



Positive Handling Policy

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July 2023	RC	3	Full update
Sept 2024	RC	4	Reviewed – no changes
May 2025	RC	5	Appendix 1 – updated to open box for de-escalation techniques used. Review in line with new guidance – Use of reasonable force and other restrictive interventions in schools, February 2025.
April 2026	RC	6	Updated in line with new guidance of 'Restrictive Interventions, Including the Use of Reasonable Force in Schools (April 2026) – Statutory duty to record and inform of the use of reasonable force and the duty to record and inform of seclusion .
July 2026	RC	7	Page 6 - Added guidance around use of minor touch. Added KCSIE 2026

1. Introduction

Behaviour is always a form of communication. Understanding that children are communicating through their behaviour gives adults the opportunity to respond differently. When children feel valued, respected, and have their needs met, there is often no longer a reason to use challenging behaviour to communicate.

At Enfield Academy we are committed to a positive behaviour policy which encourages children to make positive behaviour choices. On rare occasions circumstances may result in a situation that requires some form of physical intervention by staff.

Our policy for physical intervention is based upon the following principles:

- Physical intervention should be used only as a last resort when other appropriate strategies have failed.
- Any physical contact should be only the minimum required
- Physical intervention must be used in ways that maintain the safety and dignity of all concerned.
- Incidents must be recorded and reported to the Principal as soon as possible.
- Parents/Carers will be informed on the day of the incident in writing via the positive handling incident record.

2. Objective

At Enfield Academy we believe everyone has a right to:

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

Pupils and their parents attending (Academy) 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 and the law.
- Be informed about school rules, relevant policies and the expected conduct of all pupils and staff working in school.

At Enfield Academy also recognises that there is a need, reflected in common law, to physically intervene when there is an obvious risk to the safety of children, staff and property. This applies both on and off setting sites. If used at all, the use of force to control or restrain pupils will be used in the context of a respectful, supportive relationship with the child to ensure minimal risk of injury to children and staff. It should never be acceptable for a member of staff to restrain a child by themselves – restraint means to hold back physically or to bring a pupil under control – if there is no other choice but to do so it should be for the shortest amount of time possible whilst waiting for help and assistance from other staff.

The Legal Framework, Section 93 of the Education & Inspections Act 2006, allows 'teachers and other persons who are authorised by the Head Teacher who have control or charge of pupils to use such force as is reasonable in all the circumstances to prevent a pupil from doing, or continuing to do, any of the following:

- Causing injury to his/herself or others.
- Committing an offence.
- Damaging property.
- Prejudicing the maintenance of good order & discipline.

3. Our approach

At Enfield Academy we aim to avoid the need for physical intervention and regard this as a last resort in managing situations. We always aim to deal with behaviour using a positive approach and therefore this policy should be read in connection with our Behaviour Policy.

It is not possible to define every circumstance in which physical restraint would be necessary or appropriate and staff are expected to exercise their own judgement in situations which arise within the above categories. Staff should always act within the Academy's policy on behaviour and discipline, particularly in dealing with disruptive behaviour.

Staff should be aware that when they oversee children during the school day, or during other supervised activities, they are acting in loco parentis and have a 'Duty of Care' to all children they are in charge of. They must, therefore, take reasonable action to ensure all pupils' safety and wellbeing.

Staff are not expected to place themselves in situations where they are likely to suffer injury as a result of their intervention. Staff should understand the importance of listening to and respecting children to create an environment that is calm and supportive, especially when dealing with children who may have emotional and behavioural needs, which may increase their aggression. All staff should understand the importance of responding to the feelings of the child, which lie beneath the behaviour, as well as the behaviour itself.

If a child is behaving disruptively or anti-socially, non-physical strategies will be used to manage the behaviour positively to prevent a deterioration of the situation. Staff should view physical intervention with a child as a 'last resort' and for the purposes of maintaining a safe environment.

4. Minimising the need to use reasonable force:

Enfield Academy will:

- Create and maintain a calm, orderly and supportive school environment that minimises the risk of an incident that might require restraint
- Develop effective relationships between staff and pupils that are to good order
- Use appropriate approaches to teach pupils how to manage conflict and strong feelings
- De-escalating incidents if they do arise
- Only use restraint when the risk involved in doing so is outweighed by the risk involved in not restraining

5. Deciding to use reasonable force:

Staff should only restrain when:

- The potential consequence of not intervening is sufficiently serious to justify considering the use of force
- The chance of achieving the desired result by other means is low
- The risk associated with not using force outweigh those of using force

6. Use of Reasonable Force

Physical restraint 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, allows the pupil to regain self-control. It should never take a form which could be seen as punishment.

Staff are only authorised to use reasonable force when applying positive handling strategies, although there is no absolute definition of this. What constitutes reasonable force depends upon the situation, and the pupil to whom it is being applied. Teachers should apply the training they receive to de-escalate where possible then use the appropriate holds as practised in the training. However, only the force necessary to stop or prevent danger should be used, in accordance with the guidelines below.

The Principal should ensure that staff have regular professional development and that this is maintained. When physical restraint becomes necessary:

Do

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

Don't

- Act in temper (you must involve another staff member if you fear loss of control).
- Involve yourself in a prolonged verbal exchange with the pupil.
- Involve other pupils in the restraint.
- Touch or hold the pupil in a way that could be viewed as sexually inappropriate conduct.
- Twist or force limbs back against a joint.
- Bend fingers or pull hair.
- Hold the pupil in a way which will restrict blood flow or breathing e.g. around the neck, restricting the chest, sitting on them or lying them face down.
- Slap, punch, kick or trip up the pupil.
- Use positive handling or intervention as a punishment.

Examples of situations where positive handling may be appropriate include:

- A pupil attacks member of staff or another child.
- A pupil is fighting.
- A pupil is engaging in, or 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.

Refusal of a pupil to remain in a particular place is not enough on its own to justify force. It would be justifiable where allowing a pupil to leave would:

- entail serious risks to the pupil's safety (considering age and understanding), to the safety of other pupils or staff, or of damage to property

The procedure for restrictive physical intervention set out below must always be followed:

- Give the pupil clear warning. Offer an escape route from the situation, for example, through calming or following instructions.
- Once the restrictive physical intervention is judged necessary it should happen quickly, smoothly and confidently.
- Always remain calm and talk in a conciliatory tone. Ignore any abuse and let the high emotional state run its course.
- Once things begin to calm, it can be coupled with significant changes in restrictive physical intervention, this should be on staff terms, not when demanded by the pupil.
- The aim is to talk through the situation and discuss the behaviour that caused the whole episode. This may need to happen a while after the event has occurred.
- The extent of force used should be no more than necessary to control the situation.

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 involved and the pupil. The Principal 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 staff should always be involved in debriefing the pupil involved and any victims of the incident should be offered support. The parents/carers will be informed at the earliest possible opportunity and by the end of the school day of the physical restraint being used. Both parents should be informed in writing via the positive handling incident report and offered an opportunity to discuss post incident where appropriate.

If the behaviour is part of an ongoing pattern, it may be necessary to address the situation through the development of a behavioural plan, which may include an anger management programme, or other strategies. This may require additional support from other services.

In some circumstances an offer of support via Early Help may be appropriate to help identify an additional need for a particular pupil.

All significant incidents must be recorded, in writing, immediately on the 'Positive Handling Incident Report' (attached). All sections of this report should be completed so that any patterns of behaviour can be identified and addressed. In the event of any future complaint or allegation this record will provide essential and accurate information. This then needs to be scanned into CPOMS and may be used in order to inform individual and school risk assessments.

In statutory guidance a 'Significant Incident' is classed as any incident where the use of force goes beyond appropriate physical contact between pupils and staff.

There may be occasions where minor touch is necessary rather than restraint, for example a 'Caring C' (or other minor touch), can be used as a supportive, comfort-based approach to offer reassurance or emotional regulation, and does not restrict the young person's freedom of movement.

This minor touch does not meet the threshold of restraint and does not need formally recording or notification to parents, however if a 'Caring C' is used in a significant incident and involves a degree of physical restriction to prevent a child from moving freely, this is deemed a restraint under the guidance. In those circumstances, the incident should be recorded and a record shared with parents/carers.

In practice, this comes down to professional judgement informed by:

- the level of reasonable force applied
- the duration of the intervention
- the context and risk presented at the time
- and whether the action went beyond comfort and reassurance into preventing movement

Debriefing arrangements

The child/young person and the member of staff will be checked for any sign of injury after an incident. First aid will be administered to anyone who requires it, or medical treatment obtained. This will be recorded in accordance with the school's First Aid policy.

The child or young person will be given time to become calm while staff continue to supervise them. When the child regains composure, a senior member of staff (or their nominee) will discuss the incident with the child and try to ascertain the reason for its occurrence.

The child will be given the opportunity to explain things from their point of view. All necessary steps will be taken to re-establish the relationship between the child and the member(s) of staff involved in the incident. In cases where it is not possible to speak to the pupil on the same day as the incident occurred, the debrief will take place as soon as possible after the child returns to school.

All members of staff involved should be allowed a period of debrief and recovery from the incident. A senior member of staff (or their nominee) will provide support to member(s) of staff involved.

The Principal (or their nominee) will be informed at the earliest possible opportunity of any incidents where positive handling was used and notified prior to the end of the school day. The Principal (or their nominee) will initiate the recording process if not already under way and review each incident to ensure that any necessary lessons are learned.

7. Arrangements for informing parents

A member of the senior leadership team will contact both parents as soon as possible after an incident in which reasonable force has been used, (by the end of the school day), to inform them of the actions that were taken and why, and to provide them with an opportunity to discuss it. A record must be kept and shared with the parents by the end of the school day.

Parents/carers should be informed of the school's policy regarding the use of reasonable force and their behaviour policy. This will be displayed on the school's website.

Staff who work with children who have learning or physical disabilities (and who have Individual Education Plans, Individual Behaviour Plans and/or Pastoral Support Plans), may need to use specific techniques routinely to manage challenging behaviour. Such arrangements must be discussed with parents/carers in advance on an individual basis using positive handling plans. All interventions will be routinely recorded and monitored with the expectation that steps are taken to reduce the number of restrictive physical interventions year on year.

8. Recording an incident

All significant incidents which include the use of reasonable force must be recorded in writing, shared with parents/carers and the record uploaded to CPOMS. The record should be completed using the 'Positive Handling Incident Record' as found in Appendix 1.

The Principal will be informed of the intervention that has taken place. It is the responsibility of the intervening member of staff to complete the record form on the day that the intervention took place.

The circumstances and nature of the physical intervention will be held on the record of the pupil involved (CPOMS). The DSL will inform any necessary agencies/authorities of the physical intervention in accordance with DFE and LA guidance. The Principal will ensure that parents/carers are appropriately informed on the same day as the incident. It is also expected that the child's Social Worker be informed if they are Looked After. For the safeguarding of both staff and student, any subsequent investigation of the situation/incident should be undertaken by a member of staff other than the one applying the physical intervention.

The incident should be logged on the 'Positive Handling Incident Report' as soon as possible and will contain the following information:

- The name(s) of the member(s) of staff who used reasonable force.
- The name of the child involved.
- The child's SEN status.
- When and where the incident took place.
- The reason that force was necessary.
- Behaviour of the child which led up to the incident including any triggers.
- Any attempts to resolve or de-escalate the situation which methods of de-escalation were used.
- The degree of force used.
- How it was applied.
- How long it was used for.
- The child's response and the eventual outcome.
- Details of any injuries suffered by either staff or child.
- Details of any damage to property.
- Details of any medical treatment required (an accident form will be completed where medical treatment is needed).
- Details of follow-up including contact with the parents/carers of the child involved.
- Details of referral and/or support of other agencies (Police, Early Help, Local Authority etc).

Child witnesses may also be asked to provide a written account if appropriate.

A copy of this will be kept on the pupils CPOMS file and retained in line with guidance on keeping educational records. The school will report any injuries to child or staff and seek medical intervention immediately if necessary.

9. Seclusion

Seclusion is a non-disciplinary safety intervention that involves placing a pupil in a supervised space away from others and preventing them from leaving when this is necessary to manage an immediate risk to their own safety and/or the safety of others.

Seclusion must only be used as a last resort and for the shortest possible duration. It must end as soon as the immediate risk has reduced. Throughout any period of seclusion, the child

must be supervised continuously by staff to ensure their physical and emotional wellbeing is monitored and that any concerns are addressed immediately.

Seclusion is not a form of punishment or a behaviour management strategy. It must never be used as a planned response. Any use of seclusion must be considered solely as a safety intervention and recorded in accordance with statutory guidance using the 'Positive Handling Incident Report'. This record must be shared with parents/carers by the end of the school day and be uploaded to CPOMS.

Following any incident involving seclusion, appropriate follow-up actions must be taken to support the wellbeing of both the child and the staff involved. This includes welfare checks, reflection, and the provision of any necessary support.

10. Risk Assessments

If we become aware that a pupil is likely to behave in a disruptive and/or challenging way that may require the use of reasonable force, we will plan how to respond if the situation arises and this will be recorded in a Behaviour Plan or Risk Assessment, shared with staff. Such planning will address:

- Strategies to be used prior to intervention.
- Ways of avoiding 'triggers' if these are known.
- Involvement of parents/carers to ensure that they are clear about the specific action the school might need to take.
- Briefing of staff to ensure they know exactly what action they should be taking.
- Identification of additional support that can be summoned if appropriate.

11. Complaints and Allegations

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 the complaints disciplinary or allegation management procedures. It is our intention to inform all staff, pupils, parents and governors about these procedures and the context in which they apply.

12. Searching pupils - Power to search pupils without consent

In addition to the general power to use reasonable force described above, Principals 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 and cigarette papers
- 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. Under these circumstances The Education Act 2011 extends the power of staff to search students without their consent. Searches will be conducted by two members of staff, at least one of whom will be the same sex as the student. Students will be offered the opportunity to have their parents/carers present.

For further information the DfE have provided guidance on Searching, Screening and Confiscation [Searching, Screening and Confiscation \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk). A member of the leadership team will contact parents as soon as possible after an incident, normally on the same day and within 24 hours, to inform them of the actions that were taken and why, and to provide them with an opportunity to discuss it.

13. Key Legal References

This Positive Handling guidance is written with reference to the following key legal concepts and documents:

- [Use of reasonable force and other restrictive interventions guidance](#)
- [Keeping children safe in education 2026 \(comes into force from 1 September 2026\)](#)
- The Schools (Recording and Reporting of Seclusion and Restraint) (No. 2) (England) Regulations 2025 [The Schools \(Recording and Reporting of Seclusion and Restraint\) \(England\) Regulations 2025](#)
- Offences Against the Persons Act 1861 (concepts of Assault and Assault and Battery). [Offences against the Person Act 1861 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)
- The Children Act 1989. [Children Act 1989 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)
- [Children Act 2004](#)
- The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and associated regulations [Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974](#)
- The Education Act 1996. [Education Act 1996 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)
- Education and Inspection Act 2006 (93 and 93A). [Education and Inspections Act 2006 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)
- Screening, searching and confiscation – advice for Headteachers, staff and governing bodies. [Searching, Screening and Confiscation \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)
- Human Rights Act 1998. [Human Rights Act 1998 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)
- [Equality Act 2010](#)

Appendix 1

Positive Handling Incident Report Form

Childs Name	Year/Class	SEN Status

Academy Name	Date of Report	Time Completed	Staff Completing Report (Name & Role)

Details of the Incident

Date of Incident	Start Time	End Time	Location

Reason for Intervention

Use restrictive interventions only when necessary to: prevent injury; prevent a criminal offence; prevent serious damage to property; or prevent significant disruption to the school environment.

Select reason(s):

- ☐ Prevent injury to the pupil or others
- ☐ Prevent commission of a criminal offence
- ☐ Prevent serious damage to property
- ☐ Prevent significant disruption to the school environment

Describe the immediate risk or concern requiring intervention (include precipitating factors, triggers, level of risk, escalation patterns):

Type of Intervention Used

Restrictive intervention type (tick all that apply):

- ☐ Physical Restrictive Intervention / Reasonable Force
- ☐ Blocking / Standing Between
- ☐ Holding / Restraint (describe type)
- ☐ Seclusion
- ☐ Other restrictive intervention (describe)

If holds or specific techniques were used, describe precisely (position, hold, duration, staff involved):

If Seclusion was used (complete this section)

Reason seclusion was required (safety measure only; never disciplinary)	
Location of seclusion	
Duration (start/end times)	
Monitoring arrangements (frequency, staff, welfare checks)	
Access to basic needs (water, toilet, supervision)	

Description of Events

Before the incident (de-escalation and early support strategies attempted, communication used):

--

During the incident (actions by pupil and staff, exact holds used, duration, monitoring):

--

After the incident (how the intervention ended, support provided, wellbeing checks):

--

Impact of the Incident

Injuries to Pupil	
Injuries to Staff or Others	
Damage to Property	

Post-Incident Actions

Support and Debrief

Pupil debrief completed by (name) / Date/Time	
Summary of pupil views	
Staff debrief completed by (name) / Date & time	
Restorative or relationship-repair actions taken	
Referral/Support from other agency (Local Authority, Police, Early Help, etc)	

Parent / Carer Notification (required for each significant incident of force or any use of seclusion)

Parent/carers informed by (name & role)	
Method (phone, meeting, written report)	
Date / time of contact	
Parent comments	

Review

Behaviour/SEN plan updates required? (detail actions and owners)	
SLT Reviewer Name & Date Reviewed	

Signatures

Reporting Staff Member (signature & date)		
Member of SLT Reviewing (signature & date)		

Parent/Carer (signature & date)		
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Note: This form aligns with DfE guidance 'Restrictive interventions, including use of reasonable force, in schools', including statutory duties to record significant incidents involving use of force and to report to parents, and to record/report use of seclusion.

This form must be uploaded to the child's CPOMS for record of intervention.