

Northburn Primary School

Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) Policy

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Statement of intent

This policy outlines the framework for Northburn Primary to meet its duty in providing and ensuring a high quality of education to all of its pupils, including pupils with social, emotional and mental health (SEMH) difficulties, and to do everything it can to meet the needs of pupils with SEMH difficulties.

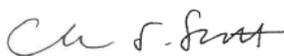
Through successful implementation of this policy, the school aims to:

- Promote a positive outlook regarding pupils SEMH difficulties.
- Eliminate prejudice towards pupils with SEMH difficulties.
- Promote equal opportunities for pupils with SEMH difficulties.
- Ensure all cases of pupils with SEMH difficulties are identified and appropriately supported.

Northburn Primary will work with the LA where the following principles are concerned:

- The involvement of pupils and their parents in decision-making
- The early identification of pupils' needs
- Collaboration between education, health and social care services to provide support when required by the pupil
- Greater choice and control for pupils and their parents over their support

Signed by:



Headteacher

December 2019



Chair of governors

December 2019

Legal framework

This policy has due regard to legislation, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Children and Families Act 2014
- Health and Social Care Act 2012
- Equality Act 2010
- Education Act 2002
- Mental Capacity Act 2005
- Children Act 1989

This policy has been created with regard to the following DfE guidance:

- DfE (2017) 'Transforming Children and Young People's Mental Health Provision: A Green Paper.'
- DfE (2018) Mental Health and Behaviour in School

This policy also has due regard to the school's policies, including, but not limited to:

- SEND Policy
- Behaviour Policy
- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy

Definitions

Please refer to DfE guidance and risk factors.

Anxiety:

For the purpose of this policy, anxiety refers to feeling fearful or panicky, breathless, tense, fidgety, sick, irritable, tearful or having difficulty sleeping. Anxiety can significantly affect a pupil's ability to develop, learn or sustain and maintain friendships. Specialists reference a number of diagnostic categories:

- **Generalised anxiety disorder:** a long-term condition, which causes people to feel anxious about a wide range of situations and issues, rather than one specific event.
- **Panic disorder:** a condition in which people have recurring and regular panic attacks, often for no obvious reason.
- **Obsessive-compulsive disorder:** a mental health condition where a person has obsessive thoughts (unwanted, unpleasant thoughts, images or urges that repeatedly enter their mind, causing them anxiety) and compulsions (repetitive behaviour or mental acts that they feel they must carry out to try to prevent an obsession coming true).
- **Specific phobias:** the excessive fear of an object or a situation, to the extent that it causes an anxious response, such as a panic attack (e.g. school phobia).

- **Separation anxiety disorder:** involves worrying about being away from home or about being far away from parents, at a level that is much more than normal for a pupil's age.
- **Social phobia:** an intense fear of social or performance situations.
- **Agoraphobia:** refers to a fear of being in situations where escape might be difficult, or help wouldn't be available if things go wrong.

Depression:

For the purpose of this policy, depression refers to feeling excessively low or sad. Depression can significantly affect a pupil's ability to develop, learn or maintain and sustain friendships. Depression can often lead to other issues such as behavioural problems. Generally, a diagnosis of depression will refer to one of the following:

- **Major depressive disorder (MDD):** a person who will show a number of depressive symptoms to the extent that they impair work, social or personal functioning.
- **Dysthymic disorder:** is less severe than MDD, but characterised by a person experiencing a daily depressed mood for at least two years.

Hyperkinetic disorders:

For the purpose of this policy, hyperkinetic disorders refer to a pupil who is excessively easily distracted, impulsive or inattentive. If a pupil is diagnosed with a hyperkinetic disorder, it will be one of the following:

- **Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD):** has three characteristic types of behaviour; inattention, hyperactivity and impulsivity. While some children show the signs of all three characteristics, which is then called 'combined type ADHD', other children diagnosed show signs of only inattention, hyperactivity or impulsiveness.
- **Hyperkinetic disorder:** a more restrictive diagnosis but is broadly similar to a severe combined type ADHD, in that signs of inattention, hyperactivity and impulsiveness must all be present. The core symptoms must also have been present from before the age of seven, and must be evident in two or more settings, e.g. at school or home.

Attachment disorders:

For the purpose of this policy, attachment disorders refer to the excessive upset experienced when a child is separated from a special person in their life, like a parent. Researchers generally agree that there are four main factors that influence attachment problems, these are:

- Opportunity to establish a close relationship with a primary caregiver.
- The quality of caregiving.
- The child's characteristics.
- Family context.

Eating disorders:

For the purpose of this policy, eating disorders are defined as a serious mental illness, which affects an individual's relationship with food. Eating disorders often emerge when worries about weight begin to dominate a person's life.

Substance misuse:

For the purpose of this policy, substance misuse is defined as the usage of harmful substances.

Deliberate self-harm:

For the purpose of this policy, deliberate self-harm is defined as a person intentionally inflicting physical pain upon themselves.

Post-traumatic stress:

For the purpose of this policy, post-traumatic stress is defined as recurring trauma due to experiencing or witnessing something deeply shocking or disturbing. If symptoms persist, a person can develop post-traumatic stress disorder.

Roles and responsibilities

When we suspect that a pupil is having mental health difficulties, we provide a graduated response. This is outlined in the SEND policy.

The leadership team is responsible for:

- Fully engaging pupils with SEMH difficulties and their parents when drawing up policies that affect them.
- Identifying, assessing and organising provision for all pupils with SEMH difficulties, whether or not they have an education, health and care (EHCP) plan.
- Working with the LA to secure the special educational provision called for by a pupil's SEMH difficulties.
- Designating an appropriate member of staff to be the SENDCO and have responsibility for coordinating provisions for pupils with SEMH difficulties.
- Taking necessary steps to ensure that pupils with SEMH difficulties are not discriminated against, harassed or victimised.
- Ensuring arrangements are in place to support pupils at school with SEMH difficulties.
- Appointing a sub-committee to oversee the school's arrangements for SEMH.
- Ensuring that those teaching or working with pupils with SEMH difficulties are aware of their needs and have arrangements in place to meet them.
- Ensuring that teachers monitor and review pupils' progress during the course of the academic year.
- Ensuring that the SENDCO has sufficient time and resources to carry out their functions, in a similar way to other important strategic roles within the school.
- Regularly and carefully reviewing the quality of teaching for pupils at risk of underachievement, as a core part of the school's performance management arrangements.

- Ensuring that staff members understand the strategies to identify and support pupils with SEMH difficulties.
- Ensuring that procedures and policies for the day-to-day running of the school do not directly or indirectly discriminate against pupils with SEMH difficulties.
- Establishing and maintaining a culture of high expectations and including pupils with SEMH difficulties in all opportunities that are available to other pupils.
- Consulting health and social care professionals, pupils and parents to ensure the needs of pupils with SEMH difficulties are effectively supported.
- Keeping parents and relevant teaching staff up-to-date with any changes or concerns involving pupils with SEMH difficulties.
- Ensuring staff members have a good understanding of the mental health support services that are available in their local area, both through the NHS and LA support services.

The SENDCO with support from the SLT is responsible for:

- Overseeing the whole-school approach to mental health, including how this is reflected in policies, the curriculum and pastoral support, how staff are supported with their own mental health, and how the school engages pupils and parents with pupils' mental health and awareness.
- Collaborating with the SENDCO, headteacher and governing body, as part of the school's leadership team (SLT), to outline and strategically develop SEMH policies and provisions for the school.
- Coordinating with the SENDCO and mental health support teams to provide a high standard of care to pupils who have mental health difficulties.
- Advising on the deployment of the school's budget and other resources in order to effectively meet the needs of pupils with SEMH difficulties.
- Being a key point of contact with external agencies, especially the mental health support services, the LA and LA support services and mental health support teams.
- Providing professional guidance to colleagues about mental health and working closely with staff members, parents and other agencies, including SEMH charities.
- Referring pupils with SEMH difficulties to external services to receive external support, where required.
- Overseeing the outcomes of interventions on pupils' education and wellbeing.
- Liaising with parents of pupils with SEMH difficulties, where appropriate.
- Liaising with other schools, educational psychologists, health and social care professionals, and independent or voluntary bodies.
- Liaising with the potential future providers of education, such as secondary school teachers, to ensure that pupils and their parents are informed about options and a smooth transition is planned.

- Leading mental health CPD.
- Undertaking day-to-day responsibilities for the successful operation of the SEMH Policy.
- Communicating with governors (complete an annual SEND report)
- Supporting the teachers in the further assessment of a pupil's particular strengths and areas for improvement, and advising on effective implementation of support.

The teaching staff are responsible for:

- Being aware of the signs of SEMH difficulties.
- Planning and reviewing support for their pupils with SEMH difficulties in collaboration with parents, the SENDCO and, where appropriate, the pupils themselves.
- Setting high expectations for every pupil and aiming to teach them the full curriculum, whatever their prior attainment.
- Planning lessons to address potential areas of difficulty to ensure that there are no barriers to every pupil achieving, and that every pupil with SEMH difficulties will be able to study the full national curriculum.
- Being responsible and accountable for the progress and development of the pupils in their class.
- Being aware of the needs, outcomes sought and support provided to any pupils with SEMH difficulties.
Keeping the SENDCO up-to-date with any changes in behaviour, academic developments and causes of concern.

Identifying signs

- Staff members will be aware of factors that put pupils at risk of SEMH difficulties, such as low self-esteem, physical illnesses, academic difficulties and family problems.
- Staff members will be aware that risks are cumulative and that exposure to multiple risk factors can increase the risk of SEMH difficulties.
- Staff members will promote resilience to help encourage positive SEMH.
- Staff members will understand that familial loss or separation, significant changes in a pupil's life or traumatic events are likely to cause SEMH difficulties.
- Staff members will understand what indicators they should be aware of that may point to SEMH difficulties, such as behavioural problems, distancing from other pupils or changes in attitude.
- Staff members will understand that SEMH difficulties may lead to a pupil developing SEND, which could further result in a pupil requiring an EHC plan.
- Northburn Primary will ensure that poor behaviour is managed in line with the school's Behaviour Policy.

- Staff members will observe identify and monitor the behaviour of pupils potentially with SEMH difficulties; however, only medical professionals will make a diagnosis of a mental health condition.
- Pupils' data will be used effectively so that patterns of attainment, attendance or behaviour are noticed and can be acted upon if necessary.
- An effective pastoral system will be in place so that we know every pupil well and can spot where bad or unusual behaviour may need investigating and addressing.
- Staff members will be mindful that some groups of pupils are more vulnerable to mental health difficulties than others. These include, but are not limited to, Looked After Children, pupils with SEND and pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds.
- Staff members will be aware of the signs that may indicate if a pupil is struggling with their SEMH. The signs of SEMH difficulties may include, but are not limited to, the following list:
 - Anxiety
 - Low mood
 - Being withdrawn
 - Avoiding risks
 - Unable to make choices
 - Low self-worth
 - Isolating themselves
 - Refusing to accept praise
 - Failure to engage
 - Poor personal presentation
 - Lethargy/apathy
 - Daydreaming
 - Unable to make and maintain friendships
 - Speech anxiety/reluctance to speak
 - Task avoidance
 - Challenging behaviour
 - Restlessness/over-activity
 - Non-compliance
 - Mood swings
 - Impulsivity
 - Physical aggression
 - Verbal aggression
 - Perceived injustices
 - Disproportionate reactions to situations
 - Difficulties with change/transitions
 - Absconding
 - Eating issues
 - Lack of empathy
 - Lack of personal boundaries
 - Poor awareness of personal space

Assessment

Northburn apply a graduated response (Refer to SEND policy and Report)and is committed to striving for early identification in regards to pupils with SEMH difficulties.

- Staff members will understand that persistent mental health difficulties can lead to a pupil developing SEND. If this occurs, the headteacher will ensure correct provisions are taken into account to provide the best learning conditions for the pupil. This may include referral for counselling services in school.
- Where possible, the school will aim to be aware of any support programmes Health can provide e.g school nurse especially when these may affect the pupil's behaviour and attainment at school.
- Where appropriate, the headteacher will ask parents to give consent to their child's GP to share relevant information regarding SEMH with the school.
- Staff members will discuss concerns regarding SEMH difficulties with the parents of pupils who have SEMH difficulties.
- Staff members will consider all previous assessments and progress over time, and then refer the pupil to the appropriate services.
- Staff members will take any concerns expressed by parents, other pupils, colleagues and the pupil in question seriously.
- The assessment, intervention and support processes available from the LA will be in line with the local offer.

Intervention and support

- Strategies to promote positive mental health are in place at Northburn Primary.
- The curriculum for PSHCE and RSE will promote pupils' resilience, confidence and ability to learn.
- Positive classroom management and working in small groups will be implemented to promote positive behaviour, social development and healthy self-esteem.
- Referral for school-based counselling will be sought for pupils who require it.
- The relevant services will be utilised where appropriate.
- A referral to a child psychologist will be available where a pupil requires such services.
- The school will aim to develop and maintain a pupil's social skills, through using social skills training for example.
- Where appropriate, parents will have a direct involvement in any intervention regarding their child.
- Where appropriate, the school will support parents in the management and development of their child.
- When in-school intervention is not appropriate, referrals will take the place of in-school interventions. The school will continue to support the pupil as best it can.

- Serious cases of SEMH difficulties will be referred to local child and adolescent mental health services (CYPS) and/or Primary Health Worker Team (PMHW).

Pupils with more complex problems

For pupils with more complex problems, additional support will always be sought from specialist services and may include:

- Supporting the pupil's teacher, to help them support the child in their class.
- Additional educational support for the pupil.
- An individual healthcare plan.
- Professional mental health recommendations regarding medication may be sought.
- Family support and/or therapy may also be considered upon the recommendation of mental health professionals.

Monitoring and review

- The policy is reviewed in conjunction with the governing body.
- All members of staff are required to familiarise themselves with this policy as part of their induction programme.
- The next scheduled review date for this policy is December 2021.