



Managing Challenging Behaviour

Staff/volunteers who deliver football related activity to children may, on occasions, be required to deal with a child's challenging behaviour. These guidelines aim to promote good practice and are based on the following principles:

- Player welfare is the paramount consideration.
- Players must never be subject to any form of treatment that is harmful, abusive, humiliating or degrading.
- The specific needs a child may have (e.g. communication, behaviour management, comprehension etc) should be discussed with their parent/carer and where appropriate the child, before activities start. Where appropriate it may be helpful to record the details of any agreed plan or approach and provide copies to all parties.
- Every child should be supported to participate. Consideration to exclude a child from activities should apply only as a last resort and after all efforts to address any challenge have been exhausted, in exceptional circumstances where the safety of that child or of other children cannot be maintained.

Planning Activities

Planning for activities should include consideration of whether any child involved may need additional support or supervision to participate safely. This should address:

- Assessment of additional risk associated with the child's behaviour
- Appropriate supervision ratios and whether numbers of adults should be increased
- Information sharing for all/volunteers on managing any challenging behaviour to ensure a consistent approach
- Specialist expertise or support that may be needed from carers or outside agencies. This is particularly relevant where it is identified that a child may need a level of physical intervention to participate safely.

Agreeing Acceptable and Unacceptable Behaviours

Staff, volunteers, children, young people and parents/carers should be involved in developing an agreement about:

- what constitutes acceptable and unacceptable behaviour (code of conduct)
- the range of sanctions which may be applied in response to unacceptable behaviour. It may be helpful to do this at the start of the season. It should involve the views of children and young people to encourage their co-operation.
- Ensure that parents/carers understand the expectations on their children, and ask them to reinforce this ahead of any trip or activity.

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In responding to challenging behaviour the response should always be:

- Proportionate to the actions you are managing.
- Imposed as soon as is practicable.
- Fully explained to the child and their parents/carers.

In dealing with children who display negative or challenging behaviours, staff and volunteers might consider the following options:

- Time out - from the activity, group or individual work.
- Reparation - the act or process of making amends.
- Behavioural reinforcement - rewards for good behaviour, consequences for negative behaviour.
- De-escalation of the situation - talking with the child and distracting them from challenging behaviour.

- Use of individual 'contracts' or agreements for the child's future or continued participation.
- Sanctions or consequences e.g. missing a training session or match.
- Seeking additional/specialist support through working in partnership with other agencies.
- Temporary or permanent exclusion.
- Increased supervision by staff/volunteers.

The following should never be permitted as a means of managing a child's behaviour:

- Physical punishment or the threat of such.
- Refusal to speak to or interact with the child.
- Being deprived of food, water, access to changing facilities or toilets or other essential facilities.
- Verbal intimidation, ridicule or humiliation.

Physical Intervention

Staff/ volunteers should consider the risks associated with employing physical intervention compared with the risks of not employing physical intervention. The use of physical intervention should always:

- Be avoided unless it is absolutely necessary to prevent a child injuring themselves or others.
- Aim to achieve an outcome that is in the best interests of the child whose behaviour is of immediate concern
- Form part of a broader approach to the management of challenging behaviour.
- Be the result of conscious decision-making and not a reaction to an adult's frustration.
- Employ the minimum force needed to avert injury to a person or serious damage to property - applied for the shortest period of time
- Used only after all other strategies have been exhausted
- Be recorded as soon as possible using the appropriate organisational reporting form and procedure. Parents should always be informed following an incident where a coach/volunteer has had to physically intervene with their particular child

Physical intervention must not:

- Involve contact with buttocks, genitals and breasts.
- Be used as a form of punishment.
- Involve inflicting pain

Views of the child

A timely de-brief for staff/volunteers, the child and parents should always take place in a calm environment following an incident where physical intervention has been used.

Even children who haven't directly been involved in the situation may need to talk about what they have witnessed.

There should also be a discussion with the child and parents about the child's needs and continued safe participation in the group or activity.

I confirm that I have read & understood this guidance and agree to follow the information set out in this document and abide by its' principles.

Name: _____

Signed: _____

Date: _____