



'We want every child to be happy, caring and successful.'

Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing Policy

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 his or her community.” (World Health Organisation).

At Cedars Primary School and Nursery, we aim to promote positive mental health for every member of our staff and pupils. We pursue this aim using both universal whole school approaches and specialised, targeted approaches aimed at vulnerable pupils.

In addition to promoting positive mental health, we aim to recognise and respond to mental ill health. In an average classroom, three children will be suffering from a diagnosable mental health issue. By developing and implementing practical, relevant and effective mental health policies and procedures, we can promote a safe and stable environment for pupils affected both directly and indirectly by mental ill health.

At Cedars Primary School and Nursery we want all children to:

- feel confident in themselves
- be able to express a range of emotions appropriately
- be able to make and maintain positive relationships with others
- cope with the stresses of everyday life
- manage times of stress and be able to deal with change
- learn and achieve

Aims

- Promote positive mental health and emotional wellbeing for all staff and children
- Increase understanding and awareness of common mental health issues
- Enable staff to identify and respond to early warning signs of mental ill health in children and staff
- Enable staff to understand how and when to access support when working with children with mental health issues
- Provide the right support to children with mental health issues, and know where to signpost them and their parents/carers for specific support
- Develop resilience amongst children

Staff Role and Responsibilities

We believe that all staff have a responsibility to promote positive mental health and to understand protective and risk factors for mental health. Some children will require additional help and all staff should have the skills to look out for any early warning signs of mental health problems and ensure that children with mental health needs get early intervention and the support they need. Whilst all staff have a responsibility to promote the mental health of pupils, staff with a specific, relevant remit include:

- Jo Goldsmith – Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead
- Claire McGarragh – Designated Safeguarding Lead
- Harriet Ewing – Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead
- Sophie Stuart-Buttle – Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead
- Isabelle Braham – Mental Health First Aid Lead for Staff
- Jo Holman – Mental Health First Aid Lead for Children
- Isabelle Braham – PSHE Subject Leader/ Mental Health and Wellbeing Lead

Any member of staff who is concerned about the mental health or wellbeing of a child or young person should speak to the designated safeguarding lead or deputy. If there is a fear that the child or young person is in danger of immediate harm then the normal child protection procedures will be followed within school. If the pupil presents 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.

Links to other policies

This policy links to our policies on Safeguarding, Medical Needs, SEND, Equalities, Attitude and Behaviour and Efficiencies Statement. Links with the School's Attitude and Behaviour Policy are especially important because behaviour, whether it is disruptive, withdrawn, anxious, depressed or otherwise, may be related to an unmet mental health need.

Supporting Children's Positive Mental Health

Teaching about mental health

The skills, knowledge and understanding needed by our pupils to keep themselves and others physically and mentally healthy and safe are included as part of our developmental PSHE curriculum. We use the Jigsaw approach to teaching PSHE which follows the PSHE Association Guidance to ensure that we teach mental health and emotional well-being issues in a safe and sensitive manner which helps rather than harms.

Supporting children's positive mental health

We believe the school has a key role in promoting children's positive mental health and helping to prevent mental health problems. Our school has developed a range of strategies and approaches including:

Pupil-led activities

- Year 6 Champions e.g. older children are trained to run sports activities for the younger children during lunch break.

Transition programmes

- Transition Programme to secondary schools which includes all Year 6 visiting their new schools and those who need it having extra visits.

Class Activities

- PSHE Programme – Jigsaw
- Other PSHE activities designed to help positive mental health and wellbeing e.g. Anti-bullying Week

Whole School

- World Mental Health Day
- Annual NSPCC Childline assemblies for all year groups and workshops with Year 2, 5 and 6

Small Group and Individual Activities

- Learning Mentor
- Counselling

Supporting and Training Staff

We want all staff to be confident in their knowledge of mental health and wellbeing and to be able to promote positive mental health and wellbeing, identify mental health needs early in children and know what to do and where to get help. Our Learning Mentor is a qualified ‘mental health first aider’ for children and our Class Teacher Isabelle Armitt is a qualified ‘mental health first aider’ for staff. The Mental Health and Wellbeing Leads will signpost information for staff wishing to learn more about mental health. Training opportunities for staff requiring more in-depth knowledge where the need becomes evident will be supported using the ALGEE Action Plan approach.

Identifying, Referring and supporting Children with Mental Health Needs

Warning signs

There are often warning signs which indicate a child or young person is experiencing mental health or emotional well-being issues. These warning signs are taken seriously and staff observing any of them should communicate their concerns to a designated safeguarding lead.

While not exhaustive, the list below details possible warning signs as follows:

- Unusual play (in playground)
- Unusual drawings (in class)
- Tendency to isolate themselves
- Compulsive lying
- Attention seeking
- Pulling hair out (self-harm)
- Hurting other children
- No empathy
- Anxiety
- Hiding inside clothes (making self-invisible)
- Loud and disruptive
- Hiding lunch
- Over/under eating
- Soiling

Individual care plans

On occasions, it might be helpful to draw up an individual care plan for pupils causing concern or pupils who receive a diagnosis pertaining to their mental health. This should be drawn up involving the pupil, the parents and relevant health professionals. This might include:

- Details of a pupil's condition
- Special requirements and precautions
- Medication and any side effects
- What to do and who to contact in an emergency
- The role the school can play

Managing disclosures

A child or young person may choose to disclose concerns about themselves or a friend/sibling to any member of staff so all staff have been briefed/trained on how to respond appropriately to a disclosure.

If a pupil chooses to disclose concerns about their own mental health or that of a friend/sibling to a member of staff, the member of staff's response should always be calm, supportive and non-judgemental. Staff should listen rather than advise and the focus should be on the child's emotional and physical safety rather than on exploring 'why?'

Appendix A gives more information about how to handle mental health disclosures sensitively.

All disclosures should be reported to a designated safeguarding lead or deputy.

Supporting peers/siblings

When a child is suffering from mental health issues, it can be a difficult time for their friends/siblings.

Friends/siblings often want to support but do not know how best to do it. The school will seek to support friends/siblings and will consider what is most appropriate on a case-by-case basis.

Support will be provided on a one-to-one basis or in a group setting and will be informed by the views of the pupil who is suffering and their parents with whom the school will discuss:

- What is helpful for friends/siblings to know and what they should not be told
- How friends/siblings can best support
- Things friends/siblings should avoid doing or saying which may inadvertently cause upset
- Warning signs that their friend/sibling may need help (e.g. signs of relapse)

Additionally, the school will highlight with peers/siblings:

- Where and how to access support for themselves
- Safe sources of further information about their friend's/sibling's condition
- Healthy ways of coping with the difficult emotions they may be feeling

Supporting Parents and Carers

Working with parents and carers

The school will follow safeguarding procedures and where it is considered appropriate to inform parents and carers of a disclosure, staff will always seek to be sensitive in approach and will consider on a case-by-case basis the following points:

- Should the meeting happen face to face?
- Where should the meeting happen? At school or at their home?
- Who should be present? (parents, child or young person, other members of staff)
- What are the aims of the supporting meeting? Is Early Help required?

The school accepts that, on learning of their child's issues, parents may be upset or surprised and may respond negatively during the first conversation. The school understands that (within reason) and will always seek to give the parent time to reflect.

As it can be difficult to 'take in' information while coming to terms with unexpected news, the school will provide parents with leaflets/information to take away in addition to highlighting sources of further support aimed specifically at parents - e.g. Tickford Meadow Family Centre, parent helplines and forums.

Communicating with parents and carers

To support parents and carers the school will:

- Highlight sources of information and support about common mental health issues e.g on our school website or Wake Up Wednesday information.
- Ensure that all parents/carers are aware of who to talk to and how to arrange this if they have concerns about their own child or a friend of their child.
- Make our mental health policy easily accessible to parents via our school website.
- Share ideas about how parents/carers can support positive mental health in their children through our regular information.
- Keep parents/carers informed about the mental health topics their children are learning about in PSHE and share ideas for extending and exploring this learning at home.

Signposting

We will ensure that staff, pupils and parents are aware of sources of support within school and in the local community.

We will display relevant sources of support in communal areas such as the staffroom and the community notice board and will regularly highlight sources of support to pupils within relevant parts of the curriculum. Whenever we highlight sources of support, we will increase the chance of pupils seeking help by ensuring pupils understand:

- What help is available
- Who it is aimed at
- How to access it
- Why to access it
- What is likely to happen next

Reviewing the Policy

This policy will be reviewed every two years as a minimum. The next review date is **October 2026**. In between updates, the policy will be updated when necessary to reflect local and national changes.

Reviewed October 2024

APPENDIX A: TALKING TO PUPILS WHEN THEY MAKE MENTAL HEALTH DISCLOSURES

The advice below is from pupils themselves, in their own words, together with some additional ideas to help you in initial conversations with pupils when they disclose mental health concerns. This advice should be considered alongside relevant school policies on pastoral care and child protection and discussed with relevant colleagues as appropriate.

Focus on listening

“She listened, and I mean REALLY listened. She didn’t interrupt me or ask me to explain myself or anything, she just let me talk and talk and talk. I had been unsure about talking to anyone but I knew quite quickly that I’d chosen the right person to talk to and that it would be a turning point.”

If a pupil has come to you, it’s because they trust you and feel a need to share their difficulties with someone. Let them talk. Ask occasional open questions if you need to in order to encourage them to keep exploring their feelings and opening up to you. Just letting them pour out what they’re thinking will make a huge difference and marks a huge first step in recovery. Up until now they may not have admitted even to themselves that there is a problem.

Don’t talk too much

“Sometimes it’s hard to explain what’s going on in my head – it doesn’t make a lot of sense and I’ve kind of gotten used to keeping myself to myself. But just ‘cos I’m struggling to find the right words doesn’t mean you should help me. Just keep quiet, I’ll get there in the end.”

The pupil should be talking at least three quarters of the time. If that’s not the case then you need to redress the balance. You are here to listen, not to talk. Sometimes the conversation may lapse into silence. Try not to give in to the urge to fill the gap, but rather wait until the pupil does so. This can often lead to them exploring their feelings more deeply. Of course, you should interject occasionally, perhaps with questions to the pupil to explore certain topics they’ve touched on more deeply, or to show that you understand and are supportive. Don’t feel an urge to over-analyse the situation or try to offer answers. This all comes later. For now your role is simply one of supportive listener. So make sure you’re listening!

Don’t pretend to understand

“I think that all teachers got taught on some course somewhere to say ‘I understand how that must feel’ the moment you open up. YOU DON’T – don’t even pretend to, it’s not helpful, it’s insulting.”

The concept of a mental health difficulty such as an eating disorder or obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) can seem completely alien if you’ve never experienced these difficulties first hand. You may find yourself wondering why on earth someone would do these things to themselves, but don’t explore those feelings with the sufferer. Instead listen hard to what they’re saying and encourage *them* to talk and you’ll slowly start to understand what steps they might be ready to take in order to start making some changes.

Don’t be afraid to make eye contact

“She was so disgusted by what I told her that she couldn’t bear to look at me.”

It’s important to try to maintain a natural level of eye contact (even if you have to think very hard about doing so and it doesn’t feel natural to you at all). If you make too much eye contact, the pupil may interpret this as you staring at them. They may think that you are horrified about what

they are saying or think they are a ‘freak’. On the other hand, if you don’t make eye contact at all then a pupil may interpret this as you being disgusted by them – to the extent that you can’t bring yourself to look at them. Making an effort to maintain natural eye contact will convey a very positive message to the pupil.

Offer support

“I was worried how she’d react, but my Mum just listened then said ‘How can I support you?’ – no one had asked me that before and it made me realise that she cared. Between us we thought of some really practical things she could do to help me stop self-harming.”

Never leave this kind of conversation without agreeing on the next steps. These will be informed by your conversations with appropriate colleagues and the schools’ policies on such issues. Whatever happens, you should have some form of next steps to carry out after the conversation because this will help the pupil to realise that you’re working with them to move things forward.

Acknowledge how hard it is to discuss these issues

“Talking about my bingeing for the first time was the hardest thing I ever did. When I was done talking, my teacher looked me in the eye and said ‘That must have been really tough’ – he was right, it was, but it meant so much that he realised what a big deal it was for me.”

It can take a young person weeks or even months to admit to themselves they have a problem, let alone share that with anyone else. If a pupil chooses to confide in you, you should feel proud and privileged that they have such a high level of trust in you. Acknowledging both how brave they have been, and how glad you are they chose to speak to you, conveys positive messages of support to the pupil.

Don’t assume that an apparently negative response is actually a negative response

“The anorexic voice in my head was telling me to push help away so I was saying no. But there was a tiny part of me that wanted to get better. I just couldn’t say it out loud or else I’d have to punish myself.”

Despite the fact that a pupil has confided in you, and may even have expressed a desire to get on top of their illness, that doesn’t mean they’ll readily accept help. The illness may ensure they resist any form of help for as long as they possibly can. Don’t be offended or upset if your offers of help are met with anger, indifference or insolence; it’s the illness talking, not the pupil.

Never break your promises

“Whatever you say you’ll do you have to do or else the trust we’ve built in you will be smashed to smithereens. And never lie. Just be honest. If you’re going to tell someone just be upfront about it, we can handle that, what we can’t handle is having our trust broken.”

Above all else, a pupil wants to know they can trust you. That means if they want you to keep their issues confidential and you can’t then you must be honest. Explain that, whilst you can’t keep it a secret, you can ensure that it is handled within the school’s policy of confidentiality and that only those who need to know about it in order to help will know about the situation. You can also be honest about the fact you don’t have all the answers or aren’t exactly sure what will happen next. Consider yourself the pupil’s ally rather than their saviour and think about which next steps you can take together, always ensuring you follow relevant policies and consult appropriate colleagues.