



Trinity Catholic School

Use of Force and Physical Intervention Policy

Chair, Governors D Graham	(Signatures shown here)	XX.XX.21
Head Teacher		XX.XX.21
Committees	Reviewed at xx Committee	XX.XX.21
	Ratified at Full Board	XX.XX.21
Cycle of Review:	Annual / Every 3 years	
Next Review Date:	June 2022	

Contents

CONTEXT	3
Objectives	3
What is reasonable force?	3
Minimising the need to use force	3
Staff authorised to use force	4
Deciding when to use force	4
Using force.....	4
Power to search pupils without consent	5
Staff training	5
Recording and reporting incidents	5
Post-incident support	5
Dealing with complaints and allegations	5
Monitoring and review	5
APPENDIX 1 – Record of Incident Form	6

CONTEXT

The use of reasonable force is emphasised in the DFE's Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020 which all staff at Trinity Catholic School have to read and understand. It reiterates that there are some circumstances when reasonable force might be a possibility, or it might be part of a strategy to deal with an incident of very challenging behaviour. Also, where relevant, individual plans are created in order to minimise the likelihood of challenging behaviour, and when it does occur, that there is less use of physical restraint and other restrictive methods. Our approach is line with the DFE guidance on the use of reasonable force.

On the rare occasion staff are put in situations where they have to use reasonable force or physical restraint to ensure the health and safety of students. This policy outlines process and procedures involved.

Objectives

- To protect staff and students
- To prevent serious breaches of school discipline
- To prevent serious damage to property
- To reduce the likelihood of actions by staff being successfully challenged in the courts

What is reasonable force?

1. The term 'reasonable force' covers the broad range of actions used by most teachers at some point in their career that involve a degree of physical contact with pupils.
2. Force is usually used either to control or restrain. This can range from guiding a pupil to safety by the arm through to more extreme circumstances such as breaking up a fight or where a student needs to be restrained to prevent violence or injury.
3. 'Reasonable in the circumstances' means using no more force than is needed.
4. As mentioned above, schools generally use force to control pupils and to restrain them. Control means either passive physical contact, such as standing between pupils or blocking a pupil's path, or active physical contact such as leading a pupil by the arm out of a classroom.
5. Restraint means to hold back physically or to bring a pupil under control. It is typically used in more extreme circumstances, for example when two pupils are fighting and refuse to separate without physical intervention.
6. School staff should always try to avoid acting in a way that might cause injury, but in extreme cases it may not always be possible to avoid injuring the pupil.

Minimising the need to use force

It is important to have a calm, orderly and supportive school climate that minimises the risk and threat of violence of any kind.

Wherever practicable, staff will issue a warning to a student that force may have to be used before using it.

Staff authorised to use force

All members of school staff have a legal power to use reasonable force. This power applies to any member of staff at the school. It can also apply to people whom the Head of School / Executive Principal has temporarily put in charge of pupils such as unpaid volunteers or parents accompanying students on a school organised visit.

All teachers and members of staff, who have the Head's authorisation to be in control of or take charge of students, automatically have the power to use force.

Deciding when to use force

Staff can use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances to prevent a student from doing, or continuing to do, any of the following:

- Causing personal injury to or damage to the property of, any person (Including the student); or
- Prejudicing the maintenance of good order and discipline at the school or among any students receiving education at the school, whether during a teaching session or otherwise.

Any force used must be in proportion to the consequences it is intended to prevent.

The greater the potential for injury, damage or serious disorder, the more likely it is that using force may be justified:

- Student attack on staff or student
- Students fighting
- Damage to property
- Rough play
- Use of dangerous objects
- Absconding if likely to involve safety

Using force

Wherever possible, staff should tell the student to stop and be calm and measured. They should not give the impression of acting out of anger, frustration or punishment. *Force should cease quickly.*

Examples include:

Standing between students, leading by the arm, hand on the centre of the back and finally, appropriate restrictive holds.

The degree of force used should be the minimum needed to achieve the desired result.

When exercising the power to use force, we must also take proper account of any special need and/or disability that a student might have and recognise that reasonable adjustments may need to be made in these circumstances.

Staff working with students with SEND will have an awareness of situations that may provoke difficult behaviour, preventative strategies and de-escalation techniques. They will know of any previous incidents and handling strategies that are recommended.

SLT and medical staff may be called – though not necessarily waited for. They should be involved in post-incident follow up.

Reasonable force may also be used to search students without their consent for weapons. The Department for Education strongly advises schools not to search students where resistance is expected, but rather to call the police.

It is always unlawful to use force as a punishment.

Always avoid touching or restraining in such a way that could be interpreted as sexually inappropriate conduct. Sometimes physical contact may be proper or necessary – such as sport and first aid.

Power to search pupils without consent

In addition to the general power to use reasonable force described above, the Head of School and authorised staff can use such force as is reasonable given the circumstances to conduct a search for the following “prohibited items”:

- knives and weapons
- alcohol
- illegal drugs
- stolen items
- tobacco, cigarette papers, vapes, electronic cigarettes
- fireworks
- pornographic images
- any article that has been or is likely to be used to commit an offence, cause personal injury or damage to property.

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

Staff training

There may be particular needs for staff that work closely with students with additional needs or disability; however, training will be offered to all staff. Staff should be made aware of this policy and procedures during their Induction.

Recording and reporting incidents

Systematic records of any serious incident are kept using the specific form and CPOMS

It is very important to have *a witness* to what happened. After any recordable incident, parents should always be informed – (telephone first and then confirm in writing).

Post-incident support

First aid and emotional support will be offered for staff and students. Punishments such as exclusions and pastoral support programmes may follow.

Dealing with complaints and allegations

Parents and students have a right to complain about actions taken by school staff and should contact the Head of School

Monitoring and review

Members of the Governing Body, the Learning Support Department, the Pastoral Team and the SLT will review this policy every 2 years.

APPENDIX 1 – Record of Incident Form

Trinity Catholic School	
Details of student or students on whom force was used by a member of staff	Name: Form:
Date of Incident	
Time of incident	
Location of incident	
Names of staff involved	
Details of other students involved	
Description of incident (including attempts to de-escalate and any warnings given)	
Reason for using force and description of force used	
Any injuries sustained by staff or students	
Follow up, including post-incident support and any disciplinary action against students.	
When and how those with parental responsibility were informed about the incident and any views they have expressed	
Has any complaint been lodged	
Report compiled by	Name: Role in school: