

Introduction

This revised policy has been prepared as a result of the annual review of the existing Care and Control policy and in light of changes introduced by the Education and Inspections Act 2006 and further government guidance. The responsible person for the implementation of the policy is the Headteacher, This policy will be reviewed by the headteacher and governing body according to our policy monitoring cycle.

The policy has been developed in response to The Education and Inspections Act 2006 section 93 which reinforces supersedes and replaces previous guidance. It also takes cognisance of joint guidance issued by the DfES and DOH, and follows the guidance for 'The Use of Reasonable Force to Control or Restrain Pupils'.

The policy should be read in conjunction with other school policies and guidance relating to interaction between adults and pupils.

The policy has been prepared for the support of all teaching and support staff who come into contact with pupils and for volunteers working within the school to explain the school's arrangements for care and control. Its contents are available to parents and pupils. A statement about the School's Behaviour Policy and care and control policy is made to parents in the school prospectus, which is also available on the school website. This statement includes information on the use of reasonable force to control or restrain pupils.

By signing Home School Agreements parents are acknowledging the school's power to use reasonable force in the circumstances described in this policy. Parental consent is not required to restrain a pupil.

Objectives

Good personal and professional relationships between staff and pupils are vital to ensure good order in our school. It is recognised that the majority of pupils in our school respond positively to the behaviour strategies practised by staff. This ensures the well-being and safety of all pupils and staff in school. It is also acknowledged that in exceptional circumstances, staff may need to take action in situations where the use of reasonable, proportionate and necessary force may be required. Red Marsh School acknowledges that physical techniques are only a small part of a whole setting approach to behaviour management.

Every effort will be made to ensure that all staff in this school:

- (i) Clearly understand this policy and their responsibilities in the context of their duty of care in taking appropriate measures where use of force is necessary and
- (ii) Are provided with appropriate training to deal with these difficult situations.

Minimising the need to use force

At Red Marsh School we constantly strive to create a calm environment that minimises the risk of incidents arising that might require the use of force. In addition to this, pupils who present with challenging behaviour have an individual Behaviour Management Plan.



Students who have issues relating to sensory dysfunction or other conditions that may result in increased anxiety levels, and therefore an increase in the likelihood of challenging behaviour, will also have behaviour plans.

The school uses Social and Emotional Aspects of Learning (SEAL) approaches to help pupils to learn about feelings and managing conflict, where this is appropriate to their level of development. The school curriculum and ethos promotes independence, choice and inclusion and pupils are given maximum opportunity for personal growth and emotional wellbeing.

All staff are Team Teach trained, training provides staff with the necessary skills enabling them to defuse situations before behaviour becomes challenging and how to de-escalate incidents should they arise.

Reasonable force will only be used when the risks involved in doing so are outweighed by the risks involved in not using force.

Implications of the policy.

The Education and Inspections Act 2006 stipulates that reasonable force may be used to prevent a pupil from doing, or continuing to do any of the following:

- self – injuring
- causing injury to others
- committing a criminal offence
- engaging in any behaviour prejudicial to maintaining good order and discipline at the school or among any of its pupils, whether the behaviour occurs in a classroom during a teaching session or elsewhere within school (this includes authorised out-of-school activities).

As teaching and non-teaching staff work 'in loco parentis' and have a 'Duty of Care' towards their pupils, they could be liable for a claim of negligence if they fail to follow the guidance within this policy. The use of Team Teach techniques is one of our control methods for reducing risks presented by children's challenging behaviour. **Pupils' Behaviour Support Plans are Safe Systems of Work under Health and Safety Regulations. As such it is imperative that these plans are followed and implemented by all members of staff.**

The application of any form of physical control inevitably carries an attached risk of unintended harm and this places staff and the school at risk of potential litigation. It can only be justified according to the circumstances described in this policy. Staff, therefore, have a responsibility to follow this policy and to seek alternative strategies wherever possible in order to prevent the need for physical intervention. Staff need to be aware that they are responsible for:

- assessing risks (dynamic risk assessment) related to individual circumstances which may arise in the course of their day-to-day duties and
- making judgements about when the use of force is necessary and the degree of force which may be regarded as necessary to manage a situation.

Staff need to be aware that they are required to justify their decisions in writing through the recording and reporting procedures outlined later in this document.

The Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 effective from September 2007, gives schools power to screen or search pupils for weapons. At Red Marsh School it is extremely unlikely that pupils would conceal weapons and therefore staff have not received training in weapons disarmament. Staff will not be requested to undertake weapon searches. As the power to search should only be used where it is judged to be safe, if the school decides that a weapon search may be necessary then the police would be called.

Definitions of Positive Handling.

Positive Handling describes a broad spectrum of risk reduction strategies. Positive handling is a holistic approach involving policy, guidance, management of the environment, and deployment of staff. It also involves personal behaviour, diversion, defusion, and de-escalation. Positive Handling Plans, at Red Marsh School referred to as Behaviour Support Plans, are a plan for the positive management of pupils' challenging behaviour. They are based on a risk assessment and identify positive prevention strategies and how a pupil may need to be supported in a crisis.

1. Physical Contact

Situations in which proper physical contact occurs between staff and pupils, e.g. in the care of pupils and in order to support their access to a broad and balanced curriculum, it would seem reasonable that young children do require opportunities for close contact as long as this is within public view, sensitively carried out and age/person-appropriate the Governors would fully support this approach.

2. Physical Intervention (PI)

This may be used to divert a pupil from a destructive or disruptive action, for example guiding or leading a pupil by the arm or shoulder where the pupil is compliant.

This technique cannot be emphasised enough and in the hands of a skilful practitioner many pupils can be deflected from a potentially volatile situation into a less confrontational situation i.e. it may be possible to "defuse" a situation by a timely intervention.

3. Physical Control/Restraint/Restrictive Physical Intervention (RPI)

This will involve the use of reasonable force when there is an immediate risk to pupils, staff or property. **All such incidents must be recorded** using the schools proforma and in the Serious Incident Book (both available in the Deputy's head's office). If anyone is injured a HS1 accident/incident report (available on Oracle) must also be completed. Records of incidents must be given to the Deputy head as soon as possible, and by the end of the school day at the latest.

The level of compliance from the pupil determines whether or not the interaction is an intervention or a control/restraint/RPI. Restraint is defined by Team Teach as the positive application of force by staff, in order to overcome rigorous resistance, completely directing, deciding and controlling a person's free movement.

Time out and withdrawal

Time out: This involves restricting the pupils access to positive reinforcements as part of the behaviour support plan in a room or area which they may freely leave. It is a specific behaviour management technique and does not necessarily literally mean time spent out of the class/group, but rather refers to a withdrawal of attention and/or things they find rewarding (it could be as

simple as turning away from a child who is attention seeking, or positioning a child away from the class/group). This withdrawal of attention could also be achieved by sending a pupil to another class/group or a quiet area.

Withdrawal: which involves removing the person from a situation which causes anxiety or distress to a location where they can be continuously observed and supported until they are ready to resume their usual activities. This can mean removing a child from the class/group to allow them time to calm down or to prevent a situation from escalating. They may need time away from staff and pupils (either on their own or in another class/group) in order to break the cycle/pattern of their behaviour or to reduce their level of anxiety/distress. This “quiet time” could be time in the playground, a quiet room or sitting in an office supervised by the Head or Deputy.

Planned and emergency physical interventions

A **planned intervention** is one that is described/outlined in the pupil’s Behaviour Management Plan. This should cover most interventions, as possible scenarios will be identified and planned for when the Behaviour Support Plan is drawn up. These interventions may include the use of Team Teach.

An **emergency physical intervention** may be necessary if a situation arises that was not foreseen or is uncharacteristic of the pupil. Members of staff retain their duty of care to pupils and any response, even in an emergency, must be proportionate to the circumstances. Staff should use the minimum force necessary to prevent injury and maintain safety, consistent with the training that they have received. Following any such incident, a Behaviour Support Plan will be devised (or the existing plan updated) to support effective responses to any such situations which may arise in the future.

Wherever possible assistance will be sought from another member of staff.

Positive Handling at Red Marsh School (defined as the full range of strategies used to manage behaviour including where necessary physical intervention) is seen as a proactive response to meet individual pupil needs and any such measures will be most effective in the context of the overall ethos of the school, the way that staff exercise their responsibilities and the range of behaviour support strategies used.

Underpinning values

Everyone attending or working in this school has a right to:

- recognition of their unique identity;
- be treated with respect and dignity;
- learn and work in a safe environment;
- be protected from harm, violence, assault and acts of verbal abuse.

Pupils attending this school and their parents have a right to:

- individual consideration of pupil needs by the staff who have responsibility for their care and protection;

- expect staff to undertake their duties and responsibilities in accordance with the school's policies;
- be informed about school rules, relevant policies and the expected conduct of all pupils and staff working in school;
- expect Behaviour Support Plans to be designed to achieve outcomes that reflect the best interests of the child whose behaviour is of immediate concern and others affected by the behaviour requiring intervention;
- be informed about the school's complaints procedure.

The school will ensure that pupils understand the need for and respond to clearly defined limits, which govern behaviour in the school.

Prevention

Primary Prevention

This is achieved by:-

- The deployment of appropriate staffing numbers;
- The deployment of appropriately trained and competent staff;
- Avoiding triggers known to provoke challenging behaviour;
- Creating opportunities for choice and achievement;
- Developing staff expertise through a programme of Continuous Professional Development;
- Exploring pupils' preferences relating to the way/s in which they are managed.

Secondary Prevention

This involves the recognition of the early stages of a behavioural sequence that is likely to develop into violence or aggression and employing 'defusion' techniques to avert any further escalation.

Where there is clear documented evidence that particular sequences of behaviour escalate rapidly into violence, the use of a restrictive physical intervention (RPI) at an early stage in the sequence may, potentially, be justified if it is clear that:

- Primary prevention has not been effective, and
- The risks associated with **NOT** using a RPI are greater than the risks of using a RPI, and
- Other appropriate methods, which do not involve RPI, have been tried without success.

Judgements

It may be necessary to make a judgement about the relative risks and potential benefits arising from activities which might provoke challenging behaviours compared with the impact on the pupil's overall quality of life if such activities are not allowed.

A decision to use therapeutic devices to prevent problem behaviour **MUST** be agreed by a multi-disciplinary team in consultation with pupils, where possible, their families, those with parental responsibility and advocates, and recorded within an individual's Behaviour Support Plan.

Deciding whether to use Restrictive Physical Interventions and Risk Assessment

Both challenging behaviour and restrictive physical interventions will involve a risk – to both staff and pupils. A risk assessment aims to balance these risks. The aim of the individual pupil's Behaviour Support Plan and of this policy is to reduce the risks associated with pupils' challenging behaviour as far as is reasonably practicable – the risks that are associated with the behaviour itself and the risk of managing that behaviour. The risks of employing an intervention should be lower than the risks of not doing so.

Pupils whose challenging behaviour may pose a risk to staff or pupils will be the subject of a Risk Assessment and will have a Behaviour Support Plan drawn up as a result of this. These will be shared with all staff who work with those particular pupils.

All staff authorised to use physical intervention with pupils receive training in Team Teach techniques and receive information about the risk to pupils of positional asphyxia. There are very clear protocols delivered during training to minimise the possibility of this and to ensure that appropriate safeguards are implemented.

Health and Safety of Staff

Under the Health and Safety at Work Act (1972), employees have a responsibility to report any circumstances which give rise to an increased risk to their Health and Safety.

Staff who have, or acquire, permanently or temporarily, any medical condition that may impact on their ability to carry out pupils' Behaviour Support Plans have a duty to report these to the Headteacher immediately as there may be an impact on their own safety and that of colleagues and/or pupils.

Using Force

No legal definition of reasonable force exists however for the purpose of this policy and the implementation of it in Red Marsh School:

- Positive Handling uses the **minimum** degree of force necessary for the **shortest period of time** to prevent a pupil harming himself, herself, others or property.
- 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 might cause.
- Staff would be expected to follow the pupil's Behaviour Support Plan in the first instance to manage an incident/challenging behaviour

- If this was unsuccessful and the situation continues to escalate staff would then be expected to employ other Team Teach techniques that they have been trained.

- Only if all of the above have been tried and are unsuccessful should staff even consider any other form of restraint. The overriding consideration should still be the reasonableness and proportionality of the force used.

All the techniques used take account of a young person's;

- age
- gender
- level of physical, emotional and intellectual development
- special needs
- social context

They also provide a gradual, graded system of response.

Where behavioural records and/or risk assessment identifies a need for a planned approach, Behaviour Support Plans are written for individual children and where possible, these will be designed through multi agency collaboration and, with parental consent, shared with other agencies/services supporting the child to facilitate consistency of approach so far as is possible.

Staff Training

Training at some level will be available for **all** staff at Red Marsh School. For most staff this is enhanced by Team Teach training in the use of positive handling and it is the responsibility of the Deputy head teacher to ensure this training is kept up to date. No member of staff will be expected to use Team Teach techniques without appropriate training. Prior to the provision of training, guidance will be given on action to be taken. Arrangements will be made clear as part of the induction of staff and training will be provided as part of on-going staff development.

Lancashire Children's Services Authority (CSA) and Red Marsh School are committed to using Team Teach. Team Teach is accredited through the British Institute of Learning Difficulties (BILD) and adheres to the Code of Practice on physical intervention. Red Marsh School acknowledges that physical techniques are only a part of a whole setting approach to behaviour support and management.

Most school staff working directly with pupils receive the 12-hour Basic Course in Team Teach as the school is considered to be a medium risk setting. This is in line with County guidance and Team Teach policy. This level of training is required for most staff as they are expected to be able to actively support each other, and pupils, if an incident occurs and a child needs physical intervention to keep themselves and/or others safe.

However, there are some staff who may play a supporting role rather than being physically involved. These staff include the Therapy Team who may work individually with children and may need "personal safety techniques" should a child become agitated whilst they are working with them. If the child was already agitated they would not be working with them without school staff also being present.

This distinction in training and certification is considered a sensible risk-assessed approach to managing the training needs of all staff and is supported by Team Teach.

Two members of school staff are trained as Team teach Trainers, this enables in house training for staff alongside regular updates regarding changes to practice. Their training is updated every two years through Tor View.

Support Following Incidents

Physical techniques are not used in isolation and the school is committed to ensuring that as a result of incidents learning opportunities are created for children that allow them to 'own' and take responsibility for their behaviour at a level appropriate to their stage of development.

Whilst the physical techniques are intended to reduce risk, there is always risk when two or more people engage to use force to protect, release or restrain. Team Teach techniques seek to avoid injury our students / pupils, but it is possible that bruising or scratching may occur accidentally, and these are not to be seen necessarily as a failure of professional technique, but a regrettable and infrequent side effect of ensuring that the service user remains safe. Any such injury will be recorded on the schools physical control form which is submitted to the DHT as soon as possible after the incident. Any injuries to pupils as a result of incidents involving restraint will be reported in line with LCC procedures.

In addition procedures are in place to ensure that appropriate support is provided for staff and that following an incident pupil/staff relationships are rebuilt and repaired to ensure that a positive learning environment is maintained.

Visits out of school

Our equal opportunities policy states that all pupils should be included in all curriculum activities. However, Health and Safety remains a priority and staff should carry out risk assessments for each pupil prior to each visit into the community. Due consideration should be given to the following:

- Is the pupil able to cope with the demands of the proposed visit?
- Are there sufficient, suitably trained staff - particularly if there should be an incident?
- How will you contact school to get extra help if necessary and how will you get back?

Authorised staff

All teachers and staff the Headteacher has authorised to have control or charge of pupils automatically have the statutory power to use reasonable force within the context of The Education and Inspections Act 2006 and the subsequent guidance 'The Use of Reasonable Force to Control and Restrain Pupils'.

Supply staff must ensure that they are familiar with this school's Behaviour and Care & Control policies. It is agreed only trained school staff will support the use of physical intervention, therefore supply staff will not engage in Team Teach holds but will support their colleagues in maintain the safety of other pupils and staff.

The school provides training for all authorised staff and the Headteacher retains a list of all those staff trained and authorised. The list is reviewed on an annual basis.

Authorisation is not given to volunteers, students on placement, visitors or parents as they will not have control of pupils who may present with challenging behaviour, but will be supervised at all times.

Those whom the Headteacher has not authorised will be told what steps to take in the case of an incident where control or restraint is needed. All staff will receive training in Managing Behaviour as part of their Induction Training and there is the “staff help” protocol.

*All members of staff are reminded that all pupils who have challenging behaviour will have a Behaviour Support Plan, which should be strictly adhered to. These plans are reviewed regularly and at least once a year at the annual review. All staff are encouraged to make a contribution to the plans. A pupil’s Behaviour Support Plan constitutes a Safe System of Work under Health and Safety Regulations. If any member of staff believes that a Behaviour Support Plan is no longer effective/suitable for any reason they **MUST** discuss this with the Deputy or Headteacher **BEFORE** making any adjustments to it.*

Multi agency staff working within the school

Support Services may have their own policies for Care and Control of pupils. When working within Red Marsh School it is the Headteacher’s responsibility to ensure that colleagues from other services are aware of school policy and practice, and comply with this.

Strategies for dealing with challenging behaviour

As endorsed in the school’s Behaviour Policy, staff utilise consistent positive strategies to encourage acceptable behaviour and good order.

Every effort will be made to resolve conflicts positively and without harm to pupils or staff, property, buildings or the environment.

Types of Incident

The incidents described in The Education and Inspections Act 2006 The Use of Reasonable Force to Control and Restrain Pupils fall into three broad categories: -

- Where action is necessary in self-defence or because there is an imminent risk of injury.
- Where there is a developing risk of injury, or significant damage to property.
- Where a pupil is behaving in a way that is compromising good order or discipline.

Examples of situations which fall within one of the first two categories, are:

- A pupil attacks a member of staff, or another pupil;
- Pupils are fighting;

- A pupil is engaged in, or is on the verge of committing, deliberate damage or vandalism to property;
- A pupil is causing, or at risk of causing, injury or damage by accident, by rough play, or by misuse of dangerous materials or objects;
- A pupil is running in a corridor or on a stairway in a way which he or she might have or cause an accident likely to injure him or herself or others;
- A pupil absconds from a class or tries to leave school (NB this will only apply if a pupil could be at risk if not kept in the classroom or at school).

Examples of situations which fall into the third category are:

- A pupil persistently refuses to obey an order to leave a classroom;

A pupil is behaving in a way that is seriously disrupting a lesson.
a pupil at risk of harming themselves through physical outbursts

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Acceptable measures of physical intervention (PI)

The use of Team Teach PI techniques can only be deemed reasonable if:

- (a) it is warranted by the particular circumstances of the incident;
- (2) it is delivered in accordance with the seriousness of the incident and the consequences which it is desired to prevent;
- (3) it is carried out as the minimum needed to achieve the desired result;
- (4) the age, understanding and gender of the pupil are taken into account;
- (5) it is likely to achieve the desired result.

Wherever possible assistance should be sought from another member of staff before intervening.

This form of physical intervention may involve staff:

- escorting a pupil;
- shepherding a pupil away;
- supportively holding a pupil to keep them or others safe until they have regained control of themselves or can be supported to an area to calm down.

In some circumstances, trained staff may need to use more restrictive holds - Team Teach RPI techniques. Acceptable methods are taught as part of the training procedures made available to appropriate staff.

Any such measures will be most effective in the context of the overall positive and caring ethos of the school, the way in which staff exercise their responsibilities and the behaviour management strategies used. Staff may need to rotate roles and have a break if the incident is prolonged (over 10

minutes) – you should follow the pupil’s Behaviour Support Plan; at all times acting in the best interests of the child.

- It is acknowledged that with some disengagement techniques pupils may encounter some minimal discomfort when appropriate release techniques are used. However, this is very brief, transient and poses less of a risk than the behaviour they are employed in response to, e.g. biting.
- Most staff are trained in First Aid and there is usually a school nurse on site. Any of these may be called upon to implement First Aid or seek further guidance in the event of an injury or physical distress arising as a result of a physical intervention. All incidents are recorded following school reporting procedures, injury to staff and / or pupils are included on the appropriate form.

Recording incidents

Where physical control or restraint has been used a record of the incident will be kept. This record should be made in the school’s Serious Incident Book, statutory for all special school provision. This is a hard-backed book, with numbered pages, retained by the Deputy head teacher.

Appropriate documentation will be completed as soon as possible after the incident, (within 24 hours) normally prior to staff leaving school and be signed by staff involved and the Deputy Head Teacher.

A Health and Safety Accident/Incident Form will be completed and returned to the Authority in situations where injury has occurred to either members of staff or pupils. This form may also be completed after a violent incident even if no-one is injured.

Reporting incidents

All incidents recorded, all incidents using physical intervention are entered into the Serious Incident Book and will be reported to parents. This may be by telephone or in the home-school diary, depending on the nature of the incident and the procedure agreed with parents when their child’s Behaviour Support Plan is devised or reviewed.

Where there is any concern over the appropriateness of a response the SLT may refer the incident to the Lancashire Children’s Safeguarding Board for clarification and/or investigation.

Monitoring incidents

Whenever a member of staff has occasion to use reasonable force, this will always be recorded and documented following agreed procedures. Monitoring of incidents will help to ensure that staff are following the correct procedures and will alert the Deputy Head Teacher to the needs of any pupil(s) whose behaviour may require the use of reasonable force.

Monitoring of incidents will take place on a regular basis (at least half-termly) and the results used to inform planning to meet individual pupil and school needs. To support the Head Teacher & school and ensure objectivity the Adviser to the school and the chair of governors will be involved in the monitoring process, through reflective dialogue and yearly report.

Action after an incident

At Red Marsh School staff will be debriefed after an incident. Where staff have been involved in an incident involving reasonable force they should have access to counselling and support. Within the

school, this will be made available/supported through the Headteacher or Deputy. Staff may also contact the Employee support service 08000 214 154.

The Headteacher will ensure that each incident is reviewed and investigated further as required. If further action is required in relation to a member of staff or a pupil, this will be pursued through the appropriate procedure:

- Review of Behaviour Support Plan
- Child Protection Procedure (this may involve investigations by Police and/or Social Services)
- Staff or Pupil Disciplinary Procedure
- School Behaviour Policy
- Exclusions Procedure; in the case of violence or assault against a member of staff this may be considered. However, it must be remembered in a school for pupils with severe and profound learning difficulties this would only be considered in extreme circumstances as behaviour is often a result of the pupil's difficulties.
- The member of staff will be kept informed of any action taken.
 - In the case of any action concerning a member of staff, he/she will be advised to seek advice from his/her professional association/union.

In some circumstances it may be appropriate to provide additional training or professional support for particular staff in relation to the management of incidents where although the criteria for the application of the above procedures were not met, it is decided that the incident could have been managed more effectively.

Support Following Incidents

Any member of staff or pupil at the school involved in or witnessing a serious incident involving the use of RPI may require additional support following the incident.

Staff should ensure that they are fully recovered from an incident before resuming their duties and colleagues are encouraged to seek and offer support where it is deemed necessary.

Pupils who may be distressed by events can be offered the following support:

- Quiet time taking part in a calming activity
- Quiet time away from the incident/trigger
- Resuming their usual routine/previous activity as soon as possible, especially for pupils with Autistic Spectrum Disorder
- Time with a member of staff to debrief the incident, using a symbol debrief sheet or other alternative or augmentative forms of communication (AAC)
- Pupils will be given an opportunity for a positive listening session following an incident after the recovery stage. Here, pupils will be encouraged to explore their feelings which led to the behaviour which resulted in crisis. This Team Teach strategy is crucial in helping reduce the



occurrence of further incidents and help reduce the likelihood for future restrictive physical interventions.

Complaints

The availability of a clear policy about reasonable force and early involvement of parents should reduce the likelihood of complaints but may not eliminate them.

Where the nature of any complaint made by a pupil, parent or other person in relation to the use of RPI within the school indicates that an allegation of mishandling by a member of staff is being made which complies with the criteria contained in CSA guidance (currently contained in Appendix R of the Lancashire Safeguarding Children Guidance), the matter will be reported to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) in accordance with LA procedures.

In such circumstances the investigation of the complaint/allegation and any resulting action in respect of child protection, disciplinary or other procedures will be carried out in accordance with the guidance received from the LA.

Whistle Blowing

Whilst the training in TEAM TEACH provided to all staff, encourages the use of help protocols and reflective practice, it is acknowledged that under some circumstances, physical intervention can be misapplied. Staff are reminded that part of their duty of care to pupils includes the requirement to report any such matters which cause them concern in relation to pupil management and welfare. Any such concerns, (short of immediate Child Protection concerns which should of course be passed to the DSL), should be raised with the Head teacher, Deputy head teacher and / or Team Teach Trainer or with the Chair of Governors in order to allow concerns to be addressed and practice improved.

“Red Marsh School is committed to safeguarding our pupils at all times”.

Care and Control Policy	
Reviewed	Spring 2024
To be reviewed	Spring 2025

Reference documents

DCSF, The Use of Force to Control or Restrain Pupils – supersedes Circular 10/98 –

Use of reasonable force DfE July 2013

www.gov.uk/government/publications/use-of-reasonable-force

The Violent Crime reduction Act 2006 (screening and searching of pupils for weapons guidance for school staff), Department for Education and Skills, 2007 –

www.teachernet.gov.uk/wholeschool/healthandsafety/schoolsecurity/

The Education and Inspections Act 2006 - Section 93 replaces section 550A of the Education Act 1996 - <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/en2006/06en40-f.htm>

Guidance on the Use of Restrictive Physical Interventions for Pupils with Severe Behavioural Difficulties, Joint Guidance DfES and DoH, 2003 – www.teachernet.gov.uk/wholeschool/sen/piguide

Risk Assessment Pro Forma - <http://www.teachernet.gov.uk/docbank/index.cfm?id=5334>

Guidance on the use of restrictive physical interventions for staff working with Children who display Extreme Behaviour in Association with Learning Disability and/or Autistic Spectrum Disorders, Joint Guidance DfES and DoH, 2002 – www.teachernet.gov.uk/wholeschool/sen/piguide

The Children's Act 1989 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1989/Ukpga_19890041_en_1.htm

Physical Interventions: A Policy Framework, Harris et al, 2008, published by BILD

BILD Code of Practice for the use and reduction of restrictive physical interventions: a guide for trainers and commissioners of training: Third Edition: 2010