


Restrictive Physical Intervention Policy (NON - STATUTORY)

Date of Policy Issue/Review	Reviewed 13 th January 2025 by Headteacher
Policy approved/date	By FGB at their meeting on 20 th January 2025
Signature of Governing Body	Signed on behalf of FGB 
Next review	January 2026

1 Background

We define restrictive physical intervention as follows:

Restrictive physical intervention is when a member of staff uses force intentionally to restrict a child's movement against his or her will.

All staff within this setting aim to help children take responsibility for their own behaviour. We do this through a combination of approaches, which include:

- positive role modelling
- teaching an interesting and challenging curriculum
- setting and enforcing appropriate boundaries and expectations
- providing supportive feedback.

More details about this and our general approach to promoting positive behaviour can be found in our behaviour policy.

There are times when children's behaviour presents particular challenges that may require restrictive physical intervention. This policy sets out our expectations for the use of such intervention. It is not intended to refer to the general use of physical contact which might be appropriate in a range of situations, such as:

- giving physical guidance to children (for example in practical activities and PE)
- providing emotional support when a child is distressed
- providing physical care (such as first aid or toileting).

This policy is consistent with our Child Protection and Equal Opportunities policies, and with national and local guidance for schools on safeguarding children.

We exercise appropriate care when using physical contact (there is further guidance in our Child Protection policy); there are some children for whom physical contact would be inappropriate (such as those with a history of physical or sexual abuse, or those from certain cultural/religious groups). We pay careful attention to issues of gender and privacy, and to any specific requirements of certain cultural/religious groups.

2 Principles for the use of restrictive physical intervention

2.1 In the context of positive approaches

We only use restrictive physical intervention where the risks involved in using force are outweighed by the risks involved in not using force. It is not our preferred way of managing children's behaviour. Restrictive physical intervention may be used only in the context of a well-established and well implemented positive behaviour management framework with the exception of emergency situations.

[We describe our approach to promoting positive behaviour in our Behaviour Policy.](#) We aim to do all we can in order to avoid using restrictive physical intervention. We would only use restrictive physical intervention where we judge that there is no reasonably practicable less intrusive alternative. However, there may be rare situations of such concern where we judge that we would need to use restrictive physical intervention immediately.

We would use restrictive physical intervention at the same time as using other approaches, such as saying, “Stop!” and giving a warning of what might happen next. Safety is always a paramount concern and staff are not advised to use restrictive physical intervention if it is likely to put themselves at risk. We will make parents/guardians aware of our Physical Intervention policy alongside other policies when their youngster joins our school.

2.2 Duty of care

We all have a duty of care towards the children in our setting. This duty of care applies as much to what we *don't* do as what we *do* do. When children are in danger of hurting themselves or others, or of causing significant damage to property, we have a responsibility to intervene. In most cases, this involves an attempt to divert the child to another activity or a simple instruction to “Stop!” along with a warning of what might happen next. However, if we judge that it is necessary, we may use restrictive physical intervention.

2.3 Reasonable force

When we need to use restrictive physical intervention, we use it within the principle of reasonable force. This means using an amount of force in proportion to the circumstances. We use as little force as is necessary in order to maintain safety, and we use this for as short a period as possible.

3 When can restrictive physical intervention be used?

The use of restrictive physical intervention may be justified where a pupil is:

1. committing an offence (or, for a pupil under the age of criminal responsibility, what would be an offence for an older pupil)
2. causing personal injury to, or damage to the property of, any person (including the pupil himself); or
3. 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.

Restrictive physical intervention may also be appropriate where, although none of the above have yet happened, they are judged as highly likely to be about to happen.

We are very cautious about using restrictive physical intervention where there are no immediate concerns about possible injury or exceptional damage to property. Restrictive physical intervention would only be used in exceptional circumstances, with staff that know the student well and who are able to make informed judgements about the relative risks of using, or not using, restrictive physical intervention; for example stopping a younger child leaving the school site.

The main aim of restrictive physical intervention is usually to maintain or restore safety. We acknowledge that there may be times when restrictive physical intervention may be justified as a reasonable and proportional response to prevent damage to property or to maintain good order and discipline at the school. However, we would be particularly careful to consider all other options available before using restrictive physical intervention to achieve either of these goals. In all cases, we remember that, even if the aim is to re-establish good order, restrictive physical intervention may actually escalate the difficulty.

If we judge that restrictive physical intervention would make the situation worse, we would not use it, but would do something else (like go to seek help, make the area safe or warn about what might happen next and issue an instruction to stop) consistent with our duty of care.

Our duty of care means that we might use a restrictive physical intervention if a child is trying to leave our site and we judged that they would be at unacceptable risk. This duty of care also extends beyond our site boundaries: there may also be situations where we need to use restrictive physical intervention when we have control or charge of children off site (e.g. on trips).

We never use restrictive physical intervention out of anger or as a punishment.

4 Who can use restrictive physical intervention

If the use of restrictive physical intervention is appropriate, and is part of a positive behaviour management framework, a member of staff who knows the child well should be involved, and where possible, BILD accredited trained in the use of restrictive physical intervention. However, in an emergency, any of the following may be able to use reasonable force in the circumstances set out in Section 93 of the Education and Inspections Act (2006):

1. any teacher who works at the school, and
2. any other person whom the headteacher has authorised to have control or charge of pupils, including:
 - (a) support staff whose job normally includes supervising pupils such as teaching assistants, learning support assistants, learning mentors and lunchtime supervisors; and
 - (b) people to whom the headteacher has given temporary authorisation to have control or charge of pupils such as paid members of staff whose job does not normally involve supervising pupils (for example catering or premises-related staff) and unpaid volunteers (for example parents accompanying pupils on school-organised visits) but not prefects.

5 Planning around an individual and risk assessment

In an emergency, staff do their best, using reasonable force within their duty of care.

Where an individual child has an individual positive behaviour management plan, which includes the use of restrictive physical intervention, we ensure that such staff receive appropriate training and support in behaviour management as well as restrictive physical intervention. We consider staff and children's physical and emotional health when we make these plans and consult with the child's parents/guardians.

In most situations, our use of restrictive physical intervention is in the context of a prior risk assessment which considers:

- What the risks are
- Who is at risk and how
- What we can do to manage the risk (this may include the possible use of restrictive physical intervention)

We use this risk assessment to inform the individual behaviour plan that we develop to support the child. If this behaviour plan includes restrictive physical intervention it will be as just one part of a whole approach to supporting the child's behaviour. The behaviour plan outlines:

- Our understanding of what the child is trying to achieve or communicate through his/her behaviour
- How we adapt our environment to better meet the child's needs
- How we teach and encourage the child to use new, more appropriate behaviours

- How we reward the child when he or she makes progress
- How we respond when the child's behaviour is challenging (responsive strategies).

We pay particular attention to responsive strategies. We use a range of approaches (including humour, distraction, relocation, and offering choices) as direct alternatives to using restrictive physical intervention. We choose these responsive strategies in the light of our risk assessment.

We draw from as many different viewpoints as possible when we anticipate that an individual child's behaviour may require some form of restrictive physical intervention. In particular, we include the child's perspective. We also involve the child's parents (or those with parental responsibility), staff from our school who work with the child, and any visiting support staff (such as Educational Psychologists, Behaviour Support Team workers, Speech and Language Therapists, Social Workers and colleagues from the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services). We record the outcome from these planning meetings and seek parental signature to confirm their knowledge of our planned approach. We review these plans at least once every four to six months, or more frequently if there are any concerns about the nature or frequency of the use of restrictive physical intervention or where there are any major changes to the child's circumstances.

We recognise that there may be some children within our school who find physical contact in general particularly unwelcome as a consequence of their culture/religious group or disability. There may be others for whom such contact is troubling as a result of their personal history, in particular of abuse. We have systems to alert staff discreetly to such issues so that we can plan accordingly to meet individual children's needs.

6 What type of restrictive physical intervention can be used

Any use of restrictive physical intervention by our staff should be consistent with the principle of reasonable force. In all cases, staff should be guided in their choices of action by the principles in section 2 above.

Staff should not act in ways that might reasonably be expected to cause injury, for example by:

- holding a child around the neck or collar or in any other way that might restrict the child's ability to breathe
- slapping, punching or kicking a child
- twisting or forcing limbs against a joint
- tripping a child
- holding a child by the hair or ear.

Such actions would normally be considered potentially inappropriate.

We do not plan for and do not allow, except in emergency situations, staff to use seclusion. Seclusion is where a young person is forced to spend time alone in a confined space against their will. We may, however, use withdrawal or time-out in a planned way. We define these as follows:

Withdrawal involves taking a young person, with their agreement, away from a situation that has caused anxiety or distress, to a place where they can be observed continuously and supported until they are ready to resume their usual activities.

Time-out is where a response to a young person's inappropriate behaviour includes a specific period of time with no positive reinforcement as part of an overall intervention plan.

Where staff need specific training in the use of restrictive physical intervention, we arrange that they should receive Team Teach training, through Hampshire County Council. This training is accredited through the national accreditation system set up by BILD (British Institute of Learning Disabilities). We ensure that staff have access to appropriate refresher training.

Further, we actively work to ensure general training is accessed by our staff in the following areas:

- relating to legal issues policy and risk assessment
- in addition to behaviour management strategies such as positive approaches to behaviour management
- de-escalation techniques and managing.

A record of such training is kept and monitored. See Appendix three.

7 Recording and reporting

We record any use of restrictive physical intervention. We do this as soon as possible. According to the nature of the incident, we may also note it in other records, such as the accident book, violent incident records or other documents which are also kept in headteacher's/school office and shared with appropriate Children's Services Departments.

After using restrictive physical intervention, we ensure that the headteacher is informed as soon as possible. We also inform parents by phone (or by letter or note home with the child if this is not possible). A copy of the record form is also available for parents to read.

In rare cases, we might need to inform the police, such as in incidents that involve the possession of weapons. This would be in line with our general practice, informed by the DfE Guidance 'Screening, Searching and Confiscation – Advice for Head Teachers, Staff and Governing Bodies' (2011) and Section 45 of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006.

8 Supporting and reviewing

We recognise that it is distressing to be involved in a physical intervention, whether as the child being held, the person doing the holding, or someone observing or hearing about what has happened.

After a restrictive physical intervention, we give support to the child so that they can understand why it was necessary. Where we can, we record how the child felt about this. Where it is appropriate, we have the same sort of conversations with other children who observed what happened. In all cases, we will wait until the child has calmed down enough to be able to talk productively and learn from this conversation. If necessary, the child will be asked whether he or she has been injured so that appropriate first aid can be given. This also gives the child an opportunity to say whether anything inappropriate has happened in connection with the incident.

We also support adults who were involved, either actively or as observers, by giving them the chance to talk through what has happened with the most appropriate person from the staff team.

A key aim of our after-incident support is to repair any potential strain to the relationship between the child and the people that were involved in the restrictive physical intervention.

After a restrictive physical intervention, we consider whether the individual behaviour plan needs to be reviewed so that we can reduce the risk of needing to use restrictive physical intervention again.

9 Monitoring

We monitor the use of restrictive physical intervention in our school. The Headteacher and Safeguarding governor are responsible for reviewing the records on a termly basis, and more often if the need arises, so that appropriate action can be taken. The information is also used by the governing body when this policy and related policies are reviewed.

Our analysis considers equalities issues such as age, gender, disability, culture and religion issues in order to make sure that there is no potential discrimination; we also consider potential child protection issues. We look for any trends in the relative use of restrictive physical intervention across different staff members and across different times of day or settings. Our aims are to protect children, to avoid discrimination and to develop our ability to meet the needs of children without using restrictive physical intervention. We report this analysis back to the governing body so that appropriate further action can be taken and monitored.

10 Concerns and complaints

The use of restrictive physical intervention is distressing to all involved and can lead to concerns, allegations or complaints of inappropriate or excessive use. In particular, a child might complain about the use of restrictive physical intervention in the heat of the moment but on further reflection might better understand why it happened. In other situations, further reflection might lead the child to feel strongly that the use of restrictive physical intervention was inappropriate. This is why we are careful to ensure all children have a chance to review the incident after they have calmed down.

If a child or parent has a concern about the way restrictive physical intervention has been used, our school's complaints procedure explains how to take the matter further and how long we will take to respond to these concerns.

Where there is an allegation of assault or abusive behaviour, we ensure that the headteacher is immediately informed. We would also follow our child protection procedures. In the absence of the headteacher, in relation to restrictive physical intervention, we ensure that the deputy headteacher is informed. If the concern, complaint or allegation concerns the headteacher, we ensure that the Chair of Governors is informed.

If parents/carers are not satisfied with the way the complaint has been handled, they have the right to take the matter further as set out in our complaints procedure.

The results and procedures used in dealing with complaints are monitored by the governing body.

Appendix One: Summary guidance for staff on the use of physical intervention

Introduction

This guidance for staff is a summary of our school's detailed policy on the use of physical intervention. Where staff are in any doubt about the use of physical intervention, they should refer to the full policy.

This summary guidance refers to the use of restrictive physical intervention (restraint) which we define as "when a member of staff uses force intentionally to restrict a child's movement against his or her will". Staff should not feel inhibited from providing physical intervention under other circumstances, such as providing physical support or emotional comfort where such support is professionally appropriate. The use of such support must be consistent with our Child Protection policy.

Who can restrain? Under what circumstances can restraint be used?

Everyone has the right to use reasonable force to prevent actual or potential injury to people or damage to property (Common law power). Injury to people can include situations where a child's behaviour is putting him or herself at risk. In all situations, staff should always aim to use a less intrusive technique (such as issuing direct instructions, clearing the space of danger or seeking additional support) unless they judge that using such a technique is likely to make the situation worse.

Teachers and other authorised staff (see full policy for more details about this) may also use reasonable force where a child's behaviour is prejudicial to the maintenance of good order. Staff should be very cautious about using restrictive physical intervention under such circumstances, as it would only be appropriate in exceptional circumstances.

Statutory power - Section 93 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 enables school staff under statutory power to use such force as is reasonable and proportionate to prevent a pupil from doing or continuing to do any of the following:

- committing an offence (or, for a pupil under the age of criminal responsibility, what would be an offence for an older pupil)
- causing personal injury to, or damage to the property of, any person (including the pupil himself) and
- 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).

Restraint should never be used as a substitute for good behaviour management, nor should it be employed in an angry, frustrated, threatening or punishing manner.

Although all staff have a duty of care to take appropriate steps in a dangerous situation, this does not mean that they have to use restraint if they judge that their attempts to do so are likely to escalate the situation. They may instead issue a direction to stop, call for additional assistance or take appropriate action to make the environment as safe as possible (e.g. by clearing the room of children).

Where it is anticipated that a individual pupil's behaviour makes it likely that they may be restrained, a risk assessment and intervention plan should be developed and implemented.

What type of restraint can be used?

Any use of restrictive physical intervention should be consistent with the principle of reasonable force. This means it needs to be in proportion to the risks of the situation, and that as little force is used as possible, for as short a period of time, in order to restore safety. Staff should:

Before physical contact:

Use all reasonable efforts to avoid the use of physical intervention to manage children's behaviour. This includes issuing verbal instructions and a warning of an intention to intervene physically.

Try to summon additional support before intervening. Such support may simply be present as an observer, or may be ready to give additional physical support as necessary.

Be aware of personal space and the way that physical risks increase when a member of staff enters the personal space of a distressed or angry child. (Staff should also note that any uninvited interference with a student's property may be interpreted by them as an invasion of their personal space.) Staff should either stay well away, or close the gap between themselves and the child very rapidly, without leaving a "buffer zone" in which they can get punched or kicked.

Avoid using a "frontal", "squaring up" approach, which exposes the sensitive parts of the body, and which may be perceived as threatening. Instead, staff should adopt a sideways stance, with their feet in a wide, stable base. This keeps the head in a safer position, as well as turning the sensitive parts of the body away from punches or kicks. Hands should be kept visible, using open palms to communicate lack of threat.

Where physical contact is necessary:

Aim for side-by-side contact with the child. Staff should avoid positioning themselves in front of the child (to reduce the risk of being kicked) and should also avoid adopting a position from behind that might lead to allegations of sexual misconduct. In the side-by-side position, staff should aim to have no gap between the adult's and child's body. This minimises the risk of impact and damage. Aim to keep the adult's back as straight and aligned (untwisted) as possible. We acknowledge that this is difficult, given that the children we work with are frequently smaller than us.

Beware in particular of head positioning, to avoid clashes of heads with the child.

Hold children by "long" bones, i.e. avoid grasping at joints where pain and damage are most likely. For example, staff should aim to hold on the forearm or upper arm rather than the hand, elbow or shoulder.

Ensure that there is no restriction to the child's ability to breathe. In particular, this means avoiding holding a child around the chest cavity or stomach.

Do all that they can to avoid lifting children.

Keep talking to the child (for example, "When you stop kicking me, I will release my hold") unless it is judged that continuing communication is likely to make the situation worse.

Don't expect the child to apologise or show remorse in the heat of the moment.

Use as little restrictive force as is necessary in order to maintain safety and for as short a period of time as possible.

After an incident

It is distressing to be involved in a restrictive physical intervention, whether as the child being held, the person doing the holding, or someone observing or hearing about what has happened. All those involved in the incident should receive support to help them talk about what has happened and, where necessary, record their views.

Where appropriate, we also encourage staff to contact the Employee Support Line (ESL), a free and confidential counselling/support line on 023 8062 6606 or Teacher Support Line on 08000 562 561.

Staff should inform the headteacher as soon as possible after an incident of restrictive physical intervention; parents/carers should also be informed. The physical intervention record sheet should be completed as soon as possible and in any event within 24 hours of the incident. There should also be a review following the incident so that lessons can be learned to reduce the likelihood of recurrence in the future.

Appendix Two: Authorised staff

Teachers and those whose contracts give them control and charge of pupils are authorised by statute to use reasonable force if necessary in order to prevent a pupil from doing, or continuing to do any of the following:

1. committing an offence (or, for a pupil under the age of criminal responsibility, what would be an offence for an older pupil)
2. causing personal injury to, or damage to the property (including the pupil himself)
3. 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.

However, we are cautious about the use of restrictive physical intervention under the “prejudicial to the maintenance of good order and discipline” clause and would only do this in exceptional circumstances, with staff that know the student well and who are able to make informed judgements about the relative risks of using, or not using, restrictive physical intervention.

The headteacher may wish to specifically authorise other individuals to have control and charge of pupils for a specific period of time, e.g. for the duration of a school trip. The headteacher should ensure that these people, and everyone automatically authorised by contract, are aware of what the authorisation means. The headteacher should also ensure that those not authorised have been told what steps to take in the case of an emergency.

Appendix Three:

Physical Intervention Record Form



School Newlands Primary School DCSF No8502389 Year Group:

Name of child/young person

Is this young person a looked after child/SEN/vulnerability? SEN

When did the incident occur?

Date	Day of week	Time	Where?
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Staff involved

Name	Designation	Team Teach trained?	Involved: physically? (P) as observer? (O)	Staff signature

Please describe the incident and include:
 1. What was happening before? 2. What do you think triggered this behaviour? 3. What de-escalating techniques were used prior to physical intervention? 4. Why was a PI deemed necessary? 5. Any other information relevant to include.

Team Teach technique(s) used (tick as appropriate)

Technique	Standing/escort	Sitting/chairs	Kneeling	Ground
Breakaway/defensive				
One person				
Two people				

Please give details below of hold, e.g. single elbow, double elbow, wrap, etc. Wrap

How long was the child/young person held?

If the child/young person was held on the ground: Did they go to ground independently?*

Were they taken to ground by staff?*

Good practice dictates that schools should review what happened and consider what lessons can be learned, which may have implications for the future management of the pupil. These need not be added to this form but should be incorporated in the individual plans for the child.

Has the child/young person been held before?	Yes/No
<i>A child/young person should have an individual plan clearly detailing reactive strategies and physical intervention approaches if they have been involved in physical interventions on more than one occasion.</i>	
Does the individual support plan need to be reviewed as a result of this incident?	Yes/No
Does the risk assessment need to be reviewed as a result of this incident?	Yes/No
If yes, who will action and when? (less than four weeks)	

Who was the incident reported to, and when?	
.....	
Was there any medical intervention needed?	Yes/No
Include names of any injured person and brief details of injuries	
Please specify any related record forms	
Accident Book <input type="checkbox"/>	Anti Bullying and Racist Incident Record Form <input type="checkbox"/>
Skin Map <input type="checkbox"/>	Violent Incident Record <input type="checkbox"/> Complaints recorded <input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify)	

Was the pupil debriefed?	Yes/No
Were staff offered a debrief?	Yes/No
Was it taken up?	Yes/No

Parents/carers were informed

Date	Time	By whom?	By direct contact, telephone, letter?

Form completed by:	Name	Designation	Date and time

Appendix Four:

CHILDREN'S SERVICES RISK ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE FORM RATF-024

Challenging Behaviour in School Risk Assessment

To be completed by those requiring to assess risks from children whose behaviour is, or is considered to be challenging or of a difficult nature to assist you in determining appropriate control measures and strategies.

This assessment is in four parts:
Part 1 – General assessment information & summary comments
Part 2 – Evaluation of risk
Part 3 – Preventative measures
Part 4 – Assessment summary

PART 1 GENERAL ASSESSMENT INFORMATION & SUMMARY COMMENTS

School / Site	Newlands Primary		
Name of child			
Age & year group			
Assessment date			
Assessment serial number			

Assessor's comments	Insert comments relevant to findings as appropriate		
Name of assessor	Signature of assessor	Date	

Assessment reviews	Set future review dates & sign/comment upon completion		
Review date	Reviewed by	Reviewer signature	Remarks

BEHAVIOURS CAUSING CONCERN – ASSESSING THE LEVEL OF RISK

Use **Table One** to record your locally considered target(s) and levels of risk as determined below:

Target

The Target column in **Table One** should be used to indicate the type of person(s) to whom the challenging behaviour is or has been previously directed. Considerations should be based on known history, current knowledge and perception based upon local understanding. The appropriate Target codes (below) are to be entered in **Table One** against each related behaviour.

CODE	TYPE OF TARGET
A	Members of staff
B	Headteacher (specifically)
C	One other specific member of staff
D	Other pupils
E	The pupil himself
F	Visitors
G	The physical environment

Probability

Record your considered view of the likelihood that the behaviour will occur again using the following guide to identify your considered level of probability. The appropriate Probability codes (below) are to be entered in **Table One** against each related behaviour.

CODE	LEVEL	GENERAL DESCRIPTION
HL	HIGHLY LIKELY	Existing evidence leads staff to conclude that there is a high and concerning probability that the behaviour is likely to occur again.
L	LIKELY	There is a possibility that the behaviour is more likely than not to occur again.
U	UNLIKELY	Although the behaviour has happened before, the context has changed or can be changed to make it unlikely to happen again

Seriousness

Make a considered and balanced judgement about the seriousness of the challenging behaviour as below. The appropriate Seriousness codes (below) are to be entered into **Table One** against each related challenging behaviour.

CODE	LEVEL	GENERAL DESCRIPTION
VS	VERY SERIOUS	This includes physical injury requiring medical attention beyond basic first aid; extensive damage to property; significant distress caused to self or others; or lengthy disruption to school routines
S	SERIOUS	This includes physical injury requiring basic first aid within the school; minor damage to property; some distress caused to self or others; or brief disruption to school routines
LS	LESS SERIOUS	This does not include physical injury or damage to property but would include some level of minor distress to self or others; or some minor disruption to school routines

Influencing factors

When considering risk, the individual's character, and local on-site and off-site factors may have a significant impact in influencing the probability of the challenging behaviour taking place. Consider the factors below and/or add other factors to assist in determining where and when such challenging behaviour may be triggered or influenced.

Some influencing factors may be particularly closely related to particular challenging behaviours. You may choose to show this by recording the Influencing Factor codes (below) relating to each influencing factor in the final column of **Table One**. This may enable you to plan your preventive measures more specifically.

CODE	POSSIBLE INFLUENCING FACTORS
1	Periods of unstructured activity
2	Particular environments or lessons or transition times
3	Spaces which involve close physical proximity
4	Home pressures/factors including changes in, or unsettled home environment
5	School pressures/factors including assessment periods or routine changes
6	Particular adults or children in school
7	Availability of dangerous equipment
8	Other (please specify)

Table One – Behaviours Causing Concern

The challenging behaviours listed in Table One (below) represent a typical range of potential behaviours which may not necessarily represent those challenging behaviours that are being addressed on your particular site.

Where these listed behaviours (below) differ from those being experienced on your site, you are encouraged to adapt and /or insert the challenging behaviours that are specific to the problems being encountered at your site and which are pertinent to the behavioural actions of the child.

Table One	BEHAVIOURS CAUSING CONCERN			
CHALLENGING BEHAVIOUR (RISK AREA)	TARGET CODES	PROBABILITY CODES	SERIOUSNESS CODES	INFLUENCING FACTOR CODES
Kicking				
Hair pulling				
Intimidation through physical actions- she can draw on the work of peers and screw it up.				
Other physical aggression (specify) pushing, screwing peoples work, snatching				
Property destruction or damage				
Running from immediate location				
Refusal to eat, move or obey instruction				
Use of equipment as weapon (throw)				
Other (please specify)				

A range of common and site specific preventive measures can be implemented to reduce the risks associated with challenging behaviour so as to protect those potential targets from unnecessary harm and distress. Use **Table Two** and **Table Three** to show whether these are:

- Currently in **place (P)**
- Currently being **actioned (A)**
- Considered to be **inappropriate** to the particular risks presented (**I**)
- Previously actioned but proven to be **unmanageable** and ineffective (**U**)

Table Two – Proactive measures

These measures are intended to prevent challenging behaviour and prevent or reduce the probability of the onset of conditions that would potentially facilitate the challenging behaviour.

Table Two	PROACTIVE MEASURES	P	A	I	U
	Eliciting pupil view in planning and review				
	Providing regular feedback and pastoral support to pupil				
	Involving parent/carer in decision-making and planning				
	Involving outside agencies (e.g. EP, BSU, Social Services)				
	Establishing an individual plan				
	Providing regular supervision to staff working with the pupil				
	Adapting curriculum arrangements to reflect challenge, choice & structure levels appropriate to the pupil's assessed needs				
	Adapting group arrangements to promote positive peer models and minimise inappropriate contact				
	Arranging furniture and other equipment to minimise movement and frustration				
	Providing frequent rest or change of activity opportunities				
	Establishing a positive teaching programme to increase the pupil's range of appropriate skills				
	Providing a range of rewards which the pupil can earn by demonstrating the skills defined in the teaching programme, and through other appropriate behaviour				
	Identifying the message communicated by the pupil's behaviour				
	Agreeing key reactive strategies for handling incidents of challenging behaviour with all staff likely to be in contact with the pupil, and ensuring that these plans are shared with parents				
	Providing staff support at difficult times, such as start of day, changeover between lessons, break times, specific lessons				
	Systematically reviewing difficult incidents in order to improve upon practice and learn from experience				

Other proactive measures (Please specify)				
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Table Three – Reactive measures

These measures and strategies are intended to enable an effective response to early warning signs or an escalating situation where challenging behaviour may take place or may already have taken place, or where conditions have facilitated an opportunity for challenging behaviour to take place.

Table Three	REACTIVE MEASURES	P	A	I	U
Active listening					
Environmental adaptation (the room has been moved around in order to make sure that the creation station is in a more open area) Staffing arrangements- SF to lunch at different times, Duty Teacher to be used in times of lunchtimes and break times. Systems in place for transitions around school.					
Diversion or distraction to a preferred activity (Please specify)- If Emily is struggling in a particular situation she has certain interests that we steer her towards ie in her special box.					
Assistance in the use of an agreed strategy such as a particular communication symbols/cards (Please specify)- We will make visual timetables, emotion fans and reactor cards in order to encourage her to use visual prompts to manage the difficulties she is facing.					
Physical intervention (See Note 1 below) (Please specify the planned technique)					
Other (Please specify)					
Other (Please specify)					
Other (Please specify)					
Other (Please specify)					

Note 1:

All physical intervention must take place within the context of the Hampshire County Council guidance ‘*Guidelines for the use of physical restraint in schools maintained by Hampshire County Council*’. Specific training in physical intervention is available through Hampshire Educational Psychology Service where the level of risk justifies such training.
Key actions

It is expected that any child whose behaviour is challenging may already have an individual behaviour management plan which has been shared with all affected parties eg. staff. This will already record many of the proactive and reactive strategies designed to reduce the level of risk presented by that child’s challenging behaviour. There is no need to repeat these below. Instead, (where applicable) note the date when this plan was initially drawn up and note its proposed review date in the two boxes below. Use **Table Four** (below) to record any *additional* measures to be implemented to reduce the risks, and record the person responsible for implementing the changes.

Date of current individual behaviour management plan	September 2015
Proposed date for review of current plan	November 2015

Upon review of this risk assessment at the due review date, any further actions identified, or any changes to preventative measures, whether proactive or reactive, should be added to **Table Four** (below) and implemented at the earliest reasonable opportunity.

Table Four	FURTHER MEASURES TO BE TAKEN
RESPONSIBLE PERSON	DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL MEASURES

PART 4	Assessment Summary
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Some schools and other sites may choose to complete the Assessment Summary shown below in **Table Five** so that the key points arising can be shared easily with all staff. A number of separate challenging behaviours can be recorded with recommended actions and agreed set procedures, each listed against each challenging behaviour that may take place or that may be of concern.

Table Five		ASSESSMENT SUMMARY		
Challenging behaviour risk assessment summary for:				Completed on:
Behaviour(s) causing Concern	Environment(s) where it is likely to be shown	Seriousness (VS, S or LS)	Key proactive strategies	Key reactive strategies

END OF RISK ASSESSMENT

Appendix Five: Related local and national guidance

This policy has been written in the light of more specific guidance that is available to schools.

The main national guidance refers to the Education and Inspections Act (2006) and is:

Department for Education (2012) *The Use of Reasonable Force*

Department for Education (2011) *Screening, Searching and Confiscation – Advice for Head Teachers, Staff and Governing Bodies*

Department for Education (2011) *Dealing with Allegations of Abuse against Teachers and Other Staff*

Department for Education and Skills/Department of Health (2002) *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* LEA 0242/2002

Department for Education and Skills (2003) *Guidance on the Use of Restrictive Physical Interventions for Pupils with Severe Behavioural Difficulties* LEA 0264/2003

Our school policy is based on guidance from Hampshire County Council:

Hampshire County Council (2010) *Planning and Recording Physical Interventions in Schools*