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|  |  **Practical Assessment Record**  |

**Application of Physical Intervention Skills in the Private Security Industry**

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| **Centre Name** |  | **Centre Number** |  |
| **Date of Assessment** |  | **Venue** |  |
| **Assessor’s Name** |  | **Candidate’s Name** |  |

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| **Criterion****Number** | **Criterion Description** | **Examples** | **Comments** |
| **4.1** | Demonstrate stance and positioning skills | Demonstrate stance and positioning that reduces vulnerability to assault and facilitates exit or intervention, whilst maintaining positive, non-threatening non-verbal communication. Verbal communication in line with conflict management training to assist the exit or intervention should also be used. |  |
| **4.2** | Demonstrate skills used to evade and protect against blows | With regard to the skills demonstrated for stance and positioning, show how use of limbs and movement can protect against an assault. |  |
| **4.3** | Demonstrate methods of disengagement from grabs and holds | A small number of skills relevant to the security role that address the most common types of assault. |  |
| **4.4** | Demonstrate non-aggressive intervention methods to stop assaults or fights | At least two methods that can be adapted to different scenarios including an individual and a team method. |  |
| **4.5** | Communicate professionally throughout the physical intervention | Helping to calm the individual, give instructions and check well-being.Use positive verbal and non-verbal communications to:* Calm and reassure the individual restrained
* Calm and reassure others present
* Check understanding with the person restrained
* Check the physical and emotional well-being of the person retrained
* Negotiate and manage safe de-escalation with the person restrained and with the staff involved.
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| **5.1** | Demonstrate how to physically prompt a person | Demonstrate a non-restrictive prompt for use when verbal and non-verbal persuasion has not or is not likely to achieve the legitimate objective. Candidates should continue to apply customer services skills even if the person they are escorting is not responding. |  |
| **5.2** | Demonstrate low-level non-restrictive standing holds that can be used to escort an individual | Remind candidates of the increased risks associated with one-on-one restraints and demonstrate a low-level intervention option for use to hold and escort.One and two-person holds (in motion, not just static) to be assessed. |  |
| **5.3** | Demonstrate low-level restrictive standing two person holds that can be used to escort an individual | Risks of dealing with a resistant person in different contexts. Show one and multiple-person restraining and escorting techniques in the approved programme. Remind candidates of the dangers of prolonged restraint. |  |
| **5.4** | Demonstrate transitions between disengagement techniques and escorting techniques | Moving from disengagement or defence/blocks into a restraint/escorting move. |  |
| **5.5** | Demonstrate how to escort an individual on stairways | Escorting an individual on a stairway may be required, either because they are:* Intoxicated or ill and require assistance
* Non-compliant and need to be moved

Moving a person up or down the stairs is a risky procedure. Ideally, no-one should be moved up or down stairs if they are resistant or if you reasonably foresee that they might become resistant during the manoeuvre. This also applies to any ill person or a person under the influence of any substance as well as a non-compliant person and should therefore be seen as a last resort.A dynamic risk assessment should be carried out and door supervisor should always consider if there is an alternative procedure or an alternative route that avoids the use of stairs.Demonstrate escorting an individual on a stairway made up of a minimum of three stairs. |  |
| **5.6** | Demonstrate how to disengage safely | * Controlled physical de-escalation i.e. transition to less restrictive holds and complete release\*
* Continuous positive communication with the person held including explanation of what is happening, reassurance, checking understanding
* Safe positioning during de-escalation and disengagement

\*Where there are concerns as to the well-being of the person restrained and in a medical emergency restraint should cease immediately and appropriate action taken. |  |
| **5.7** | Demonstrate how to manage risk immediately following disengagement | Reduce risks of assault to staff and bystanders during and immediately following de-escalation and disengagement of restraint through:* Creating space
* Positive communication with colleagues and other people present
* Safe handover to others, e.g. the police or ambulance personnel, with a briefing including:
* Risk behaviours presented by the person (to themselves and/or others)
* Method of restraint and its duration
* Any concerns you have for their well-being.
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**Assessor**: Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**IQA**: Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_