



Physical Restraint Policy

Don Buck School has procedures in place for managing student behaviour and guidelines around the care and management of students. The key point is to safeguard the wellbeing of students, staff, and others whenever behaviour management issues arise.

Staff use de-escalation techniques (see the Ministry guidelines below) if a student's behaviour is becoming out of control and/or poses a danger to themselves or others. However, in an emergency situation, it may be necessary to use physical restraint. This is a serious intervention and only used when there is a high likelihood that the student will injure a staff member, another student, themselves, or others. It may be necessary to move people out of the area to de-escalate the situation and keep them safe. In some cases, it may be necessary to involve the police.

All teaching staff are authorised to apply restraint. Non-teaching staff can apply restraint if they have been authorised, in writing, by the board.

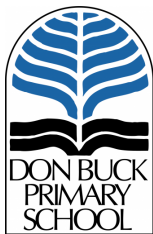
Guidelines on the use of physical restraint

The Ministry of Education's Guidelines for Registered Schools in New Zealand on the Use of Physical Restraint offer useful techniques for preventing and/or de-escalating behaviour problems before they reach a critical point. The guidelines also provide clear guidance on how to use physical restraint if prevention and de-escalation are unsuccessful, as well as outlining what types of physical restraint must be avoided, and incident forms.

If physical restraint is warranted, the level of restraint should be proportional to the level of risk the student or their behaviour poses, and should end as soon as the safety of everyone involved is assured. The student's physical and psychological state should be monitored during the restraint. The student, and the person who applied the physical restraint, should be monitored for signs of distress or shock in the aftermath of the incident.

The school holds a debrief after the incident, examining the events leading up to it, the interventions used, and what could have been done differently. The Ministry of Education, and the board, is notified of any incident involving physical restraint.

Parents/caregivers whose child was involved in the incident should be notified as soon as practically possible. They should be invited to offer suggestions to avoid the use of restraint in the management of their child's behaviour. Any complaints from parents should be dealt with through the school's complaints process, and the Ministry of Education contacted for advice, if necessary.



Students with high-risk behaviours should have an Individual Behaviour Plan in place. Key staff members and parents/caregivers are involved in the development of the plan. All staff working with the particular student are fully briefed on the agreed protocols in the plan, and all staff are made aware that there is an Individual Behaviour Plan in place for the student.

Monitoring the use of physical restraint

From 7 February 2023, schools are required to report physical restraint incidents using the MoE online form through the community portal. This online form makes it easier for schools to report on, manage and share information about physical restraint incidents in a timely and accurate way.

The principal, or delegate, monitors the use of physical restraint and collates information about any incidents. The principal shares this information with the board through the principal's report at board meetings (in a public-excluded session).

Physical restraint forms and debriefs

The Guidelines for Registered Schools in New Zealand on the Use of Physical Restraint includes reporting and debriefing forms.

Legislation

Education Act 1989, including Education (Update) Amendment Act 2017

Children's Act 2014

Health and Safety at Work Act 2015

Crimes Act 1961

Board Chair Signature and Date: _____

Principal Signature and Date: _____

Review Date: _____