

Physical Intervention Policy

Our vision is to provide pupils with the confidence, skills and ambition to achieve a successful and productive life. We aim to ensure they leave the school with a 'new day, new opportunity' ethos and are capable of becoming positive members of their communities. To do this, we have 3 principles that underpin our policies, practices and everything we do:

- Everyone can learn, achieve and has the potential to be successful
- Positive relationships are key to success and are underpinned by mutual trust,
 respect and caring for one another
- We have high expectations in everything we do

W onderful

E xcellent

L ovely

C lever

O utstanding

M agnificent

E nthusiastic

(Acronym created by White Trees pupils)

See also, 'Who We Are, What We Do and How We Do It', Anti-Bullying & Safeguarding Policies

INTRODUCTION

Staff at White Trees School are trained to work with challenging pupils and work to a clear, positive pupil-centred behaviour policy, which focuses on prevention and de-escalation. This policy is based on guidance issued by the Secretary of State, the latest of which is *Keeping Children Safe in Education*, Department for Education (DfE), September 2020 and *Positive environments where children can flourish*, (Ofsted), March 2018.

Where the wealth of strategies available to colleagues fail, physical handling of pupils is the absolute last resort and is used to keep pupils, and staff, safe. It is used safely and positively, drawing upon the formal physical intervention training staff have received, when all other strategies have failed to avert behaviour that is likely to cause harm to the pupil or others around them.

DEFINITION

Physical intervention is the positive use of force in order to avert danger by preventing or deflecting a pupil's action, or by removing the physical object which could be used to harm the pupil or others.

In all circumstances, White Trees School recognises that physical intervention can only deal with the immediate problem and careful assessment is needed to prevent repetition. This assessment takes the form of a reflective debrief with a senior leader at the end of the school day (it is important to ensure staff are given time to debrief and reflect on the incident, including in terms of their own well-being) which is recorded in our Physical intervention record book, plus logged on our CPOMs online platform. For monitoring purposes, a decision is made as to whether the intervention was a **standard de-escalation intervention** or a **serious incident requiring a restrictive physical intervention**, using NFPS.

USE OF PHYSICAL INTERVENTION

Where there is a risk of a pupil:

- endangering or harming others
- self-harming
- causing damage to property
- significantly disrupting the school, its pupils or members of the public

Staff will use reasonable force (any use of physical intervention will, as far as possible, be a trained hold and will be undertaken by staff with up-to-date training) to manage the situation only when all alternatives have been exhausted (eg. calm talking, distraction, warnings, relaxation room, reassurance, humour, options, change of face) and have failed. Our starting point is always the rights, needs and safety of the pupil (and other pupils and staff present).

Any use of force will be recorded on a handwritten bound and numbered book and will be signed-off as part of a reflective debrief with a member of the leadership team at the end of the same day. Where necessary and appropriate, the pupil's parents/carers will be informed at the end of the school day at the latest. The physical intervention is also recorded on our CPOMs secure reporting system under the appropriate category.

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The leader signing the record will inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead where there are specific safeguarding concerns or where social care services have asked to be informed. In both such cases, the pupil's allocated social worker will be informed by the designated safeguarding lead.

All records of physical intervention are logged, collated, reviewed at leadership team meetings on a weekly basis and trends are analysed over time. Where patterns appear, strategies (such as timetable changes) are trialled. The data we use is based on overviews of physical interventions as well as data on interventions for specific pupils.

We use physical intervention:

- If a pupil's behaviour presents a risk to themselves or others, including staff, *significant* damage to school property or if they are *significantly* disrupting the school (and are likely to be a trigger for other pupils)
- As a safety measure where aggressive behaviour could put the pupil or other people at risk. It is **never** used as a punishment or as part of a behaviour management strategy

We ensure that:

- The number of staff involved will always be the minimum necessary to safeguard the pupil and others but where appropriate, and especially where large, strong or particularly violent pupils are involved (as identified on their risk assessment) there should always be 2 staff members involved in any physical intervention
- The force used will be the **minimum necessary to deal with the harm that needs to be prevented**, i.e. it must be reasonable in the circumstances. Staff will *aim* to 'hold' a pupil for the minimum time possible
- During a physical intervention, staff will not attempt to discuss the incident as the pupil will be too distressed to think about it and it may further escalate the challenging behaviour. The time for reflection is later when the pupil has calmed down. Staff will focus any talking on trying to soothe the pupil and help them calm down. They will verbalise their belief in the pupil's ability to calm down and turn the situation around. They will verbalise their commitment to continue to support them ("I'm here to help you" etc.)
- The pupil will have time to rest, reflect & recover; they will then re-join the activity or lesson when appropriate. This must be neither rushed (the pupil must be properly calmed and ready to re-engage) nor unnecessarily elongated
- Any pupil who has been held should be given the opportunity to be debriefed and talk through their experience with a member of staff who was not involved in the physical intervention, normally by the end of the school day.

RISK ASSESSMENTS

- All pupils have an **individual risk assessment** which outlines specific considerations for that pupil
 in relation to physical intervention. These are updated on a termly basis, or more frequently if specific
 issues arise
- In an emergency situation, staff will inevitably need to make a **dynamic risk assessment**, which will include a judgement of the capacity of a young person at that moment to make a safe choice
- When considering a pupil's dynamic risk assessment, if there is a temporary period of incapacity that may place a pupil at risk of significant physical or emotional harm, staff may need to use physical intervention as one of the measures to protect the pupil
- When it comes to protecting pupils, staff are encouraged to consider what they would want somebody else to do **if that was their child** this helps to direct staff towards best practice.

STAFF TRAINING

We aim to have all staff having in-date training (2-day course every 2 years). Certificates are kept on file and refresher training is offered annually. For new staff, opportunities are provided as quickly as possible to

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enable them to complete the training – in the meantime they must not get themselves involved in any physical intervention with pupils.

NFPS

The skills and techniques taught on a NFPS course are as a result of an ongoing risk assessment in an effort to safeguard everyone involved in a violent incident where physical interventions are necessary.

MONITORING STANDARDS

The leadership team monitors physical intervention on a daily basis and work with staff to reflect on causes and steps taken before, during and after interventions. This monitoring is shared with the leadership team and the governing body:

- The leadership team reviews all physical intervention data formally as part of its weekly agenda. In particular, periods of physical intervention that are lengthy, an incident that involves a high number of staff, situations that are escalating with physical intervention being used more frequently, children sustaining injuries and repeated incidents or patterns that are easily identifiable.
- The governing body reviews termly and annual data as part of its role in holding leaders to account on a termly basis.
- Positive Handling Plans (PHP) will be created if a pupil is identified and as having multiple physical interventions (Appendix 1). This number is dependent upon the young person and their specific needs, however more than 2 a week over a period of time will trigger the possibility of a PHP needing to be created.

STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES FOLLOWING A RESTRAINT

Following a Physical Intervention, **all staff involved** are required to complete a CPOMS with an accurate account of the incident. This report should include de-escalation techniques used, if applicable, what type of restraint was used, the duration, the outcome, any first aid required and any other relevant details. This should be the **main priority** to be filled in after the restraint and immediately on return to school.

In addition, staff **must** complete the Physical Intervention log at that school site with the staff involved, de-brief with a member SLT and complete any accident or first aid logs.

This **must** be completed by 3:30pm to allow SLT time to action the incident and send it to appropriate professionals.

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APPENDIX 1



POSITIVE HANDLING PLAN

Pupil Name:	Group:	
Date of Plan:	Date of Review:	
ENVIRONMENTS AND TRIGGERS: Describe situations which have led to serious incidents in the past		

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Level of potential risk: Low Medium High

Describe what might happen: Describe what the behaviour looks/sounds like.

Slap Punch Bite Spit Kick Hair Grab Clothing Grab Missiles Targeting

Preventive Measures: Describe what can be done in relation to routines, personnel or the environment which may reduce the risk of an incident happening:

1.

2.

3. 4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

Describe interests, words, objects which may divert attention from an escalating crisis: Clear guidelines about fair play and justice.

PREFERED Supportive & Intervention Strategies: Ways of Calming behaviour. Describe strategies that, where and when possible should be attempted before positive handling techniques are used.

Active listening and support Distraction (key words, objects, likes etc)

Reassurance Take up Time
Time Out (with written plan) Negotiation
Withdrawal Choices/Limits

Cool off: directed/Offered Moderated Tone of voice

Named adult Planned Ignoring

Consequences

Other: 2- 3 person intervention

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MEDICAL	CONDITIONS	that should be	considered before	nhysically	intervening:
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PREFERRED HANDLING STRATEGIES (Describe the preferred holds: standing, sitting, ground, stating numbers of staff, what "get outs" to be used when holding etc)

Positive handling to be used:

Single person escort/prompt 2 person holding technique Straight arm immobilisation

<u>Cupped fist</u> <u>Seated position</u> Kneeling position Wrist lock

Straight wrist lock Rear figure 4

Other:

Describe any **specific cautions** to be aware of with physical intervention in relation to this pupil that may lead to further escalation:

- might lash out
- Minimise personnel involved, get other pupils away –to avoid giving Sarah an audience/attention.

DE-BRIEFING PROCESS following incident: (What is the care to be provided)

- Quiet space offered
- Talk to staff
- Support into next activity if appropriate, if not then parked with a senior member of staff
- Staff debrief at end of day if incident

RECORDING AND NO	TIFICATIONS	REQUIRED:
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School: White Trees Independent School

Name:	Head Teacher	Signed:
Naille.	HEAU FACHEL	3141154

Placing Authority:

Parents/Carers:

Pupil Name:

Date:

Published on	
Ву	
Chair of Gov Sig/Date	
Head Teacher Sig/Date	

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