks involved in carrying out a Physical Intervention and the actual circumstances, therefore, it is impossible to cover all eventualities in this policy. Risk Assessments will be carried out by competent staff, authorised by the head teacher.

There are many things to consider in both a planned and a dynamic risk assessment and the following are examples of factors which must be taken into account when evaluating the risk and in determining the strategies and if necessary control measures to be employed. The list is not exhaustive;

- SEN including; social, emotional, communication, physical or medical needs,
- The age, relative physique, and known medical conditions of both the adult and the child or young person;
- The relative genders of staff and child or young person;
- The presence of a second adults available to assist, monitor and witness the physical intervention;
- The availability of a second, or other adult;
- Spectacles, hearing aids, jewellery and clothing worn by the child or young person;
- The adults capacity to act calmly and systematically;
- The location of the incident and the potential for the physical intervention to be carried out safely;
- The potential outcomes of not intervening;
- Whether other techniques not involving force have been tried,
- The presence of other pupils/bystanders who could escalate risk to staff or any child or young person.

The purpose of the risk assessment is to outline the likelihood of challenging behaviour or an incident which may require intervention and/or a significant risk of injury occurring when dealing with such a situation.

12. Methods of Restrictive Physical Intervention

When a restrictive physical intervention is justified, staff will use “reasonable force”. This is the degree of force “warranted by the situation”. It will be ‘proportionate to the circumstances of the incident and the consequences it is intended to prevent’. Any force used will be the minimum degree and time needed to achieve a safe outcome. The physical intervention must;

- not involve hitting the child or young person,
- not involve “punitive” acts such as deliberately inflicting pain on the child or young person,
- not restricting the child or young person’s breathing, e.g. throat or chest holds or pressing the child or young person’s face into soft furnishings,
- avoid the genital area, buttocks or breasts of the child or young person;
- avoid the adult putting weight upon the child or young person in any way,
- avoid holding joints or pulling on joints.

During any incident of physical intervention adults must, seek to;

- Minimise the need for, or length of, any physical intervention
- Lower the child or young person’s level of anger or distress during the physical intervention by continually offering verbal re-assurance and avoid fear of injury in the child or young person;
- Cause the minimum restriction of movement of limbs consistent with the level of risk to safety and welfare,
- Take account of the potential for accidental injury during the physical intervention by using a method appropriate for the environment in which it is taking place.
- Work together as a team, with one member taking the lead,
- Exclude any other child or young person from assisting with the physical intervention;

The Proprietor recognises that there is no legal definition of reasonable force. The Proprietor acknowledges:

- The use of physical intervention is unlawful if the circumstances do not warrant the use of physical force. Therefore physical intervention cannot be justified to prevent a child or young person from committing a trivial misdemeanour, or in a situation that could clearly be resolved without physical intervention;
- The physical intervention must be in proportion to the incident and the seriousness of the potential risk of injury. Any physical intervention should always be the minimum needed to achieve the desired outcome.

The Proprietor recommends that other strategies should be used before resorting to the use of force. These may include:

- Telling the pupil to stop or what you need them to do
- Verbal and non-verbal de-escalation techniques.

In circumstances where force is necessary and there is no alternative, the following basic points should be considered when undertaking a physical intervention;

- Stabilise or redirect as quickly and as safely as possible;
- Hold clothes instead of skin;
- Do not hold on a joint
- Avoid pressure on vulnerable areas such as neck, diaphragm and stomach;
- Avoid pressure on areas which will restrict blood flow;
- Avoiding contact with sexual areas;
- Be sensitive to the child or young person so that control can be returned to her/him as soon as possible.

Staff who have received specific training on physical restraint must always act in accordance with that training.

13. Induction and Training

The Headteacher will ensure all staff know physical intervention procedures, who incidents should be reported to, and where and how they should be recorded.

All new staff appointed to work at the school will be given an explanation of the school's Policy on Positive Behaviour Support (including Physical Intervention) and be made aware of the ethos of the school as part of their induction programme.

The Headteacher will ensure that staff receive appropriate training relating to this policy and methods of physical intervention for authorised staff, if required. This will be done through Intellegensa positive handling training on an annual Basis, records will be kept of those trained in positive handling techniques. This will ensure all staff feel confident with the use of physical intervention. This is an in person training and staff will get assessed on safe and appropriate use of techniques. Staff meetings will be used through the year to refresh this in house.

14. What to Do After the Use of a Restrictive Physical Intervention

Recording Events and Actions

Proprietor acknowledges the importance of ensuring accurate and detailed records of incidents of physical intervention are made and kept for future reference.

Restrictive Physical Intervention Incident Reports

All incidents of physical intervention must be recorded on CPOMS (using the restraint tag) as soon as possible after the event (certainly before going home), by the staff members involved. Reports must include:

- Circumstances leading to the incident
- Reasoning for why physical intervention was necessary
- Description of the holds used and why these were proportionate
- How the incident de-escalated
- Follow-up with the student after

Students must be properly debriefed, any injuries to students or staff must be recorded.

Witness Statements

Where a physical intervention has been used statements will be taken from witnesses. This will be carried out by the Headteacher or a senior member of staff. This should be carried out as quickly as possible so that witnesses do not have the opportunity to influence each other's statement.

Follow Up Action

All senior staff involved must record details of their involvement at every stage, together with details of all follow-up action.

The children or young people and staff involved in an incident of physical intervention will have an opportunity to discuss the matter with The Headteacher or an appropriate senior member of staff.

Any lessons learned as a result of this discussion will be used by the school to update behaviour and restraint plans and risk assessments.

Parents and carers of children or young people involved in an incident of physical intervention will be informed of what has happened to their child or young person and offered an opportunity to discuss this with the Headteacher or a senior member of staff.

Any member of staff involved in an incident of physical intervention may need time to recover and regain their composure. They will also be given the opportunity to discuss how the incident of physical intervention has affected them personally with an appropriate colleague, friend or Professional Association or Trade Union Representative.

For planned physical interventions the risk assessment should be reviewed. This should result in a number of actions aimed at meeting needs and reducing the risk of incidents and harm to other pupils and staff, such as:

- preparation of individual plans to address a range of needs
- avoidance of known triggers
- addressing environmental factors and teaching skills.

Parents will be communicated with whenever physical restraint is used.

15. Handling Complaints

Complaints about physical contact or intervention will be considered in the light of existing statutory routes of investigation. These are:

- Safeguarding (Local Authority advice);
- Disciplinary Procedures (School policies/Local Authority advice).

The Headteacher or a senior member of staff will consult with the School's Safeguarding Co-ordinator, and Authority's Child Protection Officer.

If there are no grounds for continuing with either of these procedures the complaint will be dealt with through the schools normal Complaints Procedure.

16. Monitoring

The Proprietor will review the implementation of the Policy on Physical Intervention at appropriate intervals.

APPENDIX 1 STAFF CHECKLIST

DO

- Know the procedures set out in the school's Policy and Guidelines on physical intervention.
- Discuss these with a senior member of staff if you are unsure of any point.
- Remember your professional obligations to all children or young people in your care.
- Be aware of the history of children or young people who have been physically restrained.
- Avoid being isolated with any child or young person wherever practicable.
- Send for adult help early if a situation begins to get out of hand.
- Stay calm and do not over-react. Assess the situation before acting.
- Use minimum intervention for minimum time;
- Report an incident of physical intervention to the Headteacher or a senior member of staff as soon as practicable and complete a Physical Intervention report form
- Consult your professional association or Trade Union if you have any concerns.

DO NOT

- Attempt to restrain a child or young person who obviously carries a "weapon";
- Physically restrain a child or young person in anger or when you have lost your temper;
- Allow the situation to get out of control;
- Use excessive force or use restraint as a punishment
- Place yourself at risk of false allegation.

Approaches to Consider

It is important to remember that the manner in which a situation is approached might make the use of physical intervention unnecessary.

It will help to:

- Move calmly and confidently and seek assistance.
- Relate to the age, language levels and understanding of the child or young person;
- Explain the consequences of refusing to stop, (in terms of safety, not sanctions)
- Make simple, clear statements to the child or young person in a quiet, firm, assured tone.
- Reduce physical threat by allowing the child or young person space, e.g. backing off;
- Talk to the child or young person offering reassurance, purpose and security
- Keep the child or young person in your sight at all times
- Allow the child or young person to save face;
- Judge the risk of increasing disruption as a consequence of physical intervention;
- Remove others from the situation.

It will not be helpful to:

- Give complex advice or instructions;
- Speak quickly and loudly;
- Trap a child or young person or stand too close;
- Attempt to reason by asking questions;
- Consider physical intervention to enforce compliance of an older or physically large child or young person, or when others present may be at risk of injury.

Other children or young people should never be involved in intervention.

APPENDIX 2 HANDLING COMPLAINTS AND SAFEGUARDING

1. Introduction

There is a clear requirement upon Head teachers to consult immediately with the Local Authority's Safeguarding team following the receipt of an allegation that a member of school staff may have abused a child or young person. The Authority's Child Protection Procedures set out clearly the circumstances in which a referral should be made. This does not necessarily mean that a safeguarding investigation will take place.

The following guidance is intended to assist Head teachers in making decisions as to whether the reported action or behaviour should be dealt with in accordance with Child Protection procedures.

2 Context

Teachers should discharge their duties in the manner of a reasonably prudent parent or carer.

It is not intended that this guidance should deter routine physical contact between school staff and children or young people. Physical contact may be necessary on occasions to restrain or protect a child or young person. School staff should feel able to provide comfort to ease a child's or young person's distress, although in such situations consideration should always be given to the risk of being alone with the child or young person.

Physical contact should not be in response to, or be intended to arouse, emotional or sexual expectations or feelings.

The age, gender, culture and particular needs of the child or young person should also be considered when deciding proper physical contact.

Where there is physical contact with a child or young person the member of staff should always be aware of the possibility of invading the child's privacy and personal space and should respect the child's wishes and feelings.

3. Guidance

- (i) Any complaint arising from the use of physical intervention must be fully considered in light of existing statutory procedures for investigation. These are:

- Safeguarding (Local Authority and the Police);
- Disciplinary Procedures (School policies/Local Authority advice).

Only where there appears to be no grounds for pursuing either of these procedures should an investigation be initiated through the school's normal complaints procedure.

In all circumstances Head teachers should seek advice from the Local Authority Safeguarding Team. This should be done before conducting an investigation which may prejudice the outcome at a later stage.

- ii) The following actions will be considered as unacceptable professional conduct and potentially abusive:

- A member of school staff slaps, punches, pinches or hits a child or young person;
- A member of school staff hits a child or young person with an object or implement.

They could also include a potential criminal offence which will need to be investigated through Safeguarding Procedures. It is expected that when deciding whether to consult the Authority, the Headteacher will take account of the frequency and circumstances surrounding the incident in which the physical injury occurred. If the Headteacher decides not to consult Safeguarding consideration should be given to what other action should be taken, such as disciplinary action, or an informal warning. This action should be recorded.

4 Allegations Against a Headteacher

When it is suspected that a Headteacher has failed to follow the school's guidelines for the use of physical intervention it will be necessary to refer to the Authority's Safeguarding Officer, to initiate Safeguarding procedures or take any other appropriate action.

APPENDIX 3 INCIDENT REPORTING - WHAT TO DO

1. A copy of the attached “Restrictive Physical Intervention Record of Incident” form must be completed following every Physical Intervention. The form to be completed as soon as possible in line with the guidance in the school policy.
2. The form must be passed to the Headteacher immediately it is completed.
3. All witness statements taken in accordance with the guidance should be attached to the form by the Headteacher/relevant senior member of staff who undertakes the witness interviews.
4. A copy of the form should be filed confidentially in the School’s record system

APPENDIX 4 UNFORESEEN RISKS ~ RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS

Pupils sometimes present challenging behaviour that poses previously unforeseen risks to themselves or others.

Unforeseen risk assessment and management may require rapid decision making. If so:

1. Consider any risks to pupils, staff and environment.

Consider options available for management of the risks (think policies; procedures; the law).

Remember that the use of unplanned physical intervention carries a higher risk than that of planned physical intervention (risks include – injury to self/pupil; disciplinary procedures; litigation). Avoid if at all possible.

Take reasonable action to support and safeguard people you work with (Duty of Care).

Report and record risks presented, decisions made and actions taken (see incident form).

Decide if the risk is likely to recur. If so refer for risk assessment and management.

FORESEEN RISKS ~ RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS

Where risks are foreseen, they should be examined and decisions made about strategies to reduce and manage them.

What are the risks?

- Agree and define

Can they be avoided?

e.g.

- By identifying triggers
- By use of specific calming/de-escalation strategies.
- By changing environment
- By teaching child new skills
- By taking account of the child's needs/views

Can they be managed?

e.g.

- Through use of behavioural focussed programmes and interventions
- By staff training
- Use of rules/rewards/sanctions
- By staffing levels/access to support
- Changing environment
- Teaching child new skills
- Agreeing 'emergency' procedures

Consider options available

Devise and agree a plan

Involve:	School Staff Parents/Carers Pupil Local Authority Staff (if appropriate)
Record:	Decisions/agreements
Agree:	Monitoring and review arrangements

Consider level of residual risk

Low

(Inherent risk)

Ensure appropriate management to limit these risks

Medium

(Calculated)

Ensure detailed planning & recording has occurred

High

(Unreasonable
/unnecessary)

Try to avoid – Duty of Care Principles