

# MOORTHORPE PRIMARY SCHOOL



## Bereavement and loss Policy

**Reviewed:** D. Birdsall May 2021

**Approved:** Governing Body 12<sup>th</sup> July 2021

## POLICY FOR BEREAVEMENT AND LOSS

### Rationale

The governing body believes that bereavement and loss are an inevitable part of learning and growing. No matter how prepared we think we are, death is often traumatic and unexpected. Its unpredictability can severely unbalance a school whose normal working environment is one based on routine.

### Policy

The governors feel strongly about the way death is handled and discussed in school and as such believe that the school should endeavour to provide:

- An environment that is sensitive and compassionate to the needs of those wishing to grieve, whatever their cultural or religious beliefs.
- A commitment to an education about death and the associated rituals and traditions of mourning.
- Opportunities for discussion that help lessen the stigma attached to death, reducing its status as a taboo subject.

### Guidelines

- 1) The school will respond in a planned and agreed manner, so that all staff know what is expected and can contribute their part in a way that is consistent with the ethos of the school.
- 2) The Head Teacher will co-ordinate the school's response and be vital in creating an appropriate atmosphere. They will be the first point of contact and will liaise with all parties concerned and affected. They will allocate a specific person (usually a learning mentor) to support the bereaved. This person would, in the later stages of bereavement, offer support and check on the progress of any students involved.
- 3) In addition, a small group of staff will be identified to keep in touch with the family so contact from the family's point of view is manageable but also does not come to an abrupt end after all the initial attention.
- 4) The Head Teacher or their representative will inform all staff.
- 5) Students and parents or carers will be informed at the same time and as promptly as circumstances will allow. Students in school will be informed face to face, parents or carers by letter on the same day. Absentees from school will be noted to ensure that they are also informed on their return by their class teacher. Staff who are absent will be informed by their line manager.
- 6) In living in a multi-ethnic and multi-faith society it is necessary to be aware of the differing cultural and religious traditions of grieving and mourning. The school should ensure that they do not deny young people the opportunity to grieve and mourn within the traditions of their own culture and religious beliefs.
- 7) The Head Teacher will liaise with the media and possibly the police.

**\*The headteacher, Learning Mentor, Wellbeing Mentor and two further class teachers have recently completed bereavement training through the Winston's Wish charity.**

### Managing the First Day

- Upon hearing news of a death, members of staff should contact the Head Teacher. If a parent, relative or close friend of a pupil has died, the Head Teacher will decide (after speaking to the pupil's next-of-kin) who should approach the pupil.
- A parent or relative coming into school to break the news, possibly with support from a member of staff, would normally be the best and usual approach. If no parents, relatives or carers are able to attend, the Head Teacher will need to decide who is best suited/qualified to deal with the situation.
- The Head Teacher, supported by the Senior Leadership Team, should gather all details surrounding any death. It is vital to have all the facts. If the death/s have been particularly traumatic the media may be involved. It is essential that correct information is disseminated to all staff.

### Multiple Deaths, Death in School

- In the event of multiple deaths, additional support and resources will probably be required. The senior leadership team should meet to agree a planned course of action.
- It is likely that there will be considerable (if unwanted) media interest. The Head Teacher will decide what information should be released. Clearly information that might upset, confuse or exacerbate the situation should be withheld.
- It is important that one individual, pre-selected and briefed by the team, acts as spokesperson, relaying consistent information. Another consideration might be the setting up and running of an emergency school hotline.
- It may be necessary to retrieve the personal belongings of the deceased for their return to the next-of-kin. Information on the school's database, including references and addresses will be amended and updated. This also applies to notice boards etc. The school may decide to write to parents to allow them to explain to their children the meaning and implications of an event.

### Funerals, Memorial Services/Student Participation

Before the bereaved pupil or member of staff returns to school there is likely to be a funeral. It is probable that students and staff will express a wish to attend, or take part in the service, but they should only do so with the agreement of the deceased's family or relatives' prior agreement, as well as the agreement of their own parents/carers.

The Head Teacher, or their representatives, should be the only person representing the school and in contact with the family/relatives, will need to discuss funeral arrangements.

- If the bereaved family wish pupils and staff to attend, the team should be available to offer support before and after the service. If they do not wish the school to attend, their wishes should be respected and the school should consider arranging an alternative.
- Planning a memorial service, reading lessons, poems, or choosing hymns may all assist in the grieving process.
- The class most affected might like to write down their thoughts and feelings; these may be given to the bereaved family. It should be the role of the class teacher to ensure that no inappropriate remarks or comments are made. After either service, staff and students should be encouraged to meet and express their thoughts and feelings.

### Death of a Member of Staff

- When such an event occurs it is usually extremely traumatic, especially for members of staff forced to deal with their own grief as well as comforting students. Planning how a school manages such an event is important. To avoid rumours it is advisable that the news is broken as soon as possible. A gathering together of staff to allow them to grieve in private before announcing the news to the rest of the school is something that should be considered.
- Generally such news is broken in assembly, in a space where everyone maybe told simultaneously. Later in class pupils should be allowed the opportunity to express their grief individually with the support of the class teachers and learning mentors. Some pupils may have already experienced death and their way of coping with such events is sometimes observed in emotional outbursts. Some may express feelings of anger, panic or relief. It is important to try to remember that this is a time when everyone is hurting.
- For a community as close knit as a school, a memorial service in keeping with the ethos and ethnic beliefs of the school is normal. The coming together of the whole school collectively for one purpose helps each individual come to terms with his/her own grief in a shared experience – i.e. helping to initiate the grieving process. Such services also offer the opportunity for those who may have been unable to attend the funeral to express themselves through drama, poems and letters.
- It is at times like these when members of the staff often feel insecure of their own abilities, finding it difficult to cope. Without encroaching on their privacy staff might keep an eye on those teachers particularly affected by the death of a close colleague.

### Death of a Student

- The death of a fellow pupil is probably the most demanding situation a young person might be forced to face whilst in school. Comprehending and coming to terms with such an event is going to be equally difficult and will require great emotional support from the school staff.
- If faced with a sudden death the Head Teacher should contact the deceased parents/carers/next of kin as soon as possible thus enabling compliance with any of their wishes. The immediate class friends and siblings of the deceased should be gathered and the news, if not already known, be broken before an announcement is made to the rest of the school, thus allowing private grief. To avoid rumours an announcement should be made to the whole of the school as soon as practically possible. Additional support from fellow teaching colleagues may well be required as well as the assistance of the school's learning mentors.
- In event of a young person becoming terminally ill their wishes and those of their parents or carers should always be respected. Should the young person wish to attend school staff may need to inform pupils of the young person's condition. Occasionally the pupils may wish to talk to their fellow classmates about their prognosis themselves.

### Supporting the Family

- Parents and carers often feel that teachers are experts on their children. They may invariably therefore turn to the school for advice and information, especially on matters of bereavement. It is important to remember that the family, friends and the immediate

community often best support those suffering from bereavement, as is the case with other stressful life events.

The following are some points that may be helpful to bear in mind when talking to parents and carers:

- A death in the family will disrupt the family for many months; in fact the family will never be the same again. Family members are grieving, relationships alter, and members may take on new roles. Sometimes there is a change of carer, house or school, all of which add to the disruption and distress experienced by the young person. To support the young person it is helpful to minimise, if possible, changes and disruptions in their normal daily routine and life in school.
- The bereaved family members may emotionally and physically withdraw from the young person, to protect themselves from more distress. Some adults will deny the bereaved person is grieving, it will be distressing for them to acknowledge the young person's pain. This may cause distress and confusion, causing grief reactions of anger, withdrawal or psychosomatic behaviours such as, headaches, stomach ache or sickness.
- The bereaved young person may regress in behaviour, becoming clingy, difficult or withdrawn. His/her schoolwork may suffer. These changes will be partly due to grief but also to the disruption and changes within the family, causing the young person to feel confused and unsafe. Even the simple withdrawal of attention from the young person can lead to problems; the young person may feel resentment, jealous or guilt towards the dead person. The expression of this verbally can cause the remaining family members distress and shock. Parents and carers need to know this is normal and will decrease as the young person and the family become more stable and settled.
- Parents and carers need to be informed of the benefits that a young person gains in being involved in the ceremonies and rituals that follow the death. An explanation as to how mourning practices help young people to express their feelings and come to terms with and accept the reality of their loss can be very beneficial.
- Finally, teachers need to remember that parents and carers will often use them as role models, counsellors or extended family; looking to them for support for themselves as well as finding appropriate ways of supporting and talking with their children. Teachers therefore may require their own support structures, so they too can turn to others for emotional support, advice and information if needed. Supporting bereaved families, whilst rewarding, can also be emotionally draining.

#### Self-care for those working with the bereaved

- It's easy to overlook the stress and anxieties placed on those dealing with the bereaved. In many instances these can be quite exacting and yet because our sympathy and attention naturally rests with those grieving we can easily forget the emotional weight resting on the shoulders of those offering support.

To assist, the following points are worth bearing in mind:

- Anticipate possible reactions you may experience with grief and loss. Each one of us is likely to react differently depending on our age, personality, cultural and religious background. If you are ever unsure about how you should react to others' grief, honesty is always the best line of approach.

- Try to accept that you may experience emotional reactions yourself. Such an event might trigger thoughts of your own past grief experiences. You may even find yourself doubting your own abilities. It is not unusual to experience existential thoughts and find yourself querying life's injustices, questioning perhaps your own beliefs.
- Panic attacks and worries about death – your own, or perhaps that of your family – may also become a preoccupation.
- Try to accept that giving such support can affect you in perhaps ways you had not considered. Normally these reactions will subside after a few days or weeks but if they persist do not be afraid to ask for professional support.
- Never take on too much. If you find that you are having difficulty in managing to cope, look to others to offer support – a partner, friend, or colleague.
- It is important to remember that you alone cannot carry other peoples' grief.

#### Monitoring, Evaluation and Review

The policy will be monitored evaluated and reviewed every two years, by the Governing Body and specifically after bereavement has occurred.

#### Dissemination of the Policy

This policy is available on the school website and from the school office on request to parents,

Date approved by governors 12.07.2021

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