



SPRINGWELL LINCOLN CITY ACADEMY

The Use Restrictive Positive Intervention

January 2018

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1. Introduction

1. Springwell Lincoln City Academy recognises its legal and moral duty to promote the well-being of children, and protect them from harm.

We believe that every child regardless of age has at all times and in all situations a right to feel safe.

We agree that we have a primary responsibility for the care, welfare and safety of the pupils in our charge.

2. We are committed to a positive behaviour policy which encourages children to make positive behaviour choices. We do however recognise that children sometimes do make the wrong choices. On rare occasions this may result in a situation that requires some form of physical intervention (Restrictive Positive Intervention – RPI) by staff. Our policy for Restrictive Positive Intervention is based upon the following principles:-

- RPI should be used only as a last resort when other appropriate strategies have failed.
- Any physical contact should be only the minimum required.
- RPI must be used in ways that maintain the safety and dignity of all concerned.
- Incidents must be recorded and reported to the Executive Senior Team and Designated Lead for Safeguarding as soon as possible
- Parent/carers will be informed of each incident

3. We aim to avoid the need for RPI and regard this as a last resort in a minority of situations. We always aim to deal with behaviour using a positive approach and therefore this policy should be read in connection with our Behaviour Policy.

4. It is not possible to define every circumstance in which RPI would be necessary or appropriate and staff will exercise their own judgement in situations which arise within the above categories. Staff will always act within the school's policy on behaviour and discipline, particularly in dealing with disruptive behaviour.

5. Staff are aware that when they are in charge of children during the school day, or during other supervised activities, they are acting in loco parentis and have a 'Duty of Care' to all children they are in charge of. They will, therefore, take reasonable action to ensure all pupils' safety and wellbeing. If staff feel that their own safety is threatened they will not be seen to be failing in their duty of care by not using force to prevent injury

2. Aims of the school to minimise the use of force

1. In order to reduce the possibility of force being needed the school will:
 - a) Create a calm, orderly and supportive school climate that minimises the risk and threat of violence of any kind.
 - b) Continue to develop positive relationships between staff and pupils.
 - c) Adopt a whole school approach to developing social and emotional skills.
 - d) Take a structured approach to professional development that helps staff acquire the skills of positive behaviour management and managing conflict, as well as supporting each other during and after an incident.
 - e) Recognise that situations which trigger challenging behaviours are often foreseeable.
 - f) Effectively manage individual incidents, communicating calmly with the pupil, using non-threatening verbal and body language, ensuring the pupil can see a way out of a situation.
 - g) Use strategies that might include, going to a safe space, away from bystanders or other pupils, so that staff involved can listen to concerns.
 - h) Wherever practicable we will tell a pupil that force may have to be used before using it.

3. What the Law Says

1. Section 93 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 enables school staff to use reasonable force to prevent a pupil from:

- a) Committing a criminal offence (or, for a pupil under the age of criminal responsibility, what would be an offence for an older pupil).
 - b) Causing personal injury or damage to property.
 - c) 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.
2. The staff to which this power applies are:
- a) Any member of staff at the school.
 - b) Any other person whom the headteacher has authorised to have control or charge of pupils. This can also include people to whom the headteacher has given temporary authorisation to have control or charge of pupils such as unpaid volunteers (for example parents accompanying pupils on school organised visits), this does not include any pupils.

The power may be used where the pupil (including a pupil from another school) is on the school premises or elsewhere in the lawful control or charge of the staff member (for example on a school visit).
3. The law states that there is no definition of “reasonable force”. Whether the force used is reasonable will always depend on the circumstances of individual cases. Deciding on whether the use of force is justified will depend part upon the context in which the misbehaviour takes place. The test is whether the force used is proportionate to the consequences it is intended to prevent. The degree of force used should be the minimum needed to achieve the desired result. Use of force could not be justified to prevent trivial misbehaviour.
4. The statutory power conferred by section 93 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 is in addition to the common law power of any citizen in an emergency to use reasonable force in self defence or to prevent another person from being injured or committing a criminal offence. On preventing injury or damage to property, the statutory power

is similar in scope to the common law power, except that it is only available to people authorised to have control or charge of pupils. Section 93 makes it clear that authorised staff may use force to prevent behaviour that prejudices the maintenance of school discipline regardless of whether that behaviour would also constitute a criminal offence.

5. Reasonable force may also be used in exercising the statutory power, introduced under section 45 of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 (and re-enacted by section 242 of the ASCL Act 2009), to search pupils without their consent for weapons. This search power may be exercised by headteachers and staff authorised by them, where they have reasonable grounds for suspecting that a pupil has a weapon. Reasonable force may be used by the searcher. Where resistance is expected school staff may judge it more appropriate to call the police or if they have one, their Safer School Partnership (SSP) officer.
6. It is unlawful to use force as a punishment. This is because it would fall between the definitions of corporal punishment, abolished by section 548 of the Education Act 1996.

4. Deciding if the use of force would be appropriate

Use of Force Can be used to:

- 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.
- Restrain a pupil at risk of harming themselves through physical outbursts.

1. The judgement on whether to use force and what force to use will depend on the circumstances of each case. In the case of pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) and/or disabilities it will depend on information about the individual concerned. Staff will make the clearest possible judgement about:
 - a) The potential consequences of not intervening are sufficiently serious to justify use of force.
 - b) The chance of achieving the desired result by other means are low.
 - c) The risks associated with not using force outweigh those of using force.
2. Staff (including people with temporary authorisation to have charge or control of pupils) will be kept informed about and advised on how to deal with pupils who present particular risks to themselves or others.
3. Staff will minimise the highest risks, for example by calling the police if a pupil is suspected of having a weapon seems likely to resist search.

5. The use of force

1. Any physical intervention used will always be the minimum needed to achieve the desired result. Where ever possible staff will not use force unless another member of staff or responsible adult is present to support observe and call for assistance.

Before force is used staff will:

 - a) Tell the pupil to stop, and inform them of the consequences should they continue.
 - b) Tell the child that physical restraint will be used if they do not do as they are asked.
 - c) Communicate in a calm and controlled manner and will not give the impression they have lost their temper.
 - d) Attempt to send for assistance.
 - e) Send other children away if possible.

2. If force has to be used staff involved will:
 - a) Tell the pupil that they are restraining him/her to avoid the pupil harming themselves, others or property.
 - b) Use only the minimum force necessary.
 - c) Attempt to communicate with the child throughout the incident.
 - d) Be sensitive of their own strength and body weight and to issues of gender.
 - e) Inform the Headteacher if he or she has not been involved.
 - f) Record the incident fully on the relevant paperwork (*see appendix 1*) and give a copy to the designated lead for safeguarding.

3. Types of force likely to be used:
 - a) Leading a pupil by the hand or arm.
 - b) Guiding or escorting a pupil away by using a recognized Team-teach technique.
 - c) Standing between pupils.
 - d) Blocking a pupil's path (only to be used if a pupil is at risk of harming themselves or others).
 - e) In more extreme circumstances, using restrictive holds.

6. Power to Search Pupils

Searching without Consent

In addition to the general power to use reasonable force, Head Teachers and authorised staff can use force as is reasonable to conduct a search for the following items.

- Knives and weapons.
- Alcohol.
- Illegal drugs.
- Stolen items.
- Tobacco and cigarette papers.

- Fireworks.
- Pornographic images.
- Any article that has been or is likely to be used to commit an offence, cause personal injury or damage to property.

Force cannot be used to search for items banned under school rules.

Searching with consent

School staff can search pupils with their consent for any item.

School is not required to have formal written consent from the pupil, it is enough for the teacher to ask the pupil to turn out his or her pockets or if the teacher can look in the pupil's bag or locker and for the pupil to agree.

- Schools should make clear in their school behaviour policy and in communications to parents and pupils what items are banned.
- If a member of staff suspects a pupil has a banned item in his/her possession, they can instruct the pupil to turn out his or her pockets or bag and if the pupil refuses, the teacher can apply an appropriate consequence as set out in the school's behaviour policy.
- A pupil refusing to co-operate with such a search raises the same kind of issues as where a pupil refuses to stay in a detention or refuses to stop any other unacceptable behaviour when instructed by a member of staff – in such circumstances, school staff will apply an appropriate intervention.

Any search without consent will be conducted by a member of staff of the same sex and with a witness present. The exception to this will be if there is an imminent risk of serious harm to another person.

During any search only outer clothing will be asked to be removed. The definition of outer clothing means any clothing that is not next to the skin or immediately over a garment that is underwear. Outer clothing includes hats, shoes, boots, gloves and scarves.

A hand-held metal detector wands are available at each school and will be used when a young person enters the school grounds. This can be done with or without the consent of the young person. Any member of school staff can screen pupils. If any pupil refuses to be screened, the school may refuse to have the pupil on the premises. This would not count as an exclusion.

7. Staff Training

1. Although the absence of accredited training does not preclude a member of staff from using reasonable force where needed. At Springwell Lincoln City Academy staff who have charge or control of pupils receive Team-Teach training. The programme is not just about the physical use of force. Its approach provides a framework to equip schools and individuals with attitudes, skills and knowledge to facilitate environments that are free from fear and safe from harm. The physical techniques are assessed by an expert risk assessment panel. Team-Teach is approved by Ofsted and the Institute of Conflict Management (ICM). The Team Teach expectation is that people will communicate, assess, look and listen for opportunities to divert or de-escalate. A core team of staff are trained to intermediate and advanced level to ensure that ongoing training, advice and guidance is available to all staff involved.

8. Recording and Reporting of Incidents

1. Section 246 of the Apprenticeships, Skills Children and Learning Act 2009 requires that governing bodies must ensure that a procedure is in place for recording each significant incident in which a member of staff uses force on a pupil and reporting each such incident to each parent/carer of the pupil as soon as practicable after the incident. This is to ensure that parents are kept informed of serious events at school involving their child. It also provides a level of transparency to avoid spurious or malicious allegations when use of force has been initiated.

Each significant incident is recorded using Behaviour Watch (RPI SLIP) 'appendix 1'. The RIP will be completed as soon as practicable after the incident and parent/careers will be informed.

The member/s of staff involved in the incident will compile the record and the Executive Senior Team will be informed. All records will be treated confidentially and dealt with in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998.

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 will take into account:

- a) An incident where reasonable use of force is used on a pupil would always be significant.
- b) Any Incident where substantial force has been used (e.g. physically removing a pupil out of a room) would be significant.
- c) The use of a restraint technique is significant.
- d) An incident where a child was very distressed.

At Springwell Lincoln City Academy staff will consider whether the reporting of a significant incident to parents will result in significant harm to the pupil. In this instance, the incident will be reported to the relevant service within the local authority such as Social Care.

9. Post Incident Support

Following a significant incident:

Any member of staff who has been involved in an RPI, will receive support in a non-blaming and caring manner. They will be given the opportunity to explore thoughts and feelings during and after the incident. This time will also be used to develop and record a strategy or alternatives for any future significant incidents. All staff are encouraged to support, guide and reassure each other.

10. Complaints and Allegations

All complaints that the school receives will be taken seriously. All matters will be dealt in line with the schools complaints policy. A copy is available for perusal. If a complaint is made following the any use of force it will be dealt with by the Executive Principal of the school. If the complainant is dissatisfied with response then a panel of governors will be convened to address the complaint. Where an allegation is made that a member of staff has used force inappropriately or unlawfully school will follow the allegations to staff procedure. This means that

the headteacher will inform the Local Authorities Designated Officer on the same day that the allegation is made.

11. Monitoring and Reviewing

This policy will be monitored and reviewed on an annual basis, or in the event of national and local developments. The senior leadership team and the governing body will ensure that all staff will be trained on a biannual basis. And that any recommendations for developments through post incident support are considered.

12. Relevant Documentation

Government Guidance

The Use of Force to Control or Restrain Pupils 2013

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/use-of-reasonable-force-in-schools>

Safer Working Practice for those Working with Children and Young People in Education Settings September 2015

<http://www.saferrecruitmentconsortium.org/>

Keeping Children Safe in Education 2016

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2>

School Policies

The Behaviour Policy

The Complaints Policy

Safeguarding Policy

Safe Touch Policy

All school policies are available for perusal

Appendix 1

Behaviour Watch is the academy Behaviour Information System, in which all behaviours/incidents, including Restrictive Positive Intervention are recorded on.

Recording of all Restrictive Positive Interventions (RPI) are using the Restrictive Positive Intervention SLIP within Behaviour Watch. Each incident logged is automatically sent through to the Care Team Manager and Executive Vice Principal responsible for Behaviour for monitoring.

Slip

Student + - i Please select a student Staff Please select a staff memt Victim None

Description

Subject Please select a subject Status Logged Location Admin Office

Date 08 Jan 2018 Date Period After School Time 3 00 pm

CC [Click Here to Inform Others](#)

Level of Seriousness

Level 1 (e.g. guide or escort) Level 2 Level 3 (PI lasting over 10 minutes)

Behaviour pre-RPI

Work refusal Lesson refusal Leaving classroom

Inappropriate behaviour sexualised Inappropriate behaviour physical (towards students) Inappropriate behaviour physical (towards staff)

Assault on Staff Assault on Student(s) Fight

Bullying Behaviour Damage to property Self Harm

Reason For Intervention

Danger to self Danger to others

severe damage to property Severe disruption to other pupils

Abnormal behaviour for pupil

De-escalation Techniques And Effectiveness

Verbal advice and support C.A.L.M talking

Distraction Options offered

Time out offered Planned ignoring

Time out directed Success reminded

Transfer adult Contingent touch

Choices, limits and consequences Persuasion

Reassurance Step away

Appropriate behaviour reminder Negotiation

Praise points Take up time

Other

RPI Intervention And Effectiveness

Hold 1

Hold 2

Hold 3

PI effectiveness

Breathing monitored

Pupils Points Of View

Pupils points of view

Medical Intervention

Injury suffered by child

Injury suffered by staff

Injury suffered by others

Action Taken

- Return to class
- Time-out room

- Withdrawal room
- Referred to police
- Contacted home

- Other action

- Potential CAF
- 1:1 with SLT
- 1:1 with HoC
- 1:1 with Care Team
- Therapeutic intervention
- Potential refer to other service

Time Taken To Return To Learning

- Under 5 minutes
- Under 10 minutes
- Under 20 minutes
- Under 30 minutes
- Under 60 minutes
- Over 60 minutes
- Unable to return to class

Restorative Justice

- Completed
- Incomplete

Other Staff Involved

- Staff involved 01
- Staff involved 02
- Staff involved 03
- Staff involved 04

Witnesses

- Staff witness 01
- Student witness 01
- Staff witness 02
- Student witness 02
- Staff witness 03
- Student witness 03
- Staff witness 04
- Student witness 04

Action Taken (Historical)

- Restorative Justice

Cancel

Print

Save and Close

Appendix 2

RESTRAINT MEDICAL ADVICE

It is important that staff involved in RPI are aware of the signs and symptoms that may indicate that a person is in distress. It may be the case that an incident should be treated as a medical emergency rather than a restraint incident.

When attempting to restrain a violent person, the team must be aware of the following:

Extreme excitement, agitation usually associated with drugs (excited delirium-
psychosis)

- Exceptional or unexpected strength
- Unusual rises in body temperature
- Exceptional violence
- Abnormally high tolerance of pain
- Bizarre behaviour – as if high on drugs

Distress or sudden collapse during restraint

- Sudden, abnormal passivity
- Noisy or laboured breathing
- Coughing or foaming from the mouth
- Face, lips, arms or legs becoming blue/purple or very pale

One or more of these signs will warn staff that they need to be particularly vigilant in monitoring the person's responses and be prepared to treat the incident as a medical emergency. Monitoring the person's breathing will also assist staff in judging whether the person is in need of urgent medical attention.