

# PHYSICAL RESTRAINT

## 1. Policy Statement

*Bournemouth Collegiate School is committed to safeguarding the well being of pupils and staff and, in line with relevant legislation, only permits physical restraint by reasonable and non-injurious means. Physical restraint is used only when immediately necessary for the minimum time necessary to prevent injury to self or others or very serious damage to property. Any incident involving the use of restraint is recorded in writing and notified to the Principal/Head.*

*BCS is fully committed to ensuring that the application of this Physical Restraint policy is non-discriminatory in line with the UK Equality Act (2010). Further details are available in the school's Equal Opportunity Policy document.*

*This policy is applicable to all pupils in both senior and prep schools, including those in boarding and EYFS and BCS seeks to implement this policy through adherence to the procedures set out in the rest of this document.*

*In line with our Provision of Information policy, this document is available to all interested parties on our website and on request from the Senior school and Prep school offices and should be read in conjunction with the following documents: Behaviour, Rewards and Sanctions, Child Protection (Safeguarding).*

*This document is reviewed annually by Assistant Principal, Pastoral and Head of Prep or as events or legislation change requires. The next scheduled date for review is October 2012.*

## 2. Key Personnel

Implementation of the Physical Restraint Policy is the responsibility of the Assistant Principal, Pastoral, Alison Davies in the Senior school and the Head, Kay Smith, in the Prep School including EYFS.

## 3. Definition

Physical restraint is the positive application of force in order to protect/prevent a pupil from causing injury to him/herself or others or seriously damaging property.

Injury means 'significant injury'; this would include actual or grievous bodily harm, physical or sexual abuse, risking the lives of, or injury to themselves or others, by willful or reckless behaviour, and self poisoning.

It must be shown that on any occasion where physical restraint is used there were strong indications that if immediate action had not been taken, injury would have followed.

#### **4. Guidelines for the Use of Physical Restraint**

Staff should not hesitate to act in an emergency, provided they follow the guidelines in this policy. However, they should always satisfy themselves that the action they take would be considered justifiable by a wider audience of professional colleagues.

In any application of physical restraint, the minimum reasonable force should be used to calm down the situation. Help should be summoned from colleagues; pupils should **never** be involved in restraint.

The pupil should be approached calmly but firmly. Where possible, the consequences of refusing to stop the behaviour should be explained and it should be communicated to the pupil that physical contact or restraint will stop as soon as it ceases to be necessary. A calm and measured approach is required by staff throughout.

The method of restraint employed must use the minimum force for the minimum time and must observe the following.

Restraint must not:

- Involve hurting the pupil
- Involve deliberately inflicting pain on the pupil
- Restrict the pupil's breathing
- Involve contact with sexually sensitive areas

During any incident the person restraining should:

- Offer verbal reassurance to the pupil
- Cause the minimum level of restriction of movement
- Reduce the danger of any accidental injury

Physical restraint can be:

- Partial – restricting and preventing particular movements
- Total – as in the case of immobilisation

Physical intervention can take several forms and may involve staff:

- Physically interposing between pupils
- Blocking a pupil's path
- Holding
- Pushing
- Pulling
- Leading a pupil by the hand or arm
- Shepherding a pupil away by placing a hand in the centre of the back, or in extreme circumstances using more restrictive holds.

**Do:**

- Summon help
- Be aware of any feelings of anger
- Continue to talk to the pupil in a calm way
- Provide a soft surface if possible
- Be aware of any accessories worn by you or the pupil

**Don't:**

- Try to manage on your own
- Stop talking, even if the pupil does not reply
- Straddle the pupil
- Push arms up the back
- Touch the pupil near the throat or head
- Put pressure on joints

## **5. Recording Incidents**

It is a requirement that a written record is kept on any occasion when physical restraint is used: the member of staff concerned must advise the Principal or a member of the Senior Leadership Team immediately following an incident and provide a written report as soon as possible afterwards.

The report should include:

- The name(s) of the pupil(s) involved
- When and where the incident took place
- The name(s) of any other staff or pupils who witnessed the incident
- The reason the physical restraint was necessary
- How the incident began and progressed
- The pupil's(s') response and the outcome of the incident
- Details of any injury suffered by the pupil/another pupil/member of staff and any damage to property.

Staff may find it helpful to seek advice from their professional association or a member of the Senior Leadership Team when writing a report.