

The use of force to control or restrain pupils

Guidance for schools in England



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Executive summary

All school staff members have a legal power to use reasonable force to prevent pupils committing a criminal offence, injuring themselves or others or damaging property, and to maintain good order and discipline.

Staff members can sometimes be worried that using force will lead to false allegations of unreasonable or unlawful conduct in the form of a complaint or legal action. But if the force used is reasonable all staff will have a robust defence against any accusations. This guidance is intended to help staff feel more confident about using force when they think it is right and necessary.

Whether the force used is reasonable will always depend on the particular circumstances of the case and the test is whether the force used is proportionate to the consequences it is intended to prevent. This means the degree of force used should be the minimum needed to achieve the desired result.

In schools force is generally used for two different purposes – to control pupils and to restrain them.

- Control can mean either passive physical contact (e.g. standing between pupils or blocking a pupil's path) or active physical contact (e.g. leading a pupil by the hand or arm, or ushering a pupil away by placing a hand in the centre of the back).
- When members of staff use "restraint" they physically prevent a pupil from continuing what they were doing after they have been told to stop. The use of restraint techniques is usually used in more extreme circumstances, such as when two pupils are involved in a fight and physical intervention is needed to separate them.

Some examples of situations where reasonable force might be used are:

- to prevent a pupil from attacking a member of staff, or another pupil, or to stop a fight between two or more pupils;
- to prevent a pupil causing deliberate damage to property;
- to prevent a pupil causing injury or damage by accident, by rough play, or by misuse of dangerous materials or object;
- to ensure that a pupil leaves a classroom where the pupil persistently refuses to follow an instruction to do so;
- to prevent a pupil behaving in a way that seriously disrupts a lesson; or
- to prevent a pupil behaving in a way that seriously disrupts a school sporting event or school visit.

The power may be used where pupils (including those from another school) are on school premises or elsewhere under the lawful control or charge of the staff member (for example on a school visit).

An effective and credible use of force policy is essential to a well-run school. The policy should be communicated to all staff, pupils and parents.

Schools should never seek to inhibit the ability of staff to use force by adopting a 'no contact' policy. The power to use force helps ensure pupil and school safety and the risk with a no-contact policy is that it might place a member of staff in breach of their duty of care towards a pupil, or prevent them taking an action needed to prevent a pupil causing injury to others.

Because the use of force should only be a last resort, schools should minimise the possibility of force being needed by creating a calm, orderly and supportive school climate that lessens the risk and threat of violence of any kind.

The judgement on whether to use force and what force to use should always depend on the circumstances of each case and – crucially in the case of pupils with SEN or disabilities – information about the individual concerned.

Schools may need to make individual risk assessments where it is known that force is more likely to be necessary to restrain a particular pupil, such as a pupil whose SEN and/or disability is associated with extreme behaviour.

Schools need to make their own decisions about which staff require training in the use of force, and what that training should be. Schools will want to opt for suitably accredited training, where trainers can be expected to have achieved a given level of expertise. Local authority advice and guidance can also help schools to develop a well-targeted and appropriate training programme.

From September 2010, 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 for reporting these incidents to the pupil's parents as soon as practicable after the incident. Governing bodies must take all reasonable steps to ensure that staff follow the procedure. This is to ensure that parents are kept informed of serious events at school concerning their child. If reporting the incident to a parent would be likely to result in significant harm to the pupil, then the incident must be reported to the local authority where the pupil normally lives.

Whether an incident is significant will vary on a case by case basis, but in determining whether it is, schools will need to consider factors such as 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 together with the effect on the pupil or member of staff.

Members of staff should not put themselves at risk. An individual would not be seen to be failing in their duty of care by not using force to prevent injury, if doing so threatened their own safety.

It is always unlawful to use force as a punishment. This is because it would fall within the definition of corporal punishment, which is illegal.

Introduction

1. All school staff members have a legal power to use reasonable force to prevent pupils committing a criminal offence, injuring themselves or others, or damaging property; and to maintain good order and discipline amongst pupils. But everyone would agree that force should be used only as a last resort.
2. The purpose of legislating on the use of force was to provide a clear and transparent power which enables staff to use reasonable force on pupils in specified circumstances. This document provides guidance on how the power should be exercised, particularly to:
 - a. help school staff to understand what the law means for them in practical terms;
 - b. provide advice on good practice;
 - c. ensure that staff are in the best possible position to rebut any false allegations made about the inappropriate use of force; and
 - d. protect pupils by reducing the risks that force may be used inappropriately.
3. The term 'use of force' covers the broad range of strategies that involve a degree of physical power to prevent pupils from hurting themselves or others, damaging property or causing disorder. The range stretches from leading a pupil to safety by the hand or arm, through to extreme circumstances where a pupil needs to be restrained to prevent violence or injury.
4. Staff will be aware of sensitivities associated with any form of physical contact with pupils. This guidance also offers advice on physical contact other than the direct use of force.
5. This guidance for schools in England replaces and supersedes our previous guidance, *The Use of Force to Control or Restrain Pupils*, which was issued in November 2007. It applies to all schools (including Academies and Short Stay Schools – formerly Pupil Referral Units).
6. This guidance is aimed particularly at senior school leaders such as head teachers and staff who have strategic leadership in the school for pupil behaviour, but is also relevant to all staff and governors. With effect from September 2010, governing bodies will have to have regard to paragraphs 49-67 on Recording and Reporting. **Although the remaining sections are non-statutory, school staff are strongly advised to follow all sections of this guidance.**

- 7.** This guidance provides basic advice for school staff and governors. Additional joint guidance with the Department of Health on the use of restrictive physical interventions for local authorities, health and social services and special schools was issued in 2002 and 2003; and is available at www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4009673 and www.teachernet.gov.uk/docbank/index.cfm?id=6059. The first relates to pupils who display extreme behaviour in association with learning disability and/or autistic spectrum disorders or behavioural, emotional and social difficulties and the second to pupils with severe behavioural difficulties. Key points from the document are summarised at Annex C. This additional guidance should be taken into account by all schools with such pupils.
- 8.** There is separate legislation and guidance on the use of force by staff in further education colleges. This guidance is available at www.aoc.co.uk/en/Policy_and_Advisory_Work/health_and_safety/news.cfm/id/A847BF14-1CE0-4AED-B9351DB72906D8D9/page/3 and applies to school pupils who receive some of their education in an FE college.
- 9.** This guidance includes illustrative case studies showing appropriate circumstances to use force, the benefits of risk assessment and an effective system of reporting incidents.
- 10.** This guidance should not be treated as a complete and authoritative statement of the law. Interpreting the law is a matter for the courts.
- 11.** In this guidance, references to parents cover all those with parental responsibility for pupils and references to governing bodies and head teachers also apply to management committees and teachers in charge of Short Stay Schools (formerly Pupil Referral Units) and to the proprietors and staff of Academies.

What the law says

- 12.** Section 93 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006¹ 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; or
 - 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.

The staff to which this power applies are:

- i.** any member of staff at the school;
 - ii.** any other person whom the head has authorised to have control or charge of pupils. This can also include people to whom the head has given temporary authorisation to have control or charge of pupils such as unpaid volunteers (for example parents accompanying pupils on school-organised visits); and
 - iii.** does not include any pupils.
- 13.** 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).
- 14.** 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 of the pupil as soon as practicable after the incident. This is to ensure that parents are kept informed of serious events at school concerning their child. It also provides a level of transparency which means that a spurious or malicious allegation based on the incident would be less likely to succeed. The member of staff must not report the incident to a parent if it appears to that member of staff that doing so would be likely to result in significant harm to the pupil. If that is the case and there is no parent of the pupil to whom the incident could be reported, then the incident must be reported to the local authority where the pupil normally lives. Paragraphs 49–67 below covers this issue in more detail and governing bodies are required to have regard to that section of this guidance.

¹ Replaces section 550A of the Education Act 1996.

15. There is no statutory 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 in 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. The circumstances where the use of force might be reasonable are further discussed at paragraphs 29-32 below.
16. 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.
17. 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 head teachers 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. From September 2010, the power to search pupils without their consent will be extended to include alcohol, illegal drugs and stolen property ('prohibited items'). Revised guidance on the power to search will follow shortly.
18. **It is always unlawful to use force as a punishment.** This is because it would fall within the definition of corporal punishment, abolished by section 548 of the Education Act 1996.

Effective practice for schools

Policy and procedures

- 19.** All schools should incorporate an explicit policy on the use of reasonable force to control or restrain pupils within their overall school behaviour policy. It is also good practice for governors, staff, recognised trade unions, pupils, those with parental responsibility and other partners within the school community to be consulted about the policy. **However, even if the outcome of the consultation is that parents and pupils are not in favour of force being used, this would not prevent staff from using the power in any given situation. Neither would it prevent the school from adopting a policy that envisaged staff using reasonable force.** Once the policy has been approved formally by the governing body it should be communicated to staff, pupils and parents. Where the local authority provides a model policy on the use of force, maintained schools in particular may wish to take account of this in formulating and reviewing their own policies.
- 20.** Schools cannot achieve consistently good standards of behaviour without the active support of parents. For this reason we intend to strengthen admissions arrangements so that when applying for a school place parents sign to indicate that they accept each school's behaviour policy as it will be outlined in the home-school agreement (HSA). When the child joins the school, and every year subsequently, parents will sign the school's home-school agreement accepting its behaviour rules. Where a policy on use of force is included in the school behaviour policy it should be made clear to parents that, in signing the HSA, they are acknowledging the school's power to use reasonable force on their child in the circumstances described in the policy.
- 21. Schools should never seek to inhibit the ability of staff to use this power by adopting a 'no contact' policy.** The power to use force helps ensure pupil and school safety and the risk with a no-contact policy is that it might place a member of staff in breach of their duty of care towards a pupil, or prevent the member of staff taking the action he or she needs to take in order to avoid a pupil causing injury to the member of staff or to other pupils. The potential consequences of not using this power are covered in paragraph 80.

- 22.** A school's policy on the use of force should describe examples of:
- a.** the different approaches which should be used prior to force being used;
 - b.** the circumstances which the school sees the use of force to restrain a pupil as reasonable (for example, to prevent them injuring somebody); and
 - c.** the circumstances the school regards as justifying the use of force to require a pupil to comply with a reasonable instruction (for example, to leave the classroom).

All staff need to understand their powers and the options open to them. They must know what they are allowed to do under the school's behaviour policy.

- 23.** DCSF guidance on school behaviour policies is available at **www.teachernet.gov.uk/wholeschool/behaviour/schooldisciplinepupilbehaviourpolicies**. A school's policy on use of force should be consistent with its policies on child protection and health and safety.
- 24.** Annex A suggests a framework for a policy that schools may find helpful, including a list of headings the policy could usefully cover.

Staff authorised to use force

- 25.** All members of school staff are authorised by law to use force. Headteachers can also decide whether to authorise for a limited time volunteers at the school although this should be in exceptional cases only. Such individuals should be given clear instruction on when the power can be used and on the school's policy and practice.
- 26.** The head teacher or delegated senior member of staff is advised to do the following:
- a.** as part of a staff induction process, set out staff members' responsibilities in relation to the school policy on use of force; and
 - b.** ensure that all authorised staff know that they have the power to use force.

Pupils with Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities

27. Schools should:

- a. Involve all staff members with responsibility for supporting pupils with SEN, as well as the pupils' parents, in developing the school's policy and practice on the use of force. This will help ensure that appropriate account is taken of the needs of individual pupils with SEN or Disabilities including 'fragile' pupils.
- b. Develop positive handling plans for individual pupils who, through a special need or disability, are assessed as being at greatest risk of needing restrictive physical interventions in consultation with the pupil and parents. Further advice on risk assessments is provided in paragraphs 33-35. Positive handling plans set out the techniques that should be used and those that should normally not. These plans should be compatible with a pupil's statement and properly documented in school records. Further advice on positive handling plans and managing risks for pupils who present particularly challenging behaviours can be found at **www.teachernet.gov.uk/wholeschool/sen/piguide**
- c. As far as practically possible, staff who come into contact with such pupils should be made aware of the relevant Pupil Profile of those individuals, particularly:
 - i. situations that may provoke difficult behaviour, preventive strategies and what de-escalation techniques are most likely to work (see further paragraph 28);
 - ii. what is most likely to trigger a violent reaction, including relevant information relating to any previous incident requiring use of force;
 - iii. if physical intervention is likely to be needed, any specific strategies and techniques that have been agreed by staff, parents and the pupil concerned; and
 - iv. the agreed ways to support the pupil and member of staff following an incident.
- d. Information from parents may be as valuable as information held by the school. Some of this information may be sensitive. Schools should seek express (preferably written) consent from the parent to inform appropriate staff. However, where consent is unreasonably withheld the information may still be made available to staff who need it if it is in the best interests of the pupil concerned. The importance of providing such information will be a factor in decisions about giving temporary authorisation to parent volunteers and others to supervise pupils. Additional guidance on information sharing is available at: **www.dcsf.gov.uk/everychildmatters/strategy/deliveringservices1/informationsharing/informationsharing**
- e. Designate which members of staff should be called if an incident involving a particular pupil occurs. This does not necessarily mean waiting for them to arrive before taking action if the need for action is urgent. However they should always be involved in post-incident follow-up.

- f. Teach pupils who are at risk how to communicate in times of crisis and strategies to use in a crisis (such as using personal communication passports and non-verbal signals to indicate the need to use a quiet area or cool-off base) and ensure staff are familiar with these strategies.

Reducing the likelihood of situations arising where use of force may be required

28. There are a number of ways for schools to help reduce the possibility of force being needed:
- a. creating a calm, orderly and supportive school climate that minimises the risk and threat of violence of any kind. Advice for schools on violence reduction is available at www.teachernet.gov.uk/wholeschool/behaviour/violencereduction;
 - b. developing positive relationships between pupils and staff;
 - c. adopting a whole-school approach to developing social and emotional skills. *The Social and Emotional Aspects of Learning* (SEAL) programme www.teachernet.gov.uk/teachingandlearning/socialandpastoral/seal_learning provides staff development opportunities and curriculum materials for helping pupils to develop skills such as managing strong feelings;
 - d. taking a structured approach to professional development that helps staff to acquire the skills of positive behaviour management and managing conflict, as well as supporting each other during and after an incident. Professional development materials on managing pupils' behaviour include:
 - i. Behaviour and Attendance Toolkit and the National Strategies Core Day Materials – currently available on the National Strategies website; and
 - ii. the National Programme for Specialist Leaders of Behaviour and Attendance.
 - e. recognising that situations which trigger challenging behaviours are often foreseeable;
 - f. effectively managing individual incidents. It is important to communicate calmly with the pupil, using non-threatening verbal and body language and ensuring the pupil can see a way out of a situation. Strategies might include, for example, going to a quiet room, away from bystanders or other pupils, so that the staff member can listen to concerns; or being joined by a particular member of staff well known to the pupil; and
 - g. wherever practicable, warning a pupil that force may have to be used before using it.

Deciding if use of force would be appropriate

- 29.** Force should be used as a protective measure and never as a disciplinary penalty. The judgement on whether to use force and what force to use should always depend on the circumstances of each case and – crucially in the case of pupils with SEN and/or disabilities – information about the individual concerned.
- 30.** Decisions on whether the precise circumstances of an incident justify the use of force must be reasonable. Typically such decisions have to be made quickly, with little time for reflection. Nevertheless, staff need to make the clearest possible judgement about:
 - a.** the chances of achieving the desired result by other means. The lower the probability of achieving the desired result by other means, the more likely it is that using force may be justified;
 - b.** the seriousness of the incident, assessed by the effect of the injury, damage or disorder which is likely to result if force is not used. The greater the potential for injury, damage or serious disorder, the more likely it is that using force may be justified; and
 - c.** the relative risks associated with physical intervention compared with using other strategies. The smaller the risks associated with physical intervention compared with other strategies, the more likely it is that using force may be justified.

Examples of situations

- 31.** Examples of situations that particularly call for judgments of this kind include:
 - a.** a pupil attacks a member of staff, or another pupil;
 - b.** pupils are fighting, causing risk of injury to themselves or others;
 - c.** a pupil is committing, or on the verge of committing, deliberate damage to property;
 - d.** a pupil is causing, or at risk of causing, injury or damage by accident, by rough play, or by misuse of dangerous materials or object;
 - e.** a pupil absconds from a class (or detention²) or tries to leave school other than at an authorised time. Refusal of a pupil to remain in a particular place is not enough on its own to justify use of force. It would only be justifiable where allowing a pupil to leave would:
 - i.** entail serious risks to the pupil's safety (taking into account age and understanding), to the safety of other pupils or staff, or of damage to property; or
 - ii.** lead to behaviour that prejudices good order and discipline, such as disrupting other classes;

² See also the Department's *School Discipline and Pupil Behaviour Policies – guidance for schools* (Chapter 3.7; paragraph 3.7.31; page 42).

- f. a pupil persistently refuses to follow an instruction to leave a classroom;
 - g. a pupil is behaving in a way that seriously disrupts a lesson; or
 - h. a pupil is behaving in a way that seriously disrupts a school sporting event or school visit.
32. In these examples use of force is likely to be construed as reasonable (and therefore lawful) if it was clear that the behaviour was sufficiently dangerous or disruptive to warrant physical intervention of the degree applied and could not realistically be dealt with by any other means.

Risk assessments

33. Leadership teams should regularly assess the frequency and severity of incidents requiring use of force that are likely to occur in their school. Historical patterns usually provide a good starting point. Schools may also wish to take account of the outcomes of multi-agency assessments carried out for particular pupils. These assessments will help to inform decisions about staff training (see paragraphs 43-48 below).
34. Schools may also need to make individual risk assessments where it is known that force is more likely to be necessary to restrain a particular pupil, such as a pupil whose SEN and/or disability is associated with extreme behaviour. An individual risk assessment is also essential for pupils whose SEN and/or disabilities are associated with:
- a. communication impairments that make them less responsive to verbal communication;
 - b. physical disabilities and/or sensory impairments;
 - c. conditions that makes them fragile, such as haemophilia, brittle bone syndrome or epilepsy; or
 - d. dependence on equipment such wheelchairs, breathing or feeding tubes.
35. A model risk assessment form to use with such pupils is available at www.teachernet.gov.uk/docbank/index.cfm?id=5334

Situations where staff should not normally intervene without help

36. It may not always be appropriate for a member of staff to intervene in an incident covered by paragraph 12 a–c above without help, unless it is an emergency. Schools should have communication systems that enable a member of staff to summon rapid assistance when necessary. Help may be needed in dealing with a situation involving an older pupil, a large pupil, more than one pupil or if the member of staff believes he or she (or other pupils) may be at risk of injury. In these circumstances he or she should take steps to remove other pupils who might be at risk and summon assistance from other staff who are authorised to use force, or where necessary phone the police or (where one exists) ask for assistance from the on-site Safer School Partnership officer.

Use of force (planned and agreed)

When a Jasmin, a pupil in a primary school, becomes upset and angry towards fellow pupil Nicole, a member of staff, Ruth, intervenes by offering an alternative activity and/or location to her. Jasmin declines the diversionary activity and becomes louder and clearly intends to injure Nicole by hitting her. Ruth calmly removes Nicole to safety, away from the risk of being injured, by placing a hand on the back to prompt movement and a hand on the arm to guide direction.

Jasmin then directs her risky and violent behaviour towards Ruth, who has just removed pupil Nicole. Knowing Jasmin well, the Ruth makes a decision to hold Jasmin to keep them both safe and to prevent her from injuring other pupils. Ruth sits to the side of Jasmin, holding her elbows/upper arms against the side of her own body to restrict movement.

The amount of force used in this circumstance would be deemed reasonable. Jasmin displayed behaviours that put the safety of others at risk and the level of force used was proportionate to the level of risk presented by Jasmin. It is important that staff are able to demonstrate the use of other skills and techniques to resolve difficult situations before force is necessary.

Had circumstances been different, the amount of force might have been deemed unreasonable. For example, once Nicole had been removed to safety and had the classroom been empty other than the member of staff, it may be more reasonable for that staff member to move away from the pupil and allow them to calm themselves, rather than using a restrictive physical intervention.

Using force

- 37.** Before using force staff should engage the pupil in a calm and measured tone, making clear that their behaviour is unacceptable and setting out how the pupil could choose to change their behaviour. Staff should not give the impression of acting out of anger or frustration, or to punish a pupil, and should make it clear that they only intend to use physical intervention as a last resort to ensure that the situation is addressed as safely as possible. The use of force must always be proportionate to the level of risk and should always be reduced at the earliest possible time.
- 38.** In schools force is generally used for two different purposes – to control pupils and to restrain them. By control we mean passive physical contact (e.g. standing between pupils or blocking a pupil's path) or active physical contact (e.g. leading a pupil by the hand or arm, or ushering a pupil away by placing a hand in the centre of the back). Control can also mean more forceful action. Restraint means the use of restraint techniques and is usually used in more extreme circumstances, such as when two pupils are involved in a fight and refuse to separate without physical intervention. This can involve using appropriate restrictive holds, which may require specific expertise or training.
Parental consent is not required to restrain a pupil.

39. Consideration by a panel of experts identified that **certain restraint techniques presented unacceptable risk when used on children and young people**. These were the 'seated double embrace' which involves two members of staff forcing a person into a sitting position and leaning them forward, while a third takes care of the head; the 'double basket-hold' which involves holding a person's arms across their chest; and the 'nose distraction technique' which involves a sharp jab under the nose.
40. Where a pupil is engaged in an activity that presents a high and immediate risk of death or serious injury to the pupil, or to others, any member of staff would be justified in taking any action, including the use of reasonable force, that could reasonably be seen as necessary to alleviate or reduce those risks³. Such situations could include preventing a pupil running off the pavement onto a busy road or preventing a pupil from hitting someone with a dangerous object such as a glass bottle or hammer. Staff should always consider their own safety and that of others in deciding how to act in such situations.
41. Staff should avoid acting in a way that might reasonably be expected to cause injury. However, in the most extreme circumstances it may not always be possible to avoid injuring a pupil. Where a pupil sustains injury as a result of use of force by a member of staff, the member of staff may be called upon to justify his/her actions. It may be necessary to demonstrate that steps were taken to reduce the need for physical intervention at every stage (or why it was not practicable to take such steps), and to show that the level of physical intervention used was necessary, proportionate and employed as a last resort.
42. Staff should always avoid touching or restraining a pupil in a way that could be interpreted as sexually inappropriate conduct.

Staff training

43. Schools should consider for their staff suitable accredited training where trainers can be expected to have achieved a given level of expertise. A number of organisations offer training in the use of de-escalation techniques which introduce the use of force at an appropriate time, based on a consideration of a range of other options. Local authority advice and guidance on training can also help schools to ensure well-targeted and appropriate training.
44. Like other forms of professional development, decisions about training in physical intervention are best made by individual schools in the light of their particular needs and circumstances. It is good practice for schools to set out their approach to relevant training in their policy on use of force. While key staff may be trained as a priority, most schools now consider that **all** staff have a responsibility for pupil behaviour.
45. Training should include ways of avoiding or defusing situations in which physical intervention might become necessary as well as methods of physical intervention. This is particularly important for staff who work closely with pupils with SEN and/or disabilities associated with extreme behaviour.

³ Adults visiting the school, who are not members of staff, would be acting under common law and not section 93.

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- 46.** It is advisable that at least one member of staff in every school has received recent training by expert accredited providers in physical intervention and restraint techniques (in larger schools this might be two or more). However, it should not be assumed that trained members of staff should be solely responsible for dealing with all incidents where physical intervention or restraint is required.
- 47. A school policy cannot lawfully prevent teachers or other staff whose job includes responsibility for pupils from using reasonable force.**
The absence of accredited training does not preclude a member of staff from using reasonable force where needed.

Pupils with Special Educational Needs

- 48.** There will be particular training needs for staff working closely with pupils with SEN or disabilities. Risk assessments (paragraphs 33-35 above) will help inform decisions about staff training. They will also inform the circumstances in which schools would temporarily authorise staff or volunteers to have control or charge of such pupils. Training decisions should take account of the needs of staff working with children who have particular difficulties with physical intervention, for example those with autistic spectrum conditions.

Risk assessment

John was about to start his second year at a specialist sports school. In his first year he displayed behavioural problems that included shouting at a teacher in class and threatening another pupil in the playground. His mother, who was alerted to his behaviour, said he had no special educational needs or medical problems. She suggested that he was having problems adapting to secondary school.

The head teacher asked Mr Smith, one of the deputy head teachers, to carry out a pupil-specific risk assessment. Mr Smith had completed the school leadership in behaviour and attendance (NPSLBA) training programme to develop his professional skills. As a starting point, he considered who would be at risk if John's behaviour deteriorated to the point where force was necessary. He consulted with colleagues to identify any patterns of misbehaviour. For example, was he more prone to angry outbursts in certain classes, was there a particular time of day when he argued most with other pupils?

The risk assessment set out a strategy on how to avoid or minimise the use of force. Consultation with John's teachers identified what triggered his outbursts. They discussed methods on how to avoid the outbursts escalating to physical confrontation. Did he confide in any teachers or was there a teacher he responded well to? Were there after-school clubs that he enjoyed and could be used to reinforce positive behaviour?

A whole-school strategy was developed to meet John's needs. A further meeting was called with his mother to seek her agreement to the strategy, which was then incorporated into a bespoke Home School Agreement for John. The strategy was reviewed regularly as the academic year progressed.

Statutory guidance on recording and reporting significant incidents

Governing bodies must have regard to this section of the guidance

- 49.** The governing body must ensure that a procedure is in place, and is followed by staff, for recording and reporting to parents, *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.
- 50.** If it is likely that reporting an incident to a parent will result in significant harm to the pupil, then the incident should be reported to the local authority – for instance the Social Services Department or the Family or Children Services Department. The school’s procedure for Recording and Reporting incidents should make clear who is responsible for deciding whether an incident is significant or not. The headteacher will normally be part of any such process. The procedure should also set out the timescale within which the report should be made, bearing in mind that the duty is to make the report as soon as is practicable. The person who makes the report to the parent need not be the person who compiled the report.
- 51.** While ultimately only a court of law could decide what is ‘significant’ in a particular case, in deciding whether or not an incident must be reported, schools should take into account:
 - a.** An incident where unreasonable use of force is used on a pupil would always be a significant incident.
 - b.** Any incident where substantial force has been used (e.g. physically pushing 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 (though clearly not over reacting) would be significant.
- 52.** In determining whether incidents are significant, schools should consider:
 - a.** The pupil’s behaviour and the level of risk presented at the time.
 - b.** The degree of force used and whether it was proportionate in relation to the behaviour.
 - c.** The effect on the pupil or member of staff.
- 53.** School 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.

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54. Sometimes an incident might not be considered significant in itself, but it forms part of a pattern of repeated behaviour. In this case, although there is no legal requirement to record such incidents, schools are advised to let parents know about them.
55. Records are important in providing evidence of defensible decision-making in case of a subsequent complaint or investigation. It is possible that not all of the specifics of an incident can be recorded where it is not known on whom force was used, as for example where a member of staff has hastily had to part several pupils encircling a fight. The staff member may (understandably) focus on and recall the identities of the fighting pupils and not the individual spectators who were drawn aside to allow access. Staff may find it helpful to seek the advice of a senior colleague or a representative of their trade union when compiling a report.
56. While schools may develop their own form for recording incidents, the model recording form provided in **Annex B** identifies the types of information that should be recorded and is a helpful guide.
57. The school's procedure for Recording and Reporting should provide that the member of staff involved in the incident compiles the record. The procedure should also ensure that the member of staff with lead responsibility for safeguarding checks the record and that the school provides the member of staff involved in the incident with a copy of the final version. It is important that this information is treated in confidence.
58. All accounts of the same incident should be recorded, including those of the pupil or pupils involved. Parents should not be given a copy of the incident record as a matter of course, but they should be told when and where the incident took place, why it was decided that force had to be used, the strategies used to try to avoid having to use force, what force was used, whether there were any injuries and what follow-up action (support and/or disciplinary) was being taken in relation to their child. Ordinarily the names of those involved in the incident should not be disclosed in the report. However, the pupil may give this information to the parent or the parent can request the information from the school. The school should deal with these requests in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998. It is advisable that the school's procedure for making a record following such incidents is contained within its policy on the use of force.
59. The record is likely to form part of the pupil's educational record which is open to inspection by parents.
60. Advice on what data contained in educational records may be disclosed is contained in DCSF guidance available from www.teachernet.gov.uk/management/atoz/p/pupilrecords. When recording use of force incidents, staff should bear in mind that this information may be included in a Criminal Records Bureau disclosure if it is later passed to the police. Schools should retain records of such incidents until the member of staff involved has reached normal retirement age, or for 10 years from the date of any allegation if that is longer.

Recording systems

Nottinghamshire County Council provides all schools, academies and local authority departments with access to an electronic health and safety recording system. This system enables members of staff to report, using a standardised format, any significant incident where force has been used, or any incident where violence to staff has occurred or been threatened.

The system automatically notifies the designated 'risk manager' within the local authority or school's senior management, offering direct support and feedback to the staff members (and pupils/children and young people where appropriate) and reducing the risk of future occurrence.

Once the manager has reviewed the report it can be printed and stored locally. A copy is then automatically emailed to the health and safety adviser and the physical intervention co-ordinator within the local authority, who then monitor, review, offer specialist advice and accredit physical intervention training as necessary. This system helps local authorities and schools be confident that staff are acting reasonably, have access to the best training, have the knowledge and skills to do their jobs properly and are empowered to keep themselves and their pupils safe.

Reporting to parents

61. The law requires that each parent is informed of significant incident where force has been used on their child. In this case 'parent' has the meaning given by section 576 of the Education Act 1996, and so will include people having day-to-day care of the child and the local authority where a child is the subject of a care order. Section 576 also deems the local authority as a 'parent' in the case of children who are looked after under section 20 of the Children Act 1989.
62. The requirement is to notify 'each' parent. Where a child has a mother and father who both have parental responsibility and where the child is the subject of a Care Order under section 31 of the Children Act 1989, or being accommodated under section 20 of that Act, the requirement will be to report the incident to the child's mother, father and the relevant local authority (usually the Social Services Department).
63. Paragraph 50 above qualifies the requirement for a report to be made to parents by making an exception where to do so is likely to result in significant harm to the pupil. **The Secretary of State's view is that in this case, significant harm is where a child is chastised inappropriately and/or excessively.**
64. A school might already be aware that a particular parent is likely to respond inappropriately in response to an incident involving their child and the school may have already instigated safeguarding procedures. The risk of significant harm in these circumstances would be heightened for pupils who are vulnerable because of their special educational needs, disability or other medical reasons.
65. Ideally it is best to telephone parents as soon as possible after the incident before confirming details in writing. It is also good practice for parents to be given a copy of the school's policy on the use of force and information on post-incident support at the same time.
66. All injuries should be reported and recorded in accordance with school procedures. The school should take action to report relevant injuries to staff or pupils to the Health and Safety Executive's Incident Contact Centre **www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/index.htm**
67. It is good practice for governors to monitor incidents where force has been used. Head teachers have an important role in reporting such incidents to the governing body.

Post-incident support

68. Members of staff who have been assaulted may want to report the incident to the police. They may also want to seek the advice and support of their trade union representative.
69. Serious incidents involving use of force may result in injuries to the pupil or to staff. Immediate action should be taken to provide first aid for any injuries and to access medical help for any injuries that go beyond first aid. These incidents can be upsetting to all concerned, so it is also important to ensure that staff and pupils are given emotional support.
70. The letter to parents informing them about the use of force can also be used to engage them in discussing the incident and for setting out a suggested future course of action. It is good practice for parents to be involved in agreeing appropriate support arrangements. It is advisable to agree an individual behaviour plan with parents of pupils whose behaviour is associated with SEN and/or disabilities. Such plans would include strategies to prevent and deal with any recurrence of behaviour that could lead to the use of force.
71. Schools should also:
 - a. ensure that relevant multi-agency partners are kept informed. This could include local authority children's services, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services or the Youth Offending Team (if the pupil is already under their supervision or has been identified by the YOT as being at risk of becoming engaged in criminal or anti-social behaviour);
 - b. hold the pupil to account where their poor behaviour has resulted in force being used, so that he or she recognises and repairs the harm caused or which might have been caused. The consequences of this behaviour may involve the use of sanctions which need to be considered in accordance with the school's behaviour policy. As well as disciplining the pupil, this may involve giving them the opportunity to repair the relationships with staff and pupils involved in the incident as well as developing their social and emotional skills. In some cases, an incident might lead to a decision to exclude a pupil. In these circumstances head teachers must have regard to the DCSF statutory guidance on exclusions, which is available at www.teachernet.gov.uk/wholeschool/behaviour/exclusion/2008guidance;
 - c. help the pupil and staff develop strategies to avoid repeating crisis points in future and inform relevant staff about these plans and their roles;
 - d. ensure that staff and pupils affected by an incident have continuing support for as long as necessary in respect of:
 - i. physical consequences;
 - ii. support to deal with any emotional stress or loss of confidence; and
 - iii. opportunity to analyse, reflect and learn from the incident.

Dealing with complaints and allegations regarding the use of force

- 72.** Schools need to make clear that parents and pupils have a right to complain about actions taken by school staff, including any use of force. If a specific allegation is made against a member of staff then the school needs to follow the guidance set out in *Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment in Education* www.teachernet.gov.uk/wholeschool/familyandcommunity/childprotection/saferrecruitment/guidance Other complaints should be dealt with under the school's complaints procedure, normally set out in the school's published prospectus or website. The DCSF provides a toolkit to act as a guide to schools, providing suggestions on how to handle complaints. This is available at www.governor.net.co.uk/publishArticle.cfm?contentId=402
- 73.** Where the DCSF model complaints policy has been adopted, it is usually the head teacher's responsibility to respond to the complaint in the light of school policy and procedure. If complainants are dissatisfied with this initial response, a panel of governors may be convened at this point.
- 74.** Reporting an incident fully to those with parental responsibility following the incident should minimise the chances of a complaint about use of force but it cannot prevent all complaints or allegations that force has been used inappropriately. Allegations can be made by persons other than the parents or children involved.
- 75.** Allegations that a member of staff has used force inappropriately or unlawfully on a pupil made to the school, other agencies or even the police should be dealt with in accordance with agreed policy and procedure for handling allegations against staff. Schools can find guidance on safeguarding children and on dealing with allegations of abuse against teachers and other staff in *Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment in Education* (see link at paragraph 72).
- 76.** The degree to which the school's behaviour policy has been followed will be at the core of any investigation. Such complaints may also be investigated under the school's disciplinary procedure.

Individual members of staff and the law

- 77.** If a member of staff uses reasonable force as defined in this guidance, they will have a robust defence against any false allegations of unreasonable or unlawful conduct which form the basis of a complaint or legal action.
- 78.** In most Civil Court proceedings relating to actions of employees, it is the employer who is sued and not the individual staff member, under the principle of vicarious liability. So if a member of staff is sued individually in an action or jointly with the employer, that member of staff should be covered by the employer's public liability insurance. If the member of staff was acting properly in the course of his/her duties when the matters giving rise to the potential liability took place, then he/she should be indemnified by the employer in respect of legal costs and damages.

79. However, if a staff member uses unreasonable force they would not be acting within the scope of their employment duties and they may subsequently face civil or criminal proceedings and/or disciplinary action as a result.
80. Some members of staff may be concerned about the repercussions of failure on their part to use force; for example, if a complaint is brought against them on the grounds that they could have avoided a child suffering injury if they had used force to break up a fight. In a situation such as this, it is extremely unlikely that a teacher would be found to be negligent by a court, provided they had taken all reasonable steps to ensure the safety of pupils short of using force.
81. Teachers have a duty of care and, while a child is under their care are regarded as being in place of the parent (“in loco parentis”). It follows that the potential has always existed for a teacher to face an action for assault or negligence where his or her use of force or failure to use force has led to a child being injured or harmed. The introduction of a specific statutory power to use force has not created this situation, but does provide school staff with a more robust defence against unfounded allegations.

Physical contact with pupils in other circumstances

82. There are occasions when physical contact with a pupil may be proper or necessary other than those covered by section 93 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006. Some physical contact may be necessary to demonstrate exercises or techniques during PE lessons, sports coaching, or CDT, or if a member of staff has to give first aid. Young children and those with SEN may need staff to provide physical prompts or help. Touching may also be appropriate where a pupil is being congratulated or praised, or where the pupil is in distress and needs comforting. School staff will use their own professional judgement when they feel a pupil needs this kind of support. They may find useful advice on this in *Guidance for Safe Working Practice for the Protection of Children and Staff in Education Settings* at www.teachernet.gov.uk/docbank/index.cfm?id=8200
83. There may be some pupils for whom touching is particularly unwelcome. For example, some pupils may be particularly sensitive to physical contact because of sensory issues, their cultural background or because they have been abused. It is important that staff who may come into contact with these pupils or groups of pupils should have the relevant information and that the school has a system for informing them. In addition, the school will need to develop clear common practice towards particular groups of pupils and events. There should be a common approach where staff and pupils are of different sexes. Physical contact with pupils becomes increasingly open to question as pupils reach and go through adolescence, and staff should also bear in mind that even innocent and well-intentioned physical contact can sometimes be misconstrued.

Use of force (in an emergency)

A pupil, Harry, in a secondary school class room is being verbally aggressive towards another pupil, Simon. A member of staff, Pete, asks both pupils to sit down and Harry refuses. The member of staff moves towards Harry and prompts him to sit down by placing a hand on his shoulder and the pupil complies. The lesson concludes and as the class starts to move to their next lesson, the member of staff then sees Harry and Simon posturing and preparing to fight.

Pete calls for assistance from a neighbouring classroom and starts to move towards the pupils. Using an assertive voice he tells the pupils to move away from each other. They do not comply and begin to fight. As a second member of staff arrives, Pete has selected Harry, the pupil he has the best relationship with, places a hand on each shoulder and twists him away and guides him to a safe place away from Simon. The second member of staff then does the same with Simon and leads him to safety away from Harry.

The amount of force used in this circumstance could be deemed reasonable. Both pupils displayed behaviours that put the safety of others at risk and the level of force used was proportionate to the level of risk presented by the pupils.

Had circumstances been different the amount of force might have been deemed unreasonable. For example, had the pupils only been posturing, a more reasonable response could have been to use prompt and gesture to remove one of the pupils. However, it would have been unreasonable to use techniques which caused discomfort or pain. Had only one member of staff been available it might also be considered unreasonable to expect that member of staff to intervene alone in such a high risk situation.

Annex A: School policies – suggested framework

Situations involving decisions about whether to use force can occur in any school. Both using force and deciding not to can entail significant risks for pupils and staff. Establishing a clear school policy on the use of force by staff is an important part of minimising these risks.

Each school needs to develop a policy tailored to its particular circumstances. It is good practice to do this in consultation with governors, staff, parents and pupils. It would therefore not be sensible for the Department to provide a detailed model policy. However, schools may find the framework below helpful in developing or reviewing their own policies.

School policy on the use of force by staff to control or restrain pupils

Objectives

These could include statements about:

- the key objective of maintaining the safety of pupils and staff
- preventing serious breaches of school discipline
- preventing serious damage to property

Minimising the need to use force

This section could include material about:

- creating a calm environment that minimises the risk of incidents arising that might require using force
- using Social and Emotional Aspects of Learning (SEAL) approaches to teach pupils how to manage conflict and strong feelings
- de-escalating incidents if they do arise
- only using force when the risks involved in doing so are outweighed by the risks involved in not using force
- risk assessments and positive handling plans for individual pupils.

Staff authorised to use force

This section could deal with both permanent and temporary authorisation.

- On permanent authorisation, it could make clear that all teachers and staff the head has authorised to have control or charge of pupils automatically have the statutory power to use force and identify which categories of staff this covers.
- On temporary authorisation, it could explain:
 - the circumstances in which staff whose jobs did not normally involve supervising pupils and volunteers working with pupils will be authorised to be in control or charge of pupils and therefore have statutory power to use force; and
 - how teachers and other staff with permanent authorisation will know who has temporary authorisation.

Deciding whether to use force

This section could set out guidelines to help staff decide whether or not to use force in particular circumstances. For example, it could suggest that staff should only use force when:

- the potential consequences of not intervening were sufficiently serious to justify considering use of force;
- the chances of achieving the desired result by other means were low; and
- the risks associated with not using force outweighed those of using force.

This section could also make clear:

- how staff (including people with temporary authorisation to have charge or control of pupils) will be kept informed about and advised how to deal with pupils who present particular risks to themselves or others (as a result of SEN and/or disabilities and/or other personal circumstances, such as domestic violence); and
- how staff should minimise the highest risks, for example by calling the police if a pupil suspected of having a weapon seems likely to resist a search.

Using force

This section could emphasise the importance of only using the minimum force necessary to achieve the desired result. The section could also:

- advise giving a clear oral warning to the pupil that force may have to be used;
- suggest types of force that could be used, making it clear that any form of restraint that is likely to injure a pupil (particularly anything that could constrict breathing) should only be used in extreme emergencies and where there was no viable alternative; and
- advise staff that, as far as possible, they should not use force unless or until another responsible adult is present to support, observe and call for assistance.

Staff training

This section could deal with:

- how decisions about training are made; and
- how training is provided.

Recording incidents

This section could set out the school's arrangements for recording and reporting significant incidents of use of force.

Schools may wish to use their own version of the attached incident recording form.

Reporting incidents

This section could set out the school's arrangements for reporting recordable incidents to parents.

This section could also set out the procedure to be followed when an incident must not be reported to the parent if it appears that it is likely to result in significant harm to the pupil.

It could also deal with reporting to external agencies such as other local authority children's services, the local Children's Safeguarding Board, the Health and Safety Executive, Youth Offending Teams and the police.

Post-incident support

This section could set out arrangements for supporting staff and pupils involved in incidents, including meeting immediate physical needs and rebuilding relationships, and ensuring that lessons are learned from the incident.

Complaints and allegations

This section could set out the school's arrangements for dealing with complaints and allegations of misconduct arising from incidents.

Monitoring and review

This section could set out the school's arrangements for monitoring the impact of its policy on use of force and for reviewing and developing the policy, including the roles of senior leaders and governors.

Further information

This could provide links or references to the DCSF guidance and any relevant local authority guidance.

Annex B: Incident record form

Details of pupil on whom force was used – name, class, and any SEN, disability or other vulnerability

--

Date, time and location of incident

--

Names of staff involved (directly or as witnesses)

--

Details of other pupils involved (directly or as witnesses), including whether any of the pupils involved were vulnerable for SEN, disability, medical or social reasons

--

Description of incident by the staff involved, including any attempts to de-escalate and warnings given that force might be used

--

Reason for using force and description of force used

--

Any injury suffered by staff or pupils and any first aid and/or medical attention required

--

Reasons for making a record of this incident

Follow up, including post-incident support and any disciplinary action against pupils

Any information about incident shared with staff not involved in it and external agencies

When and how those with parental responsibility were informed about the incident and any views they have expressed

Has any complaint been lodged (details should not be recorded here)?

Report compiled by

Name and role

Date

Report countersigned by

Name and role

Date

Please Note: The names of pupils should be removed before the completed form is sent to parents and the names of members of staff should only be included with their consent.

Annex C: Summary of the additional guidance relating to pupils with special education needs and/or disabilities

The general guidance on The Use of Force to Control or Restrain Pupils (2010) continues to be supplemented by two specialist guidance documents, namely:

1. *Guidance on the Use of Restrictive Physical Interventions for Staff Working with Children and Adults who display Extreme Behaviour in Association with Learning Disability and/or Autistic Spectrum Disorders* (Circ LEA/0242/2002); and
2. *Guidance on the Use of Restrictive Physical Interventions for Pupils with Severe Behavioural Difficulties* (Circ LEA/0264/2003).

These provide additional advice for staff working in certain special schools and the main principles of both Circulars are set out below.

The Circulars were issued in 2002 and 2003 respectively and while the information is still relevant some references may not be fully up to date.

The Circular entitled *Guidance on the Use of Restrictive Physical Interventions for Staff Working with Children and Adults who display Extreme Behaviour in Association with Learning Disability and/or Autistic Spectrum Disorders* applies to all special school settings 'catering for pupils with severe behavioural difficulties associated with learning difficulties and/ or autistic spectrum disorders'. Local authorities are also invited to bring the principles set out in the guidance to the attention of mainstream schools.

This Circular stresses the importance of all staff working in such special schools (NB – only those specified as above, not all special schools) having effective training and support in the use of 'restrictive physical interventions'.

The Circular stresses that people with learning disabilities have a right to be treated with respect, care and dignity, especially when they are behaving in ways which may be harmful to themselves or others and as a result may require physical intervention from staff.

The Circular was prepared in close consultation with a voluntary sector organisation, the British Institute of Learning Disability (BILD).

The Circular's underpinning principles are that:

- The use of force should, wherever possible, be avoided
- There are occasions when the use of force is appropriate
- When force is necessary, it must be used in ways that maintain the safety and dignity of all concerned

The Circular stresses the importance of:

- Schools falling within the remit of the guidance having a written policy on the use of physical interventions, which describes the context in which it is appropriate to use restrictive physical interventions.
- Schools' policies being part of their more general behaviour management strategies.
- Specific strategies and techniques for specific pupils being outlined in each pupil's behaviour management plan.
- Schools' policies indicating how children and their families can participate in the planning, monitoring and review of the use of physical restrictive interventions.
- Schools' policies including reference to the following:
 - Strategies for preventing and de-escalating behaviours that precipitate the use of restrictive physical interventions
 - Descriptions of strategies staff are allowed to use when managing extreme behaviour
 - Procedures for post-incident support
 - How the concept of reasonable force will be determined
 - The approach to risk assessment and risk management. The circular advises that a risk assessment should balance the risk of using a physically restrictive intervention against the risk of not doing so
 - Distinctions between seclusion, time out and withdrawal
 - Distinctions between planned and emergency physical interventions
 - Descriptions of practices which carry elevated levels of risk

The Circular only stresses the importance of recording incidents involving the use of restrictive physical interventions (and provides detailed guidance on the points to be covered in special schools' policies). However, recording and reporting to parents significant incidents of the use of force is now a legal requirement.

The Circular stresses that staff should normally only use methods of restrictive physical intervention for which they have received training.

The key conclusions of the Guidance are that:

Restrictive physical intervention can be employed to achieve a number of different outcomes:

- to break away or disengage from dangerous or harmful physical contact initiated by a service user;
- to separate the person from a 'trigger', for example, removing one pupil who responds to another with physical aggression; and
- to protect a child from a dangerous situation – for example the hazards of a busy road.

Restrictive physical interventions should always be designed to achieve outcomes that reflect the best interests of the child whose behaviour is of immediate concern.

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The decision to use a restrictive physical intervention must take account of the circumstances and be based upon an assessment of the risks associated with the intervention compared with the risks of not employing a restrictive physical intervention.

The scale and nature of any physical intervention must be **proportionate** to both the behaviour of the individual to be controlled, and the nature of the harm they cause.

The minimum force necessary should be used, applied for the shortest period of time, and the techniques deployed should be those with which the staff involved are familiar and able to use safely and are described in the child's support plan.

The use of seclusion (where a person is forced to spend time on their own against their will) is a form of physical intervention and should only be considered in *exceptional* circumstances. The right to liberty is protected by criminal and civil law and seclusion outside the Mental Health Act should always be proportionate to the risk presented by the pupil.

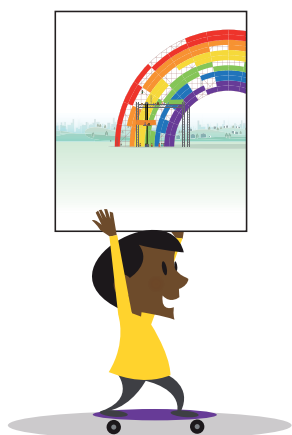
It is an offence to lock a person in a room without a court order except in an emergency, for example where the use of a locked room is a temporary measure while seeking assistance.

Guidance on the Use of Restrictive Physical Interventions for Pupils with Severe Behavioural Difficulties (Circ LEA/0264/2003) applies to all local authorities and special schools. The Circular advised **all** local authorities and special schools to draw up policies on the use of restrictive physical interventions (as opposed to just some special schools as under the 2002 Circular), and provided advice on what should be covered in those policies – for example, the importance of consistency, reasonableness and proportionality in the context of effective risk assessment, risk management and schools' duty of care are stressed. It reiterates that the use of force should be avoided wherever possible.

The guidance says that the following points should be covered in special schools' policies:

- Positive behaviour management. It is explained that this is about finding out why a child behaves in certain ways, understanding what factors influence a child's behaviour and identifying early warning signs that indicate foreseeable behaviours are developing. This should form the basis of developing behaviour management plans for individual pupils which encourage pupils to make positive choices and develop self-control, support the pupil in difficult situations and safely manage crises if and when they occur. The Circular provides sample behaviour management plans for individual pupils.
- Risk assessment and planning for the use of restrictive physical interventions.
- Use of restrictive physical interventions in unforeseen and emergency situations.
- Post-incident support.
- Reporting and recording use of restrictive physical interventions.
- Responding to complaints.
- Staff training.

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