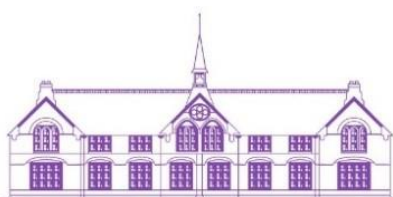


Safe Touch and Positive Handling Policy

2024



New Town Primary School

Status:	Non-Statutory Policy
Approved by Trustees:	October 2024
Annual review	

In reviewing this policy, New Town Primary School has had regard to the Equality Act 2010 and carried out an equality impact assessment. It is satisfied that no group with a protected characteristic will be unfairly disadvantaged by this policy.

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1. General Policy Aims

The term Physical Contact is used to describe the use of touch for many purposes in numerous different contexts.

The Children Act 1989 makes it clear that the paramount consideration in any decision should be in the best interest of the child concerned. Paramount in this context means that it should be the first thing people think about and it takes precedence over other considerations.

Physical contact should always be about meeting the needs of the child. Actions that can be ambiguous are open to misinterpretation. Staff should always think before making any physical contact. They should be clear about why their actions are in the best interest of the child concerned. They should remember that some children like physical contact and some do not. This information will be contained in a child's Behaviour Plan held by the school.

The use of reasonable force as described in our Positive Handling section is only one of the last in a range of strategies available to secure pupil safety/well-being and also to maintain good order and discipline. Our policy on Safe Touch and Positive Handling should therefore be read in conjunction with our Behaviour, Child Protection and Intimate Care policies.

2. Specific Policy Aims

- To protect every person in the school community from harm.
- To protect all pupils against any form of physical intervention which is unnecessary, inappropriate, excessive or harmful.
- To provide adequate information and training for staff so that they are clear as to what constitutes appropriate behaviour and to deal effectively with violent or potentially violent situations.

3. Rationale

- Children learn who they are and how the world is, by forming relationships with people and things around them. The quality of a child's relationship with significant adults is vital to their healthy development and emotional health and wellbeing.
- Many of the pupils who require emotional support from school may have been subject to trauma or distress or may not have had a positive start in life. It is with this in mind that staff seek to respond to children's developmental needs by using appropriate safe touch.
- Our policy takes into account the extensive neurobiological research and studies relating to attachment theory and child development that identify safe touch as a positive contribution to brain development, mental health and the development of social skills. We have adopted an informed, evidence based decision to allow safe touch as a developmentally appropriate intervention that will aid healthy growth and learning.
- Our policy rests on the belief that every member of staff needs to know the difference between appropriate and inappropriate touch. Hence, staff need to demonstrate a clear understanding of the difference.

4. Safe Touch

Safe Touch could be used in the following ways:

- **Informal or incidental touch** – staff use touch with pupils as part of a normal and healthy relationship, for example comforting a child, guiding a child, giving reassurance and congratulating. This might include taking a child by the hand, patting on the back or putting an arm on the back or shoulders, side to side. The benefit of this action can prevent a situation from escalating.
- **General reparative touch** - this is used by staff working with children who are having difficulties with their emotions. Healthy emotional development requires safe touch as a means of calming, soothing and containing distress for a frightened, angry or sad child. Touch

used to regulate a child's emotions triggers the release of the calming chemical oxytocin in the body. Reparative touch may include applying deep pressure to the shoulders, stroking a back or an arm or hand massage. This is particularly beneficial for pupils with specific sensory needs, such as those with Autistic Spectrum Disorder. Permission will be sought from the child in need, and if this strategy is recognised as beneficial, then it will be written into their behaviour plan.

- **Positive Handling** – see below

Touch should never involve:

- Body to body touch.
- Picking up pupils – except in exceptional circumstances, such as needing to move a pupil in an emergency.
- Allowing pupils to sit on your lap.

5. The Legal Framework of Positive Handling

Positive handling should be limited to emergency situations and used only in the last resort. Under the Children Order 1995, it is only permissible as described under the heading "Physical Control". Article 4 of the Education Order 1998 clarifies powers that already exist in common law. It enables trained staff in the school, authorised by the Headteacher, to use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances, to prevent a pupil from:

- Committing an offence
- Causing personal injury to, or damage to the property of, any person (including the pupil himself)
- Engaging in any behaviour prejudicial to the maintenance of good order and discipline at the school or among its pupils, whether during a teaching session or otherwise.

(Examples of possible situations are given in Appendix 1)

6. Definition of Positive Handling

Positive handling is the positive application of force with the intention of protecting the child from harming himself or others or seriously damaging property.

7. Why Use Positive Handling?

Positive handling should avert danger by preventing or deflecting a child's action or perhaps by removing a physical object, which could be used to harm him / herself or others. It is only likely to be needed if a child appears to be unable to exercise self-control of emotions and behaviour.

It is not possible to define every circumstance in which positive handling would be necessary or appropriate and staff will have to exercise their own judgement in situations which arise within the above categories. Staff should always act within the School's policy on behaviour and discipline, particularly in dealing with disruptive behaviour. Staff should be aware that when they are in charge of children during the school day, or during other supervised activities, they are acting in *loco parentis* and should, therefore, take reasonable action to ensure pupils' safety and wellbeing.

Failure to positively handle a pupil who is subsequently injured or injures another, could, in certain circumstances, lead to an accusation of negligence. At the same time staff are not expected to place themselves in situations where they are likely to suffer injury as a result of their intervention.

8. Alternative Strategies

There are some situations in which the need for positive handling is immediate and where there are no equally effective alternatives (e.g. is a pupil about to run across a road). However, in many circumstances there are alternatives e.g. use of assertiveness skills such as:

- a) the *broken record* in which an instruction is repeated until the pupil complies
- b) use of a distracter, such as a loud whistle, to interrupt the behaviour (such as a fight) long enough for other methods of verbal control to be effective
- c) withdrawal of attention (audience) e.g. if an action such as damage to property is threatened
- d) other techniques designed to defuse the situation, such as the avoidance of confrontation, or use of humour (in these cases the incident can be dealt with later when emotions are no longer running high)
- e) the employment of other sanctions consistent with the School's policy on behaviour.

9. Use of Positive Handling

Positive handling should be applied as an act of care and control with the intention of re-establishing verbal control as soon as possible and, at the same time, allowing the pupil to regain self-control. It should never take a form which could be seen as a punishment.

Trained staff are only authorised to use reasonable force in applying positive handling, although there is no absolute definition of this, as what constitutes reasonable force depends upon the particular situation and the pupil to whom it is being applied. However, as a general rule, only the force necessary to stop or prevent the behaviour should be used, in accordance with the guidelines below. There are some forms of physical intervention, which may involve minimal physical contact, such as blocking a pupil's path or the staff member physically interposing him or herself between the pupil and another pupil or object. However, in some circumstances, direct physical contact may be necessary.

In all circumstances other methods should be used if appropriate or effective positive handling should be a last resort. When positive handling becomes necessary:

DO

- a) Tell the pupil what you are doing and why
- b) Use the minimum force necessary
- c) Involve another member of staff if possible
- d) Tell the pupil what s/he must do for you to remove the restraint (this may need frequent repetition)
- e) Use simple and clear language
- f) Hold limbs above a major joint if possible, e.g. above the elbow
- g) Relax your restraint in response to the pupil's compliance

DON'T

- a) Act in temper (involve another staff member if you fear loss of control)
- b) Involve yourself in a prolonged verbal exchange with the pupil
- c) Attempt to reason with the pupil
- d) Involve other pupils in the restraint
- e) Touch or hold the pupil in sexual areas
- f) Twist or force limbs back against a joint
- g) Bend fingers or pull hair
- h) Hold the pupil in a way which will restrict blood flow or breathing e.g. around the neck
- i) Slap, punch, kick or trip up the pupil

10. Actions After an Incident

Positive handling often occurs in response to highly charged emotional situations and there is a clear need for debriefing after the incident, both for the staff members involved and the pupil. **A member of the senior leadership team should be informed of any incident as soon as possible** and will take responsibility for making arrangements for debriefing once the situation has stabilised. An appropriate member of the teaching staff should always be involved in debriefing the pupil involved and any victims of the incident should be offered support, and their parents informed.

If the behaviour is part of an ongoing pattern it may be necessary to address the situation through the development of a behavioural IEP, which may include an anger management programme, or other strategies agreed by the SENCO.

It is also helpful to consider the circumstances precipitating the incident to explore ways in which future incidents can be avoided.

All incidents should be recorded immediately. All sections of this report should be completed so that in the event of any future complaint a full record is available. A member of the leadership team will contact parents as soon as possible after an incident, normally on the same day, to inform them of the actions that were taken and why, and to provide them with an opportunity to discuss it.

11. Risk Assessments

If we become aware that a pupil is likely to behave in a disruptive way that may require the use of reasonable force, we will plan how to respond if the situation arises. Such planning will address:

- a) Management of the pupil (e.g. reactive strategies to de-escalate a conflict, holds to be used if necessary)
- b) Involvement of parents to ensure that they are clear about the specific action the school might need to take
- c) Briefing of staff to ensure they know exactly what action they should be taking (this may identify a need for training or guidance)
- d) Identification of additional support that can be summoned if appropriate

12. Complaints

A clear positive handling policy, adhered to by all staff and shared with parents, should help to avoid complaints from parents. It is unlikely to prevent all complaints, however, and a dispute about the use of force by a member of staff might lead to an investigation, either under disciplinary procedures or by the Police and social services department under child protection procedures. It is our intention to inform all staff, pupils, parents and governors about these procedures and the context in which they apply.

Appendix 1

When might it be appropriate to use reasonable force?

Examples of situations that may require restraint are when:

- a) a pupil attacks a member of staff, or another pupil
- b) pupils fighting
- c) a pupil is causing, or at risk of causing, injury or damage by accident, by rough play, or by misuse of dangerous materials, substances or objects
- d) a pupil is running in a corridor or on a stairway in a way in which he/she might have or cause an accident likely to injure her/himself or others
- e) a pupil absconding from a class or trying to leave school (NB this will only apply if a pupil could be at risk if not kept in the classroom or at school)
- f) a pupil persistently refuses to obey an order to leave an area
- g) a pupil behaves in such a way that seriously disrupts a lesson.

Appendix 2

Names of trained staff are recorded within the appropriate training file.

Appendix 3

Full details of any restraints used will be recorded on CPOMS. The account must include the following information:

- date and time of incident
- member(s) of staff involved
- any witnesses – pupils and/or adults
- outline of event leading to restraint
- outline of incident of restraint (including restraint method used)
- outcome of restraint
- description of any injury sustained and any subsequent treatment
- date and time that parent was informed, staff member who informed them and what their response was
- if required, detail of any subsequent enquiry, complaint or action