



WELLBEING POLICY FOR PUPILS

INTRODUCTION

“Mental health is a state of well-being in which every individual realises his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his own community.” (World Health Organisation)

Modern life has many opportunities and positive influences. However these also come with a number of pressures and Thomas's recognises the need to balance these two areas and to provide a safe and stable environment in which pupils can learn and thrive. During their time at the school we hope that pupils are able to grow in confidence and develop resilience enabling them to face challenges with purpose and achieve to the best of their potential. We want all children to:

- develop psychologically, emotionally, intellectually and spiritually
- initiate, develop and sustain mutually satisfying personal relationships
- use and enjoy solitude
- become aware of others and empathise with them
- play and learn
- develop a sense of right and wrong
- face and resolve problems and setbacks and learn from them

This policy is intended as guidance to all staff including non-teaching staff and principals.

AIMS

The specific aims of this policy are:

- to promote positive mental health and wellbeing in all members of the school community
- to increase understanding of common wellbeing and mental health issues
- to alert members of staff to early warning signs of wellbeing or mental health issues
- to provide support to pupils suffering wellbeing or mental health issues and also their peers, parents and carers
- to provide support to members of staff working with children with wellbeing or mental health issues
- to challenge stereotypes often associated with mental health
- to recognise mental health as having equal standing as physical health issues

In co-operation with our School Values we aim for pupils to become successful learners and confident individuals with self-respect and respect for others, secure values and beliefs and a sense of physical, mental and emotional wellbeing. They should also become responsible citizens and effective contributors who are able to make informed choices, relate to others and pursue a healthy and active lifestyle. These aims will be addressed both through universal whole school approaches and specialised, targeted approaches aimed at vulnerable pupils.

In addition to promoting positive mental health and pupil wellbeing the aim is also to recognise and respond to signs of mental ill health, and provide a supportive environment for pupils affected both directly and indirectly by mental health or wellbeing issues.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Whilst all adults within the school community have a responsibility to promote the wellbeing of all pupils the following members of staff have specific relevant remit with regard to mental health:

Battersea:	Deputy Head (Pastoral):	Anthony Douglas
	Designated Safeguarding Leads:	Anthony Douglas/Clare Oswald
	School Nurse/First Aider:	Catherine Hare
	School Counsellor:	Georgina Spurrier
	SENDCo:	Sue Dillon
Clapham:	Deputy Head (Pastoral):	Jon Chesworth
	Designated Safeguarding Leads:	Jon Chesworth/Helen Stewart-Morgan
	School Nurse/First Aider:	Michelle McDonald
	School Counsellor:	Clare Cotton
	Learning Enrichment Leader:	Kathryn Mousa
Fulham:	Deputy Head (Pastoral):	Paul Wild
	Assistant Head (Welfare)	Lee Walters
	Designated Safeguarding Leads:	Lee Walters/Annette Dobson/Paul Wild
	School Medical/First Aid Lead:	Kate Chesworth
	School Counsellor:	Clare Cotton
	Head of Learning Support:	Sarah Wild
Mental Health Champion:	Paul Wild	
Kensington:	Deputy Head (Pastoral):	Adrian Costello
	Designated Safeguarding Leads:	Nathalie Renou/Jo Ebner
	School First Aid Lead:	Sarah Moloney/Chantal Baard
	School Counsellor:	Marielle Quint
	SENDCo:	Ruth Mann

The Deputy Head (Pastoral) is responsible for ensuring that all members of staff, including support staff, are aware of the policy and the procedures to follow should they have any concerns.

Members of staff should be responsible for self-awareness when working with children and not label children, in such a way that may affect their wellbeing.

PROCEDURES

Teaching about Mental Health and Wellbeing

The skills, knowledge and understanding needed by pupils to keep themselves and others physically and mentally healthy and safe form part of the schools PSHCE curriculum. All teachers ensure that mental health and wellbeing issues are taught in a safe and sensitive manner that helps rather than harms and challenges mental stereotypes. There will always be an emphasis on enabling pupils to develop the confidence to develop the skills, knowledge, understanding, language and confidence to seek help, as needed, for themselves or others.

Promoting Mental Health and Wellbeing

Qualities such as confidence, resilience and motivation support academic attainment are valued by future employers and help children to make a valuable contribution to society. Activities to support children develop these qualities form part of our broader curriculum. These may range from those with a direct focus on mental wellbeing, such as mindfulness techniques, to others which build character and provide emotional fulfilment. Examples of these are music and cultural interests, our Outdoors Learning programme and other activities that encourage teamwork and healthy living, for example sport and physical pursuits.

Other attributes of wellbeing, both mental and physical are promoted in day to day life, such as discussing healthy eating habits and observing that children are eating a balanced diet.

Raising awareness of Mental Health and Wellbeing

Pupil wellbeing has a very high priority within the school and great value is placed on identifying pupils who may be facing particular challenges. Each school discusses welfare issues weekly and a confidential report is shared with teachers to enable them to be aware of any concerns, be they academic, behaviour or general welfare, and provide effective support at an early stage.

Spotting warning Signs of Mental Health or Wellbeing Issues

Members of staff (teaching or non-teaching) may become aware of warning signs that indicate a pupil is experiencing mental health or wellbeing issues. In particular SEND pupils can be especially vulnerable. These warning signs should always be taken seriously and any member of staff observing any of these signs should communicate their concerns with the Deputy Head (Pastoral). Early intervention is extremely valuable so all members of staff should remain vigilant. It should never be assumed that someone else is dealing with an issue; it is better for a concern to be reported twice than not at all.

Possible warning signs include:

- physical signs of harm that are repeated or appear non-accidental
- changes in eating/sleeping habits
- increased isolation from friends or family, becoming socially withdrawn
- changes in activity and mood
- talking or joking about self-harm or suicide
- abusing drugs or alcohol
- expressing feelings of failure, useless or loss of hope
- changes in clothing – eg long sleeves in warm weather
- secretive behaviour

- trying to avoid PE or getting changed secretly
- an increase in lateness to or absenteeism from school
- repeated physical pain or nausea with no evident cause

Responding to a Mental Health or Wellbeing Concern

Any member of staff who has been informed or has concerns about the mental health or wellbeing of a pupil should speak the Deputy Head (Pastoral) in the first instance. If there is a fear that a pupil is in danger of immediate harm then the normal Safeguarding and Child Protection procedures should be followed with immediate referral to the Designated Safeguarding Lead. If a pupil presents with a medical emergency then the normal procedures for medical emergencies should be followed, including alerting the first aid staff and contacting the emergency services if necessary.

A pupil may wish to disclose concerns about themselves or a friend to any member of the school community so all members of staff need to know how to respond appropriately to a disclosure. The response should always be calm, supportive and non-judgemental.

Staff should listen, rather than advise, and the first thought should be of the pupil's emotional and physical safety rather than of exploring "why?" All disclosures should be recorded in writing and given to the Deputy Head (Pastoral) for further action and for storage on the pupil's confidential file. This written record should include:

- the date
- the name of the member of staff to whom the disclosure was made
- the main points of the conversation
- first points of advice and next steps suggested

Pupils should not be guaranteed confidentiality. It should be explained to them that it may be necessary to consult with a senior teacher in order to help them further and to ensure continuity of care in the absence of the teacher to whom the disclosure was made.

Parents/carers should usually be informed of any mental health or wellbeing disclosures. However if the disclosure gives the member of staff reason to believe there may be underlying child protection issues, the Designated Safeguarding Lead should be informed immediately, before the parents are contacted.

Having made a disclosure, pupils may wish to tell their parents themselves of an issue, in which case they should be given 24 hours from the disclosure to do so, before the school makes contact. Pupils should always be given the option of the school informing the parents for them or with them.

Working with parents

Usually the Deputy Head (Pastoral) will be the person to make contact with parents or carers following a concern or a disclosure, unless it is felt more appropriate for another member of staff to do so. Consideration should be given as to:

- telephone or face to face meeting (preferable)
- venue – consider school, their home or somewhere neutral
- who should be present – consider both parents, pupil, other members of staff

- the aims of the meeting

It can be shocking and upsetting for parents to learn of their child's issues and many may respond with anger, fear or upset during a first conversation. This should be accepted (within reason) and time given for reflection. To enable parents to come to terms with and process the information that is being shared, they should be given further sources of information such as leaflets or links to supportive organisations that they can explore in their own time after the meeting.

The support required for each pupil will be peculiar to their specific need. It may be school based support or external support from a specialist practitioner. The exact requirements will be different in each case and should be agreed in collaboration with the parents during the meeting.

Any meeting should be finished with an agreed next step and clear means of contacting the school with further questions. Booking in a follow up meeting or telephone call right away is beneficial to show ongoing support.

Counselling

“Good mental health and emotional wellbeing is an integral part of children and young people's holistic development. When this development is inhibited, counselling can be an effective and important resource. The aims of counselling are to assist the child or young person to achieve a greater understanding of themselves and their relationship to this world, to create a greater awareness of themselves and utilisation of their personal resources, to build their resilience, and to support their ability to address problems and pursue meaningful goals.” (DfE Counselling in schools; 2016)

In addition to the regular pastoral care offered by the staff, each of the Schools also has a trained counsellor available to support children and parents as the need may arise. This provides opportunities for children to talk through their difficulties in a welcoming and supportive environment, and to find their own ways of addressing their issues. It is also of benefit to members of staff who can seek guidance in trying to understand and manage children and young people's behaviours and emotions in school.

Pupils or parents may request to see the counsellor, or sessions may be recommended by the school to support a particular or general concern. However as pupils will only benefit from counselling if they engage in the process, it is essential that a pupil is never told that they must go to counselling – it needs to be their decision to start the counselling process.

Where counselling is recommended, the process is initiated by the Deputy Head (Pastoral) completing the Counselling Referral Form, in collaboration with the person who raised the concern and also ideally in conversation with the pupil's parents.

The school requires signed permission from both parents for a child to begin counselling sessions. However if a pupil over the age of 12 wishes to speak with a counsellor without parental consent, an assessment using the Fraser Guidelines will be used to decide if the pupil is Gillick competent and therefore able to access counselling without their parents' knowledge. The School would much prefer to work together with parents in the support of pupils so this would only be considered in extreme circumstances.

The general guideline for counselling is for up to 3 hours of support (3 x 1 hour or 6 x ½ hour sessions). Following these sessions there would then be a review of the situation and further discussion on the best next steps. The Counsellor may suggest other professionals or refer an issue on to someone else if it is felt more appropriate to specific needs. Where relevant, integration with local specialist child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS) can be key.

Records of any counselling sessions or wellbeing concerns/meetings will be stored securely on the pupil's confidential file and disposed of in accordance with our Record Management Policy.

TRAINING AND RESOURCES

As a minimum, all staff will receive regular training about recognising and responding to mental health issues as part of their regular child protection training. Twilight training sessions may also be held to promote learning or understanding about specific needs related to mental health. These may be in-house sessions or from an external provider.

Training opportunities for staff who require more in depth knowledge may be considered as part of the performance management process and additional CPD will be supported throughout the year should it become appropriate due to developing situations with one or more pupils

Parents often welcome support and information from the school about supporting their children's emotional and mental wellbeing. The school responds to this by:

- ensuring the Wellbeing Policy is available to all parents
- offering parent workshops and presentations on mental health and wellbeing issues
- providing opportunities to meet with the School Counsellor to discuss any concerns they may have
- keeping parents informed about the wellbeing topics their child is covering in PSHCE lessons

REFERENCES

This policy has been informed by:

The Charlie Waller Memorial Trust Mental Health and Wellbeing Policy Guidance for Schools and Colleges (March 2016)

DfE Departmental Advice 'Counselling in schools; a blueprint for the future' (February 2016)

Department of Health NHS Report 'Future in Mind' (2015)

DfE Statutory Advice 'Supporting pupils at school with medical conditions' (September 2014)

DfE Departmental Advice 'Mental health and behaviour in schools' (June 2014)

See also: [Behaviour Policy](#), [Record Management Policy](#), [Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy](#), [SEND Policy](#)

Staff Handbook: [Staff Wellbeing Policy](#)

This policy will be reviewed annually		
Created: September 2016	By:	Joanna Copland, Vice Principal, Clare Cotton, School Counsellor, Pastoral Deputy Heads from all 4 Thomas's
Latest Review: April 2018	By:	Joanna Copland, Vice Principal Changes made
Next Review: April 2019	By:	Joanna Copland, Vice Principal

Appendices

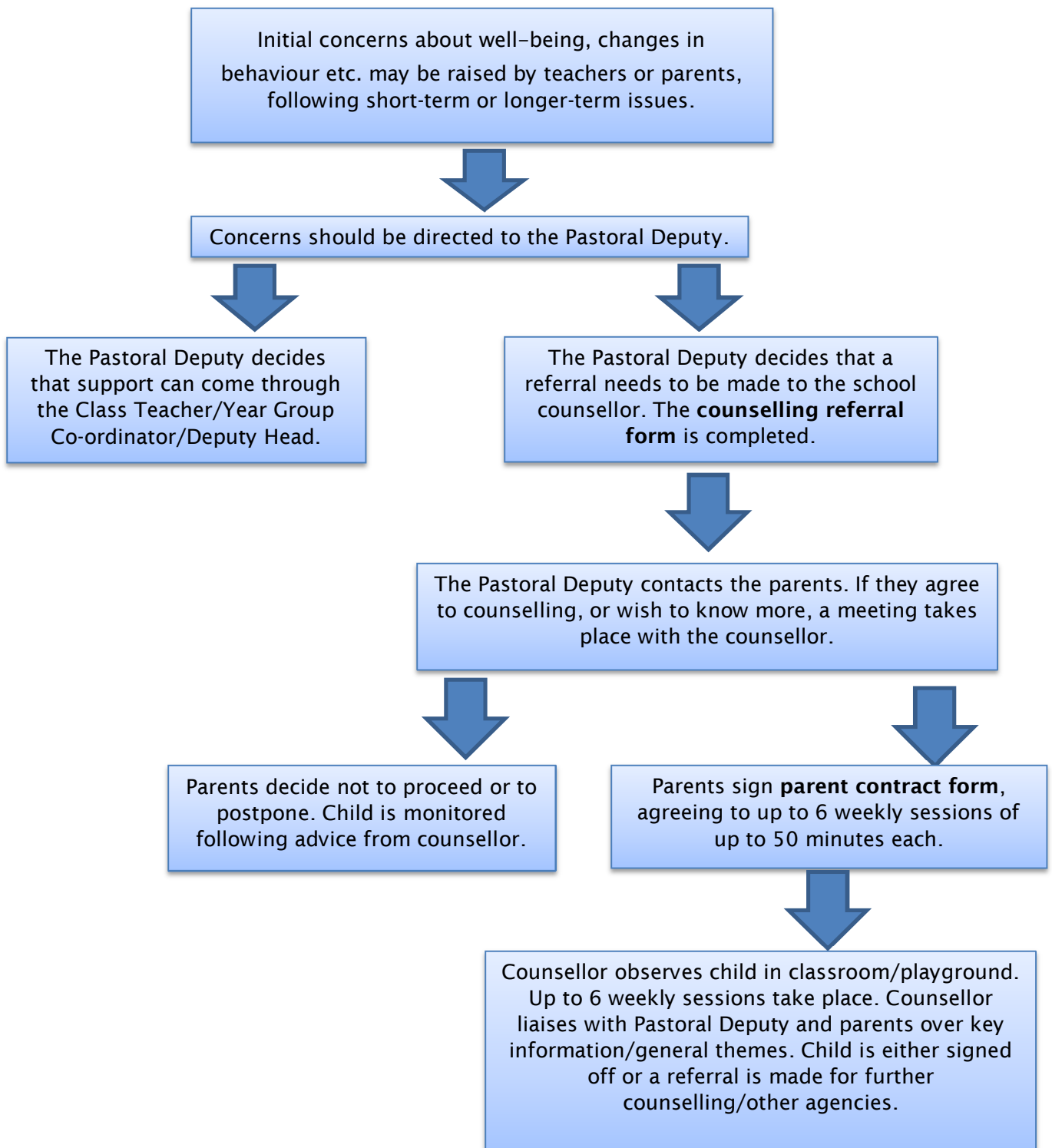
Appendix 1: Wellbeing Concern Flow Chart

Appendix 2: Counselling Referral Form

Appendix 3: Further information and sources of support about common mental health issues



WELLBEING CONCERNS FLOW CHART



WELLBEING POLICY APPENDIX 2



COUNSELLING REFERRAL FORM

Personal details			
Pupil's name:			
Pupil's date of birth:		Age:	
Year /Class:			
Class Teacher:			
Date started at Thomas's			
Ethnicity			
Child's first language			
Parent/Carer names:			
Address:			
Parent/Carer contact number(s):			
Parent/Carer email address(es):			
Parent/Carer's first language(s)			
Has parental permission from both parents been given for counselling		Yes / No	

Reason for Referral: Please tick all that apply			
Anger management	<input type="checkbox"/>	Aggressive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bullying (bully)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Always tired	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bullying (victim)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Daydreams/fantasies	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dramatic change in behaviour	<input type="checkbox"/>	Defiant	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eating concerns	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lying	<input type="checkbox"/>
Family concerns	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disruptive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fighting	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hyperactive	<input type="checkbox"/>

Grief and Loss		Impulsive	
Motivation		Inattentive	
Peer relationships		Nervous/anxious	
Personal hygiene		Sad	
Self-harm		Scared	
Self-image/self confidence		Stealing	
Sexual acting out		Tearful (cries easily/often for age)	
Social skills		Withdrawn	
		Worried	
Academics		Other (please list below)	
Study skills			
Homework completion			
Organisation skills			
Observations: Include current concerns or changes in behaviour/recent incidents/transitions/disruptions in or out of school, self-esteem			
Background information of child and family history (if known): Including any medical history, SEND needs/support. If the child has had previous therapeutic support or diagnosis and important dates in family history that may affect child's emotional wellbeing including any known 'trauma'			
Other professionals/organisations currently working with the child and the family.			
Desired outcome of therapy: To be completed by Class teacher or Deputy Head (Pastoral)			

Referral Signature:

Date:

WELLBEING POLICY APPENDIX 3



FURTHER INFORMATION AND SOURCES OF SUPPORT ABOUT COMMON MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES (from the Charlie Waller Memorial Trust)

Prevalence of Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing Issues

- 1 in 10 children and young people aged 5 – 16 suffer from a diagnosable mental health disorder – that is around three children in every class.
- Between 1 in every 12 and 1 in 15 children and young people deliberately self-harm.
- There has been a big increase in the number of young people being admitted to hospital because of self harm. Over the last ten years this figure has increased by 68%.
- More than half of all adults with mental health problems were diagnosed in childhood. Less than half were treated appropriately at the time.
- Nearly 80,000 children and young people suffer from severe depression.
- The number of young people aged 15–16 with depression nearly doubled between the 1980s and the 2000s.
- Over 8,000 children aged under 10 years old suffer from severe depression.
- 3.3% or about 290,000 children and young people have an anxiety disorder.
- 72% of children in care have behavioural or emotional problems – these are some of the most vulnerable people in our society.

Below is information and guidance about the issues most commonly seen in school-aged children. Support on all of these issues can be accessed via Young Minds (www.youngminds.org.uk) Mind (www.mind.org.uk) and (for e-learning opportunities) Minded (www.minded.org.uk).

SELF-HARM

Self-harm describes any behaviour where a young person causes harm to themselves in order to cope with thoughts, feelings or experiences they are not able to manage in any other way. It most frequently takes the form of cutting, burning or non-lethal overdoses in adolescents, while younger children and young people with special needs are more likely to pick or scratch at wounds, pull out their hair or bang or bruise themselves.

Online support

SelfHarm.co.uk: www.selfharm.co.uk

National Self-Harm Network: www.nshn.co.uk

Books

- Pooky Knightsmith (2015) Self-Harm and Eating Disorders in Schools: A Guide to Whole School Support and Practical Strategies. London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers

- Keith Hawton and Karen Rodham (2006) *By Their Own Young Hand: Deliberate Self-harm and Suicidal Ideas in Adolescents*. London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers
- Carol Fitzpatrick (2012) *A Short Introduction to Understanding and Supporting Children and Young People Who Self-Harm*. London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers

DEPRESSION

Ups and downs are a normal part of life for all of us, but for someone who is suffering from depression these ups and downs may be more extreme. Feelings of failure, hopelessness, numbness or sadness may invade their day-to-day life over an extended period of weeks or months, and have a significant impact on their behaviour and ability and motivation to engage in day-to-day activities.

Online support

Depression Alliance: www.depressionalliance.org/information/what-depression

Books

- Christopher Dowrick and Susan Martin (2015) *Can I Tell you about Depression?: A guide for friends, family and professionals*. London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers

ANXIETY, PANIC ATTACKS AND PHOBIAS

Anxiety can take many forms in children and young people, and it is something that each of us experiences at low levels as part of normal life. When thoughts of anxiety, fear or panic are repeatedly present over several weeks or months and/or they are beginning to impact on a young person's ability to access or enjoy day-to-day life, intervention is needed.

Online support

Anxiety UK: www.anxietyuk.org.uk

Books

- Lucy Willetts and Polly Waite (2014) *Can I tell you about Anxiety? A guide for friends, family and professionals*. London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers
- Carol Fitzpatrick (2015) *A Short Introduction to Helping Young People Manage Anxiety*. London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers

OBSESSIONS AND COMPULSIONS

Obsessions describe intrusive thoughts or feelings that enter our minds which are disturbing or upsetting; compulsions are the behaviours we carry out in order to manage those thoughts or feelings. For example, a young person may be constantly worried that their 19 house will burn down if they don't turn off all switches before leaving the house. They may respond to these thoughts by repeatedly checking switches, perhaps returning home several times to do so. Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) can take many forms - it is not just about cleaning and checking.

Online support

OCD UK: www.ocduk.org/ocd

Books

- Amita Jassi and Sarah Hull (2013) Can I Tell you about OCD?: A guide for friends, family and professionals. London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers
- Susan Connors (2011) The Tourette Syndrome & OCD Checklist: A practical reference for parents and teachers. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass

SUICIDAL FEELINGS

Young people may experience complicated thoughts and feelings about wanting to end their own lives. Some young people never act on these feelings though they may openly discuss and explore them, while other young people die suddenly from suicide apparently out of the blue.

Online support

Prevention of young suicide UK – PAPYRUS: www.papyrus-uk.org

On the edge: ChildLine spotlight report on suicide: www.nspcc.org.uk/preventingabuse/research-and-resources/on-the-edge-childline-spotlight/

Books

- Keith Hawton and Karen Rodham (2006) By Their Own Young Hand: Deliberate Self-harm and Suicidal Ideas in Adolescents. London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers
- Terri A.Erbacher, Jonathan B. Singer and Scott Poland (2015) Suicide in Schools: A Practitioner's Guide to Multi-level Prevention, Assessment, Intervention, and Postvention. New York: Routledge

EATING PROBLEMS

Food, weight and shape may be used as a way of coping with, or communicating about, difficult thoughts, feelings and behaviours that a young person experiences day to day. Some young people develop eating disorders such as anorexia (where food intake is restricted), binge eating disorder and bulimia nervosa (a cycle of bingeing and purging). Other young people, particularly those of primary or preschool age, may develop problematic behaviours around food including refusing to eat in certain situations or with certain people. This can be a way of communicating messages the child does not have the words to convey.

Online support

Beat – the eating disorders charity: www.b-eat.co.uk/about-eating-disorders

Eating Difficulties in Younger Children and when to worry:

www.inourhands.com/eatingdifficulties-in-younger-children

Books

- Bryan Lask and Lucy Watson (2014) Can I tell you about Eating Disorders?: A Guide for Friends, Family and Professionals. London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers
- Pooky Knightsmith (2015) Self-Harm and Eating Disorders in Schools: A Guide to Whole School Support and Practical Strategies. London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers
- Pooky Knightsmith (2012) Eating Disorders Pocketbook. Teachers' Pocketbooks