

Procedures Manual

04.59.01 RESPONSE TO SELF HARM PROCEDURE

PURPOSE To safeguard all students at West Suffolk College and provide a structure of action for students who self harm.

SCOPE All students

RESPONSIBILITY Student Welfare, Assistant Principal, Curriculum Directors/ Heads of School, Course Directors, Personal Support Tutors and First Aid Staff

PROCEDURE

College Response to Self Harm on site

Students who self harm will be supported by the College and where appropriate will be referred to agencies who offer therapeutic support.

While occasional first aid support may be necessary, continuous intervention from any party in the College is not acceptable. In these instances Students who self harm regularly will be closely monitored and will be subject to the following measures:-

- 1) Injuries will be treated by first aid and students will be supported by Student Welfare.
- 2) Referrals to relevant agencies will be made for the student to receive therapeutic support.
- 3) If blades or sharp implements of any type are being used in College, these will be considered offensive weapons and will be removed from the student and placed in a sharps box.
- 4) A formal oral warning will be issued to the student for carrying an offensive weapon.
- 5) If students self harm on a subsequent basis, a meeting will be held with the student and their parents, and a written warning issued, including an agreement with the student, making it clear that self harming on site and/or carrying blades or sharp implements of any type is not acceptable .
- 6) Any further occasions of self harming will result in a fitness to study letter being issued.

Appendix A provides information and advice for tutors.

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Appendix A

Information and Advice for Staff

What is self harm?

Self harm is a wide definition that includes eating disorders, self-injury, risk-taking behaviour and drug / alcohol misuse. This policy focuses on the self-injury aspect of self-harm; however, support is available for any behaviour which is deemed to be harmful to our students.

Self-harm is a coping mechanism. An individual harms their physical self to deal with emotional pain, or to break feelings of numbness by arousing sensation.

Self harm is any deliberate, non-suicidal behaviour that inflicts physical harm on the body and is aimed at relieving emotional distress. Physical pain is often easier to deal with than emotional pain and injuries can prove to an individual that their emotional pain is real and valid. Self harming behaviour may calm or awaken a person. Yet self harm only provides temporary relief, it does not deal with the underlying issues. Self harm can become a natural response to the stresses of day-to-day life and can escalate in frequency and severity. Self harm can include but is not limited to, cutting, burning, banging, bruising and scratching. It is often habitual, chronic and repetitive; it tends to affect people for months and years.

People who self harm usually make a great effort to hide their injuries and scars, and are often uncomfortable about discussing their emotional inner or physical outer pain. It can be difficult for young people to seek help from the NHS or from those in positions of authority, perhaps due to the stigma associated with seeking help for mental health issues. Self injury is usually private and personal, and it is often hidden from family and friends. People who do show their scars may do so as a reaction to the incredible secrecy, and one should not assume that they are attention seeking, although attention may well be needed.

Self harm is not

Like any behaviour, self harm may be used to attract attention, but this is not usually the focus of chronic, repetitive self harm. If self harm is being used in order to gain attention, one must look to find the reasons as to why someone is in such dire need of attention. It could be there is a problem at home, or issues of bullying, and they feel that no one is listening or hearing them.

Self harm is not about seeking attention, a way of fitting in or a response to music, films or the 'emo' or 'gothic' culture. Prejudices and perceptions may lead people to believe they 'know' that self harm is linked to a certain demographic or background, but each person is unique and will have found self harm by their own route, and rely on it at times of stress due to the release and relief it offers them.

Risk factors associated with self harm

Self harm is a coping mechanism, it is important to recognise and respond to the underlying reasons behind a person's self harm.

Risk factors include, but are not limited to:

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- Low self-esteem
- Perfectionism
- Mental health issues such as depression and anxiety
- The onset of a more complicated mental illness such as schizophrenia,
- bi-polar disorder or a personality disorder
- Problems at home or school
- Physical, emotional or sexual abuse

Warning signs possibly associated with self harm

Warning signs may not be visible but some of the things below may indicate a student is suffering internally which may lead to self harm:

- Drug and / or alcohol misuse or risk taking behaviour
- Negativity and lack of self esteem
- Out of character behaviour
- Bullying other pupils
- A sudden change in friends or withdrawal from a group.
- Physical signs indicating self injury may be occurring
- Obvious cuts, scratches or burns that do not appear of an accidental nature
- Frequent 'accidents' that cause physical injury
- Regularly bandaged arms and / or wrists
- Reluctance to take part in physical exercise or other activities that require a change of clothes
- Wearing long sleeves and trousers even during hot weather

Although self harm is non-suicidal behaviour and relied on as an attempt to cope and manage, it must be recognised that the emotional distress that leads to self harm can also lead to suicidal thoughts and actions.

All incidents of self harm must be taken seriously. The underlying issues and emotional distress must be thoroughly investigated and necessary emotional support given, in order to minimise any greater risk.

N.B It is important to recognise that none of these risk factors may appear to be present. Sometimes it is the outwardly happy, high-achieving person with a stable background who is suffering internally and hurting themselves in order to cope.

Responsibilities / Management

The designated members of staff responsible for all incidents relating to self harm are the Welfare Manager, Senior Welfare Officer and Welfare Officers. They will record all incidents.

All staff

- Must be aware of their responsibilities if a student discloses self harm intentions.
- React positively to any students who disclose self-harm by actioning and following the procedure.
- Refer students disclosing self harm or suicidal intentions to the Student Welfare Team via folio immediately.
- Inform students they are making a referral.
- Gain consent for the referral where possible.

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Student Welfare Team

- Action immediately (where practicable) incidents of self harm disclosure where imminent risk is identified.
- Implement processes for students to gain control and establish what they would like to happen and the support required.
- Respect students confidentiality and dignity.
- Promote healthy coping mechanisms and empower students to make positive changes.
- Provide access to information and resources.
- Refer to outside support agencies where appropriate namely Suffolk Wellbeing Service.
- Record and monitor incidents of self harm disclosure.
- Maintain links with key organisations which support issues of self harm, including counselling and mental health services.
- Identify when to involve other organisations, such as Social Services.
- Monitor own emotional well being and seek support as necessary.
- Provide training and information to staff on self harm.
- Provide materials and resources for teaching staff, to raise awareness of self harm and support available.

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