# Managing Behaviour that Challenges

# Westmorland and Furness Care Services

Contents

[Policy 3](#_Toc149644484)

[Value Statement 3](#_Toc149644485)

[Definition 3](#_Toc149644486)

[Scope 4](#_Toc149644487)

[Abbreviations 4](#_Toc149644488)

[Procedure 5](#_Toc149644489)

[Responding to Behaviour that Challenges 5](#_Toc149644490)

[Training 5](#_Toc149644491)

[Planned Responses to Behaviour which Challenges 6](#_Toc149644492)

[Individual Positive Handling Plan (IPHP) 6](#_Toc149644493)

[Multi-Agency Planning and Agreement 7](#_Toc149644494)

[Service User Consent 7](#_Toc149644495)

[Post-Incident Actions 8](#_Toc149644496)

[Physical Health Check / First Aid 8](#_Toc149644497)

[Emotional Wellbeing Check / Debriefing 8](#_Toc149644498)

[Making People Safe 8](#_Toc149644499)

[Recording 8](#_Toc149644500)

[Accident / Incident / Near Miss Form 9](#_Toc149644501)

[Accident Book (if not using the electronic care system) 9](#_Toc149644502)

[Debriefing Records 10](#_Toc149644503)

[Serious Incident Record (SIR) 10](#_Toc149644504)

[PCCP – Contact / Information Sheet 10](#_Toc149644505)

[Safeguarding 11](#_Toc149644506)

[Other 11](#_Toc149644507)

[Notifications 11](#_Toc149644508)

[Review 13](#_Toc149644509)

[Risk Assessment 13](#_Toc149644510)

[Individual Positive Handling Plan (PCCP) 13](#_Toc149644511)

[Serious Incident Records (SIR) 13](#_Toc149644512)

[Care Services Policy & Procedure, The Management of Service User Behaviour Which Challenges 13](#_Toc149644513)

[Unplanned / Emergency Responses to Behaviour which Challenges 14](#_Toc149644514)

[Additional Information: 15](#_Toc149644515)

[Mental Capacity Act 15](#_Toc149644516)

[Deprivation Of Liberty Safeguards / Liberty Protection Safeguards 15](#_Toc149644517)

[MAPPA & MARE 15](#_Toc149644518)

#### [List of Appendices 16](#_Toc149644519)

## Policy

To ensure all employees are aware of their roles and responsibilities and respond appropriately and effectively to incidents of Service User behaviour that challenges.

### Value Statement

The safe, ethical and legal prevention, management and resolution of Service User behaviour that challenges are an integral feature of the work undertaken by Care Services; at all times throughout, this process the following values will be adhered to by the Organisation and its representatives:

* The fundamental principle of Care Services is to meet its Duty of Care to Service Users, Staff and others by protecting them from foreseeable physical or emotional harm.
* Care Services DMH and OA services will develop and implement relevant Policy and Procedures which adhere to the requirements and recommendations of the Department of Health Guidance for Positive and Proactive Care: reducing the need for restrictive interventions (2014) and other relevant legislation or guidelines.
* The prevention, management and resolution of behaviour that challenges will be undertaken within a multi-agency framework, making appropriate and effective use of the knowledge and expertise of other stakeholders and agencies.
* The prevention, management and resolution of behaviour that challenges will be undertaken through the development and implementation of a continuum of strategies which aim to prevent or diffuse challenging situations and within which RPI will always be the last resort and in the best interest of the Service User.
* Care Services’ procedure for the prevention and management of behaviour that challenges aim to make available a range of tools which will enable staff to respond to these behaviours in a manner which is physically safe, ethically correct and legally defensible.

### Definition

1. The term RPI (Restrictive Physical Intervention) refers to the use of force to restrict movement or mobility or the use of force to disengage from dangerous or harmful physical contact initiated by a Service User (in this document the term ‘RPI’ will refer to techniques that are commonly known as breakaway or restraint and as taught to employees on the Team Teach Accredited Training Programme).
2. The term RPI differs from manual guidance or physical prompting in so far as it implies the use of force against resistance.
3. Physical intervention involves the application of the minimum degree of force and restriction necessary to prevent injury to the person or others; under exceptional circumstances this may include serious damage to property.

### Scope

1. This Policy & Procedure is applicable to all Care Services that support Individuals whose behaviour may sometimes present challenges (including behaviour that challenges) to services.
2. The good practice guidance it contains should be read in conjunction with national and local guidance relating to the understanding, prevention, and management of behaviour that challenges.
3. During the development of this Policy and Procedure reference has been made to the following Legislation and good practice information:
* Common Law -Duty of Care
* Dept of Health Positive and Proactive Care: reducing the need for restrictive interventions (2014)
* Health & Safety at Work Act (1974)
* Manual Handling Operation Regulations (MHOR) – 1992 (Amended 1998)
* Human Rights Act 1998 and the relevant rights in the European Convention on Human Rights.
* Mental Capacity Act – 2005 (including Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards DoLS or Liberty Protection Safeguards LPS or its equivalents)
* Mental Health Act 1983 (Amended 2007
* Cumbria Safeguarding Adults Board
* Restraint Reduction Network Training Standards: First Edition
* Team Teach – Holistic Training Approach to Behaviour Supports and Interventions
* Mansell Report – Services for People with Learning Disabilities & Challenging Behaviour & Mental Health – 2007
* CQC – Brief Guide: Positive Behaviour Support for People with Behaviours that Challenge.
* NICE Guideline 10

### Abbreviations

* PCCP – Person Centred Care Plan
* IPHP - Individual Positive Handling Plan
* RPI – Restrictive Physical Intervention
* SIR – Serious Incident Record
* DoH – Department of Health
* DoLS – Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards
* LPS – Liberty Protection Safeguards
* SU – Service User
* MOP – Member of Public

## Procedure

### Responding to Behaviour that Challenges

1. Care Services Employees will at times be required to implement planned and unplanned or emergency responses to Service User behaviour that challenges.
2. Within the scope of the procedure these responses are defined as:
3. Planned Responses - the use of pre-approved strategies and techniques which are based upon a risk assessment and recorded on the Individual Positive Handling Plan (IPHP), located within the Person- Centred Care Plan (PCCP).
4. Unplanned / Emergency Responses - the use of behaviour management techniques and strategies which may include the use of force in response to unforeseen events.
5. The actions taken by Employees in either situation must be physically safe, ethically correct and legally defensible. As a consequence, any RPI must employ the minimum reasonable force to prevent injury or avert serious damage to property.
6. As a general rule, the use of RPIs should only be used when other strategies (which do not employ force) have been tried and found to be unsuccessful or, in an emergency, when the risks of not employing a RPI are outweighed by the risks of using force.

Guidance notes regarding appropriate responses to violent or aggressive behaviour can be found within [Appendix 1 – Management and Prevention of Behaviour that Challenges](https://cumbria.gov.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/327/38541/38630/4522916633.docx) and [Appendix 2 – Responses to Violence – Staff Guidance](https://cumbria.gov.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/327/38541/38630/4522916125.docx)

### Training

1. All Staff (including Managers, Supervisors, Senior Support and Support Workers) who deliver or supervise support to Service Users who exhibit behaviour that challenges should attend the one-day Team Teach Foundation Training Programme. This is an accredited course which is facilitated by appropriately trained and qualified Care Services employees.
2. To maintain their accredited status employees must attend a one-day Team Teach refresher course every 36 months. Staff who fail to attend within this timescale will be required to re-attend the 2 days Basic, or the 1-day Foundation course. Check!!
3. Staff who have not attended this course (or who have not attended a refresher course within the required timescale) must not be involved in the planned use of RPIs and should not be deployed to work with Service Users for whom there is a current IPHP ([Appendix 3 – Individual Positive Handling Plan](https://cumbria.gov.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/327/38541/38630/45229161541.docx)) which requires the use of RPIs.
4. Staff who are unable to complete / participate in some or all of the physical aspects of the training programme can attend and following assessment will receive accreditation for the components which they have successfully completed.
5. Staff may only implement the specific RPI Techniques for which they have been trained and accredited.
6. Team Teach training courses are scheduled throughout the year, however short notice, Service User specific training can be arranged via the Workforce Development Team. Staff who attend this type of training must go on to complete the appropriate Team Teach Course within a maximum of 60 working days.

### Planned Responses to Behaviour which Challenges.

1. The term Positive Handling describes the holistic approach to a range of risk reduction strategies which include nonverbal, verbal and where reasonable and absolutely necessary, RPIs as prescribed by the Team Teach behaviour support and intervention training programme.
2. The planning process in relation to the management of behaviour which challenges must be progressed as follows:

**Identify the Behaviour** – This is most effectively done through observation and may also include reference to other documents including the PCCP, Accident / Incident / near Miss form, ABC monitoring forms or other similar documents. Additional information may be derived from discussion with other stakeholders. Identified triggers and early warning signs to behaviours that challenge identified must be added to the PCCP.

**Risk Assessment** - The Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 place a duty on managers to make and record a suitable and sufficient assessment of the risks to health and safety to which employees and others may be exposed.

1. The completion of a Risk Assessment in relation to the behaviour/s exhibited and to be managed must therefore be an integral part of the planned response to behaviour that challenges.
2. The Risk Assessment should also be used to identify the wider range of actions and strategies which will be required to effectively support the Service User/Resident who exhibits behaviour which challenges.

A copy of the Risk Assessment must be accessible to all persons supporting the individual and should be correctly filed within the PCCP.

### Individual Positive Handling Plan (IPHP)

[Appendix 3 – Individual Positive Handling Plan](https://cumbria.gov.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/327/38541/38630/45229161541.docx)

1. This document is used to record in detail the specific behaviours to be managed (as identified within the Risk Assessment), and the proactive and reactive strategies (both physical and non-physical) to be implemented by Staff prior to, during and after incidents of behaviour which challenges.
2. The IPHP should be used to record all behaviour which challenges management strategies regardless of whether the use of RPIs is required.
3. Where RPI (Break Away & Restraint) are to be specified within the IPHP additional information and guidance (including short video clips) is available via the Team Teach website, which can be accessed by all employees upon successful completion of the Team Teach training programme.

A copy of the IPHP must be accessible to all persons supporting the individual and should be filed correctly within the PCCP.

### Multi-Agency Planning and Agreement

The DoH Positive and Proactive Care (2014) describes a Human Rights based approach enabling participation of all key people and stakeholders.

Consulting with the person, staff and other stakeholders; involving the person, carers and support staff in developing risk assessments and behaviour support plans where possible; using advance statements where appropriate; identifying and reducing barriers to the person exercising their rights.

1. In order to comply with the above and to achieve best practice all IPHP should where possible, be developed in consultation with, and must be agreed, by the following:
* The Service User (ability, i.e., Mental Capacity, to consent to the use of the RPI and related management strategies should be recorded on the IPHP).
* The Service User’s Next of Kin or Advocate (where the individual does not have capacity)
* The Social Worker or Manager.
* Community Nursing Representative (if allocated).
* Advocate (if appropriate).
* The Senior Manager for Care Services only where the use of RPI is specified within the IPHP.
1. Additionally, the views or comments of the Service User, their Parent/Family Representative, Carer or Advocate and the Senior Manager for Care Services regarding the use of RPI or the content of the IPHP must be recorded in the relevant section of the document.
2. Where there is no involvement of, access to, or agreement by, any of the identified stakeholders this must be recorded within the IPHP.

### Service User Consent

1. As part of the development of the IPHP, Service User consent should be sought, recorded and reviewed on a regular basis.
2. The Service User’s ability to give informed consent needs to be assessed using guidance outlined within the Mental Capacity Act 2005 and with reference to Care Services Mental Capacity Act policy and appendices.
3. Where a Service User lacks the capacity to consent the multi-agency team need to confirm that the RPI would be in the person’s best interest.
4. If the Service User lacks consent an independent advocate may be appointed. All such discussions should be clearly recorded.
5. Where a Service User has the capacity to consent but refuses to agree to the planned use of physical interventions Duty of Care principles will usually apply, however discussions must occur within the multi-Agency Teams where this is anticipated and must be recorded on the PCCP.

## Post-Incident Actions

### Physical Health Check / First Aid

Ensure all persons involved in an incident of behaviour that challenges, particularly a violent or aggressive incident, are immediately provided with a health check. First Aid should be administered and/or other necessary health/medical treatment arranged.

### Emotional Wellbeing Check / Debriefing

1. Ensure all persons involved in an incident of behaviour that challenges have the opportunity to participate in an emotional health check / debriefing session. This should be completed as soon as is possible / appropriate after the incident occurring.
2. On occasion incidents of challenging behaviour (including behaviour that challenges) will occur within community settings and may be observed by or be directed towards members of the public, in such circumstances it may not be possible or appropriate for Care Services Staff to effectively debrief those persons affected at the time of the incident. In such circumstances Staff should provide those affected with the name and contact details of the Service Manager / Manager or Supervisor.

Further advice and guidance are available within Care Services Policy & Procedure A11 - ACCIDENTS & INCIDENTS

### Making People Safe

The Manager or Supervisor must make an assessment of the immediate and ongoing risk to all persons effected by this or further possible incidents of behaviour that challenges. They should then take steps to maximise the immediate / short term safety of identified people whilst necessary long-term planning is undertaken.

### Recording

Following any episode of behaviour that challenges, particularly a violent or aggressive incident the following records must be completed and circulated or filed appropriately:

### Accident / Incident / Near Miss Form

1. The Accident / Incident / near misses should be completed for all records of incidents of aggression or violence.
2. In addition to recording accidents or injuries the Accident / Incident / Near Miss record should also be used to record incidents, circumstances or behaviours which are classified as a near miss event.
3. The Accident / Incident / Near Miss record should be completed for all persons effected, including Council Employees, Non-Council employees, Service Users, Visitors to all council Premises, Members of the Public or any Other Person affected by the work being undertaken.
4. The Accident / Incident / Near Miss record must be completed by a supervisor or Manager; it should not be completed by the effected person. Where services use the electronic care system all records must be completed for the accidents / incidents / near misses and the ICASS system also completed.
5. Where an episode of behaviour that challenges has affected a number of separate individuals it may be necessary to complete a separate Accident / Incident / Near Miss record for each person.
6. Non-Council employees injured whilst at work should be included in the completion of the Accident / Incident / Near Miss record. The person should be instructed to inform their employer of the injury / incident / near miss. The Supervisor or Manager should forward a copy of the Accident / Incident / near miss record to the employer.

Further advice and guidance are available within Care Services Policy & Procedure ACCIDENTS & INCIDENTS and Council Safety Procedure Number 6 - reporting and investigation of accidents, incidents, occupational ill health and dangerous occurrences.

### Accident Book (if not using the electronic care system)

1. Entries into the workplace Accident Book are only to be made for Council Employees who were at work at the time that the accident, injury, incident or near miss occurred.
2. It is the responsibility of the Employee or someone acting on their behalf to complete the details required in the Accident Book.
3. The Accident Book should be used to record the same type of information as is captured on the Accident / Incident / near miss form.
4. Non-Council employees injured whilst at work should not make an entry within the workplace Accident Book.
5. Accident Records in relation to Behaviour that challenges should be filed and forwarded in the usual way.

Further advice and guidance are available within Care Services Policy & Procedure ACCIDENTS & INCIDENTS and Council Safety Procedure Number 6 - reporting and investigation of accidents, incidents, occupational ill health and dangerous occurrences.

### Debriefing Records

1. All persons directly involved in, or affected by, an incident of behaviour that challenges (including the assailant or instigator of the incident) should be offered the opportunity to participate in a Wellbeing Check / Debriefing.
2. For Employees, Members of the Public or Others this should be undertaken by the Manager or the Supervisor.
3. For Service Users this should be undertaken by the Link Worker or other appropriate person, with whom the individual has an effective therapeutic relationship.
4. The Debriefing Record appropriate to the stakeholder group (Employee, SU or M.O.P/Other) should be used to record details of the Debriefing Session.

See Care Services Policy & Procedure Accidents & Incidents, Appendices 1, 2 & 3.

1. Completed Debriefing Records must be filed in accordance with relevant Policy and Procedures.

### Serious Incident Record (SIR)

[Appendix 4 – Serious Incident Record](https://cumbria.gov.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/327/38541/38630/45229161835.docx)

1. An SIR must be completed by the Manager or Supervisor after any incident of behaviour that challenges within which the use of RPI has occurred or an injury has been sustained by any person involved. This document must be completed as quickly as is practicable and within a maximum of 24 hours of the incident.
2. A copy of the SIR should be attached to the relevant Accident / Incident Forms and circulated accordingly.
3. Additionally, a copy of the Accident / Incident / Near Miss records and SIR should be forwarded by email to CCDMH AND OA SERVICES Service Manager who should then forward to the relevant Senior Manager.
4. A copy of the SIR should be held on the Service User File in accordance with Policy & Procedure.

### PCCP – Contact / Information Sheet

1. A brief entry regarding the incident should be made within the PCCP Contact/Information sheet. Significant detail is not required as other comprehensive records (Accident / Incident Forms, SIR etc) will be available elsewhere.
2. Details of other stakeholders with whom information about the incident has been shared and the format in which the information was forwarded must be recorded. This is particularly important where information sharing has been completed by telephone or face to face discussion and no other written record exists to support this.

### Safeguarding

If the incident of behaviour that challenges is raised as a Safeguarding Alert the Reporting Possible Safeguarding Issues log must be completed. This should be completed at the time that the Safeguarding Alert is submitted.

See Care Services Policy & Procedure Safeguarding, Appendix 1

### Other

Dependent upon the nature of the incident of behaviour which challenges, the particular care plan requirements of any person involved, or the notification requirements specified within the IPHP, there may be a range of other recording documents which will require completion after the incident.

These might include:

* + ABC Records
	+ Body Maps
	+ Daily Diary Communication Books
	+ Person centred care plan.

Remember – All recording should be clear, concise, factual and evidence based.

### Notifications

1. Effective, appropriate information sharing regarding the management of Service User behaviour which challenges is essential. Following an episode of behaviour which challenges notifications as specified within the IPHP should be submitted to the appropriate Stakeholders in the agreed format.
2. This may include some or all of the following:
	* Parent, Family or NOK

The type of incident and reporting format must be agreed and documented within the IPHP. Agreement of this is particularly important where the Service User does not live with their Parent, Family Member or NOK.

* + Police

You must contact the Police if a crime has been committed during an incident of behaviour that challenges, most commonly this would be as a result of an assault or injury to someone but could also arise from damage to property or some other type of offence.

The Police may already be part of a multi-agency group supporting an individual who demonstrates behaviour which challenges, in these circumstances the type of incident and reporting format should be recorded within the IPHP.

* + - Social Worker, Community Nurse

Once again, the type of incident and reporting format must be recorded within the IPHP.

* + - Safeguarding Team

Incidents of behaviour that challenges towards Service User/Residents require that a safeguarding contact is raised. This should be done via the local Adult Social Care Office or in an emergency (evenings and weekends) the Urgent Care Team.

For additional information regarding reporting and responding to adult safeguarding concerns outside of office hours see Care Services Policy & Procedure.

* + Care Quality Commission

In line with the requirements of the Health & Social Care Act 2008 specified incidents or occurrences which take place within Care Quality Commission Registered Services (i.e., Residential Care Homes, Supported Living Services) must be reported to the Care Quality Commission by way of a Statutory Notification.

More comprehensive information is available via the CQC website, including the types of incidents or occurrence which necessitate a Statutory Notification, the documentation to be used and the reporting format.

* + Service and Senior Managers

Senior Managers should be notified of incidents of violence and aggression as follows:

* Registered, Locality Manager should be notified of all incidents of violence and aggression by way of the Accident / Incident Forms and other associated recording documents.
* Service Manager should be notified of any incident of violence and aggression which is referred to Safeguarding or when an SIR has been completed. See M2, Recording, Serious Incident Record.
* Senior Manager should be notified via the Service Manager when an SIR has been completed.
* Notifications to the Service and Senior Manager should be supported by the appropriate documentation and submitted by email.

See M2, Recording, Serious Incident Record.

## Review

Ensuring that documentation regarding the management of Service User behaviour which challenges remains current and relevant is essential to achieving safe and effective outcomes for all stakeholders. Consequently, documentation must be reviewed as follows:

### Risk Assessment

The Risk Assessment (M2, Planned Responses to Behaviour Which Challenges, Risk Assessment) must be reviewed and amended as follows:

* + In response to changing Service User Need / Behaviour.
	+ In response to Post-Incident Learning identified within the SIR or Debriefing Records.
	+ In response to Stakeholder comment or feedback.
	+ At a maximum interval of 6 months.

### Individual Positive Handling Plan (PCCP)

As specified for the Risk Assessment as above.

### Serious Incident Records (SIR)

1. Upon completion each SIR must be reviewed by the Locality/Registered, Service and Service Manager and comment/feedback recorded within the relevant section of the form. A copy of the IPHP should also be forwarded with the above.
2. The content of all Serious Incident Records should be considered within ongoing PCCP and other relevant multi-agency review processes.

### Care Services Policy & Procedure, The Management of Service User Behaviour Which Challenges

Care Services’ Policy and Procedure regarding the management of Service User Behaviour Which Challenges will be reviewed as follows:

* + Review and necessary update will be undertaken annually.
	+ The review will be completed by members of the Care Services Team Teach Training Group.

### Unplanned / Emergency Responses to Behaviour which Challenges

1. Emergency use of physical interventions may be required when Service User behave in ways that have not been previously observed or identified within the Risk Assessment or the IPHP.
2. Injuries to staff and to Service User are more likely to occur when RPIs are employed to manage unforeseen events.
3. Staff should be aware that, in an emergency, the use of physical interventions can be justified if it is reasonable to use it to prevent injury, or in exceptional circumstances, serious damage to property that may lead to significant harm.
4. Even in an emergency, the degree of force and restriction used must be reasonable and should be commensurate with the desired outcome of achieving rapid and safe control of a dangerous situation.
5. It is likely that following any incident of Service User behaviour that challenges and certainly after the emergency use of a RPI a multi-agency review must occur.
6. The planned response to Service User behaviour which challenges Process must be commenced / followed after any unexpected incident of behaviour that challenges. An SIR must be completed when RPI is used.

## Additional Information:

### Mental Capacity Act

1. DoH: Positive and Proactive Care and BILD: Restraint Reduction Network Training Standards indicate that Service User consent to the use of RPIs should be sought as part of the multi-agency planning process. The process to determine capacity and the paperwork to record capacity assessment is outlined in Care Services policy Mental Capacity Act.
2. In circumstances where strategies are implemented to protect the Service User coming to immediate harm, to protect others or property, or to stop an offence being committed and Service User consent has not been achieved Duty of Care principles will usually apply.
3. Within other situations for example in the management of Self Harm or where RPI is used to facilitate some type of care or health treatment Service User consent or multi-agency best interest agreement must be in place before any action is initiated.

### Deprivation Of Liberty Safeguards / Liberty Protection Safeguards

1. DoLS/LPS does not authorise treatment and care (i.e., the implementation of behaviour management strategies including the use of RPI) but the deprivation of liberty of the person while they are receiving that treatment and care.
2. Consequently, a DoLS / LPS would only be required if the person in receipt of care was under continuous supervision and control and not free to leave. It might also be that the use of RPI for long periods of time and very frequently could amount to a deprivation of liberty and would require authorisation by a Court or Local Authority.

### MAPPA & MARE

1. MAPPA stands for Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements. This is the process through which the Police, Probation and Prison Services work together with other agencies to manage the risks posed by violent and sexual offenders living in the community in order to protect the public.
2. MARE stands for Multi-Agency Risk Evaluation and forms part of the MAPPA pathway.
3. On occasion Care Services will support Service Users whose behaviour and associated risk falls within the remit of MAPPA

# List of Appendices

[Appendix 1 – Management and Prevention of Behaviour that Challenges](https://cumbria.gov.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/327/38541/38630/4522916633.docx)

[Appendix 2 – Responses to Violence – Staff Guidance](https://cumbria.gov.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/327/38541/38630/4522916125.docx)

[Appendix 3 – Individual Positive Handling Plan](https://cumbria.gov.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/327/38541/38630/45229161541.docx)

[Appendix 4 – Serious Incident Record](https://cumbria.gov.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/327/38541/38630/45229161835.docx)

[Appendix 5 – Good Practice Guidance for the use of Restrictive Physical Interventions](https://cumbria.gov.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/327/38541/38630/45230112738.docx)