

Duddon Saint Peter's CE School



Positive Handling

Duddon St. Peter's School staff are trained to look after pupils in their care and have a duty to intervene in order to prevent pupils from hurting themselves or others. If a member of staff ever needs to intervene physically they will follow the school's Positive Handling Policy.

In all but crisis situations, only staff trained in the pre-emptive and responsive positive handling strategy techniques of TEAM TEACH will use physical intervention techniques with children when necessary. Further details of the TEAM TEACH approach can be found on the TEAM TEACH website. The website address is

www.team-teach.co.uk

The term positive handling includes a wide range of supportive strategies for managing challenging behaviour.

The term 'physical restraint' is used when force is used to overcome active resistance. A clear and consistent positive handling policy supports pupils who have social, emotional and behavioural difficulties within an ethos of mutual respect, care and safety.

The school takes seriously its duty of care to pupils, employees and visitors to the school.

- The first and paramount consideration is the welfare of the children in our care.
- The second is the welfare and protection of the adults who look after them.

Section 93 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 enables a school's staff to use such force as is reasonable. There is no legal definition of when it is reasonable to use force.

Team Teach

The TEAM TEACH system is recognised by the Local Authority and accredited through BILD – British Institute of Learning Disabilities. Staff undergo a course led by qualified trainers with a single day refresher course undertaken every two years. Although any member of staff may be required to physically intervene with a pupil who is endangering themselves or others, we would expect accredited staff to take over as soon as possible.

Before using physical intervention we take effective action to reduce risk by:

- showing care and concern by acknowledging dysregulated behaviour and requesting alternatives using
- negotiating and reasoning.
- giving clear directions for pupils to stop
- reminding them about rules and likely outcomes
- removing an audience or taking vulnerable pupils to a safe place

- making the environment safer by moving furniture and removing objects which could be used as
- weapons
- using positive guidance to escort pupils to somewhere less pressured
- ensuring that colleagues know what is happening and requesting help.

Restraint

At Duddon St. Peter's Primary School, we only use physical restraint when there is no realistic alternative. We expect staff to conduct a risk assessment and choose the safest alternative. It also means that we expect staff to experiment and think creatively about alternatives to physical intervention which may be effective. The paramount consideration is that the action is taken in the interest of the child and that it reduces rather than increases risk. Any response to extreme behaviour should be reasonable and proportionate. Physical restraint must only be in accordance with the following:

- the child should be in immediate danger of harming himself or another person or in danger of seriously
- damaging property.
- the member of staff should have good grounds for believing there is an imminent risk or danger.
- only the minimum force necessary to prevent injury or damage should be applied.
- every effort should be made to secure the presence of other staff before physical intervention. These
- staff can act as assistants or witnesses.
- once safe, restraint should be relaxed to allow the child to regain self-control.
- restraint should be an act of care and control, not punishment.
- physical restraint should not usually be used purely to force compliance with staff instructions when
- there is no immediate danger present to people and property.
- the restraint should be discussed with the child, if appropriate, and the parents at the earliest
- opportunity.
- in addition, whilst or before intervention, staff should speak calmly as a way of reassurance e.g. I am doing this to keep you safe

Responding to unforeseen emergencies

Even the best planning system cannot cover every eventuality and the school recognises that there are unforeseen or emergency situations in which staff have to think on their feet. An unforeseen event may require an emergency response. After that event, staff have a duty to plan ahead and prepare a risk assessment.

Risk Assessment

Risk assessments are required for pupils who exhibit extreme challenging behaviour. Responsible staff should think ahead to anticipate triggers and reactions. When considering a pupil's behaviour, staff will think about the following questions:

- Can we anticipate a Health and Safety risk related to this pupil's behaviour?
- Have we got all the information we need to conduct a risk assessment?
- Have we provided a written plan as a result?
- What further steps can we take to prevent dangerous behaviour from developing?

Positive Handling Plans

Risk management is regarded as an integral part of behaviour management planning. All pupils who have been identified as presenting a risk should have a Positive Handling Plan. The plan details any strategies which have been found to be effective for that individual, along with any particular responses which are not recommended.

Any particular physical techniques which have been found to be effective should be named, along with any alerts to any which have proved to be ineffective or which caused problems in the past. Positive Handling Plans should be considered along with the child's EHCP/SEND need and any other planning document relevant to the pupil. They should take account of age, gender, level of physical, emotional and cognitive development, special needs and social context.

Post Incident Debrief

Following a serious incident, it is the policy of the school to offer support to all involved. This is an opportunity for learning and time needs to be given for following up incidents so that pupils have an opportunity to express their feelings, suggest alternative courses of action for the future, appreciate other peoples' perspective and repair relationships. It is difficult to devise a framework of support that meets the need of all staff. As individuals we all vary in how much support we need after an upsetting incident. Generally, a member of senior staff would expect to talk to staff and children involved (if appropriate) in any incidents involving violence. If members of staff need time to rest or compose themselves, then the Head teacher or deputy will make arrangements for the class group to be supported.

Recording

- All incidents of challenging behaviour or those involving positive handling will be recorded using CPOMS.

(Appendix 2)

Within these recording strategies, all details must be recorded by witnesses within twenty four hours. The Head Teacher must be informed.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Head teacher will ensure that each incident is reviewed and instigate further action as required.

Parents

When there is a possibility of physical intervention with a child, parents will be invited to contribute to a risk assessment and Positive Handling plan. Written parental agreement will form part of this. Parents will be informed of the school's policies and will also be informed following any serious incidents.

Complaints and Allegations

Any complaints will follow the school's complaints procedure.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Positive handling consent form

Appendix 2 Risk assessment for managing high level challenging behaviour

Date: *March 2023*

Date of review: *Spring 2025*

Appendix 1

Dear

Positive Handling Consent

Further to our recent meeting, I write to seek your written consent that we may use positive handling techniques with (Insert name of child).

Such an approach can be adopted by trained staff when there is a need for some degree of physical intervention when managing the behaviour of children in school.

'Team Teach' is the widely-approved approach to restraint used by schools, ensuring minimal, appropriate and proportionate levels of contact.

Before any such intervention, staff will have exhausted all other behaviour management strategies available to them. Furthermore, our school's policy (enclosed) requires that parents are informed of the circumstances leading to the use of positive handling. We fully expect that such occasions will be minimal in number with (enter name of child).

Naturally, our concern is to ensure to safety of (enter name of child), and those around him/her, at all times.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Hudson
Head teacher

Appendix 2

Risk assessment for managing high-level challenging behaviour

Name of child:

DOB:

Date of assessment:

Date of review:

Risk assessor:

Identification of risk	
Clear and detailed description of the high-level challenging behaviour. <i>(Evidenced examples. Include frequency, severity, location, patterns.)</i>	1.
	2.
	3.
Who is affected by the behaviour (injured or harmed)? <i>Child/young person, adults in setting, carers, other adults.</i>	
In which situations does the behaviour usually occur/not occur? <i>Triggers ie. Environment, groupings, times, curriculum, interactions.</i>	
What kind of injuries or harm are likely to occur? <i>Emotional, physical, teaching, learning, bullying, stress</i>	
What relevant records, reports or other documents are already in place? <i>(IEP, PSP, lesson planning, general risk assessment, HCP, statement)</i>	