

- We are a Hull based theatre company who tell new stories in playful spaces. We make arts experiences for children and families. We exist to show children that they are valued, and that their experiences and voices matter.
- Whalesong is a brand new picture book and immersive drama workshop project exploring bereavement has been developed with:
 - Stacey Hart Therapy
 - Hull Schools Library Service
 - Training from Child Bereavement UK









- Confidentiality
- Respect all opinions
- Remain non-judgmental
- Look after yourselves

Feel free to ask questions at any point
There will be time at the end









Aims of Today's Training

- Share what the children will be doing in the Whale Song Workshop
- Contextualise the themes of the book
- Children's understanding of death according to age
- Explore how to support bereaved children
- Self care









Key statistics for child bereavement in the UK

- Approximately 1 in 29 school-age children has been bereaved of a parent or sibling, an equivalent of one child in every class.
- A parent of children under 18 dies every 20 minutes.











Aims of the pupil Whale Song Workshop

- Talk about death
- Learn about big feelings
- Learn it's ok to express big feelings
- Learn that I can talk to people about my feelings
- Have fun











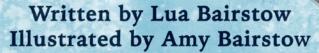
WHAILE SONG

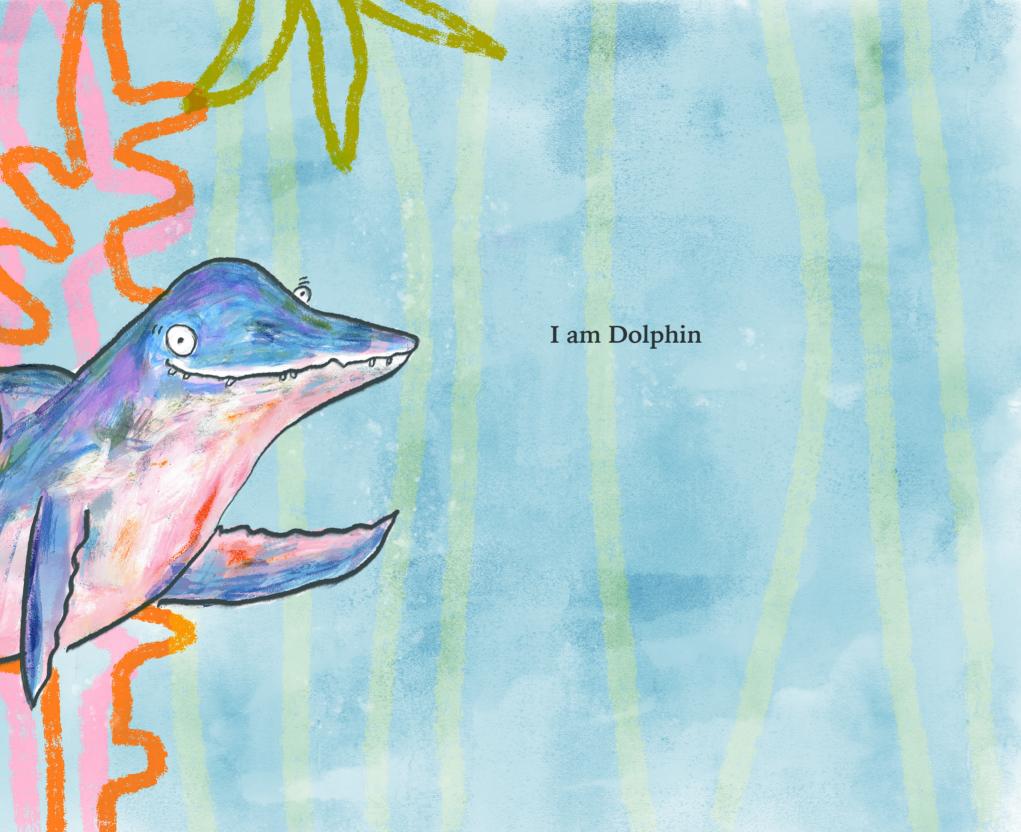




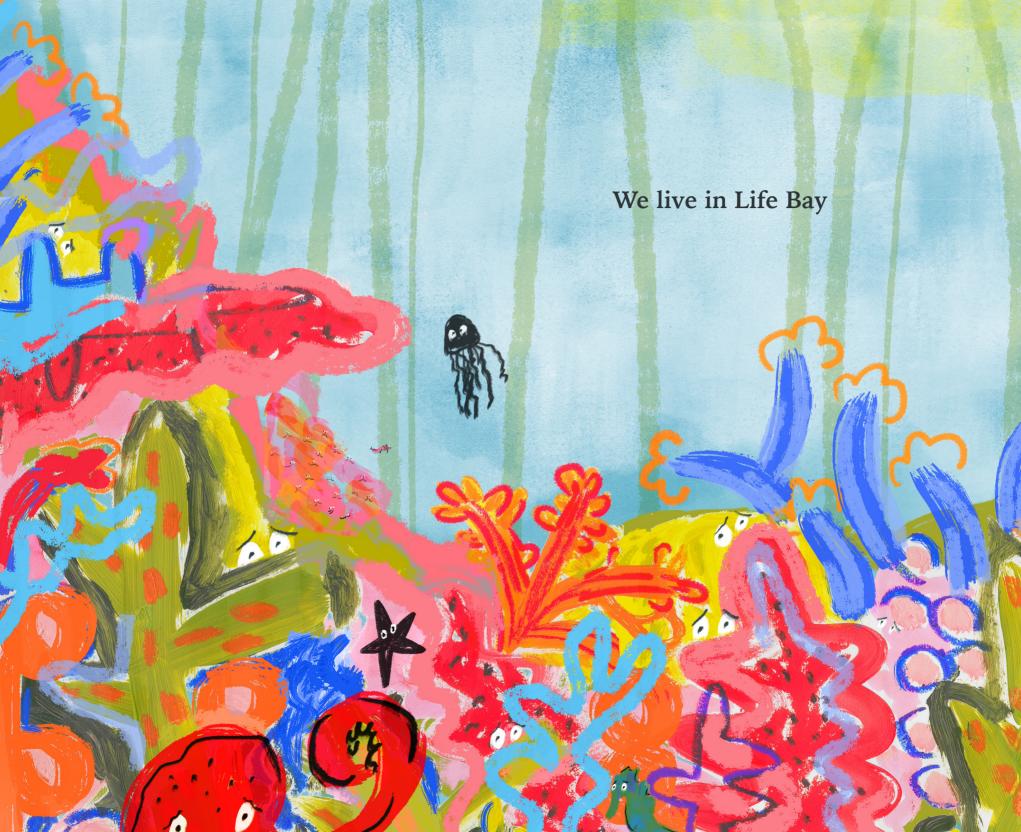








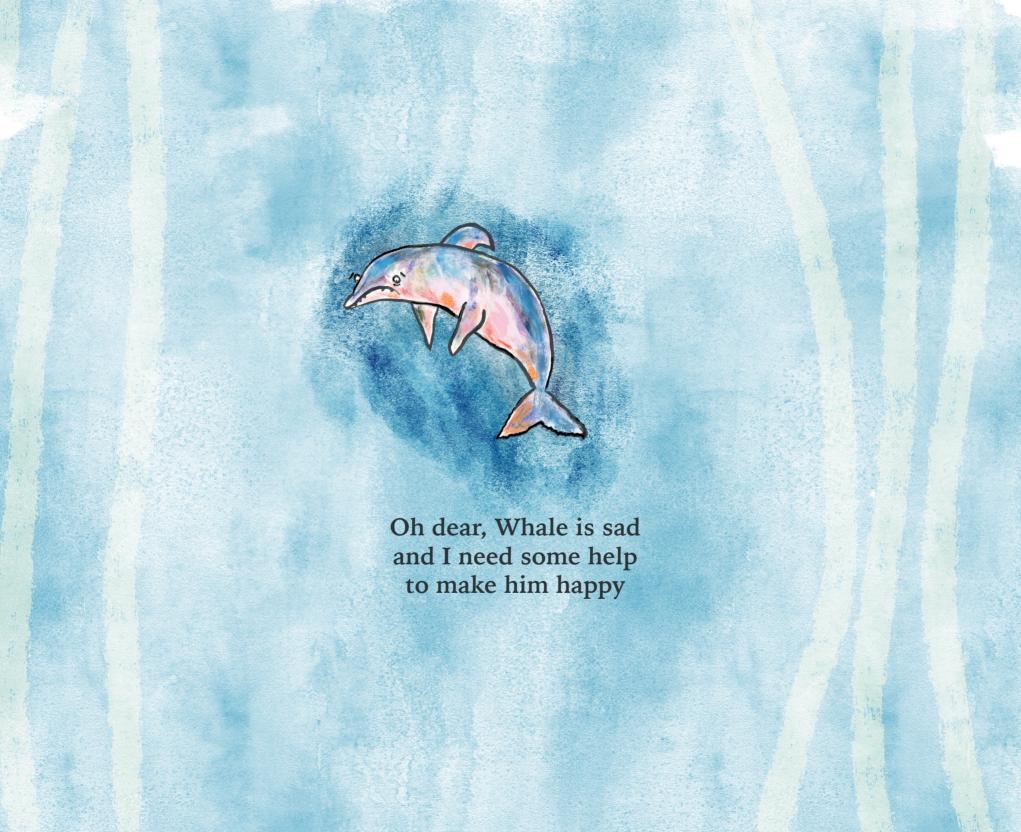


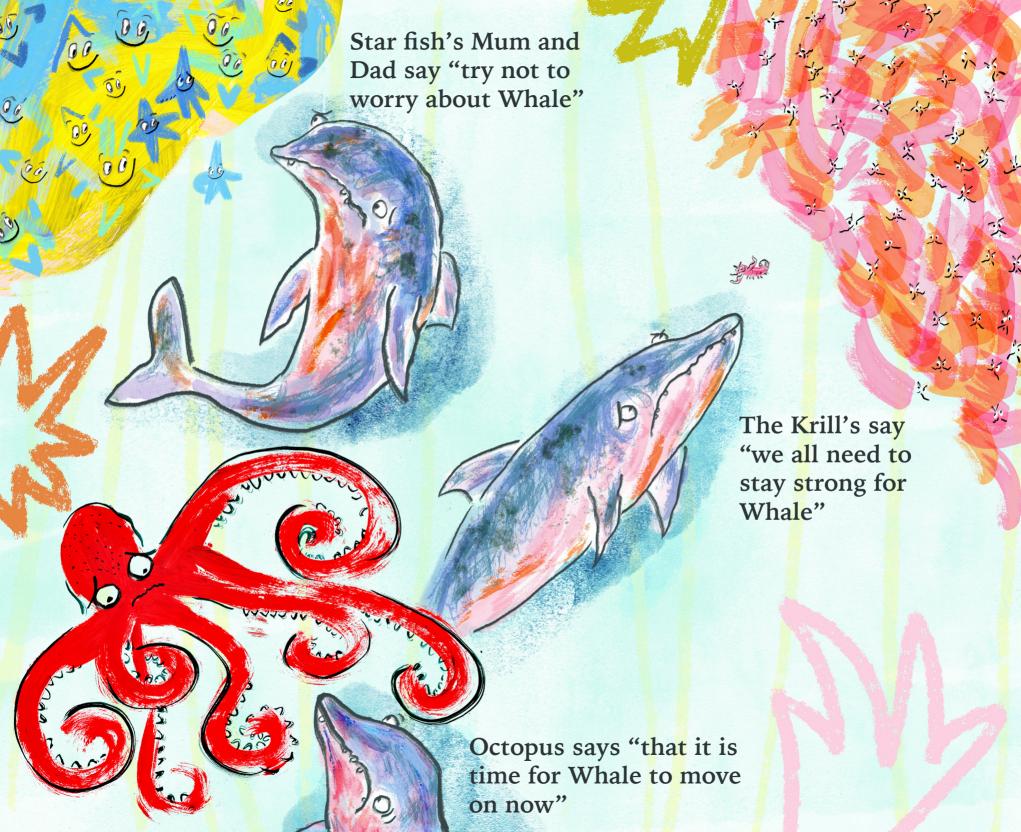


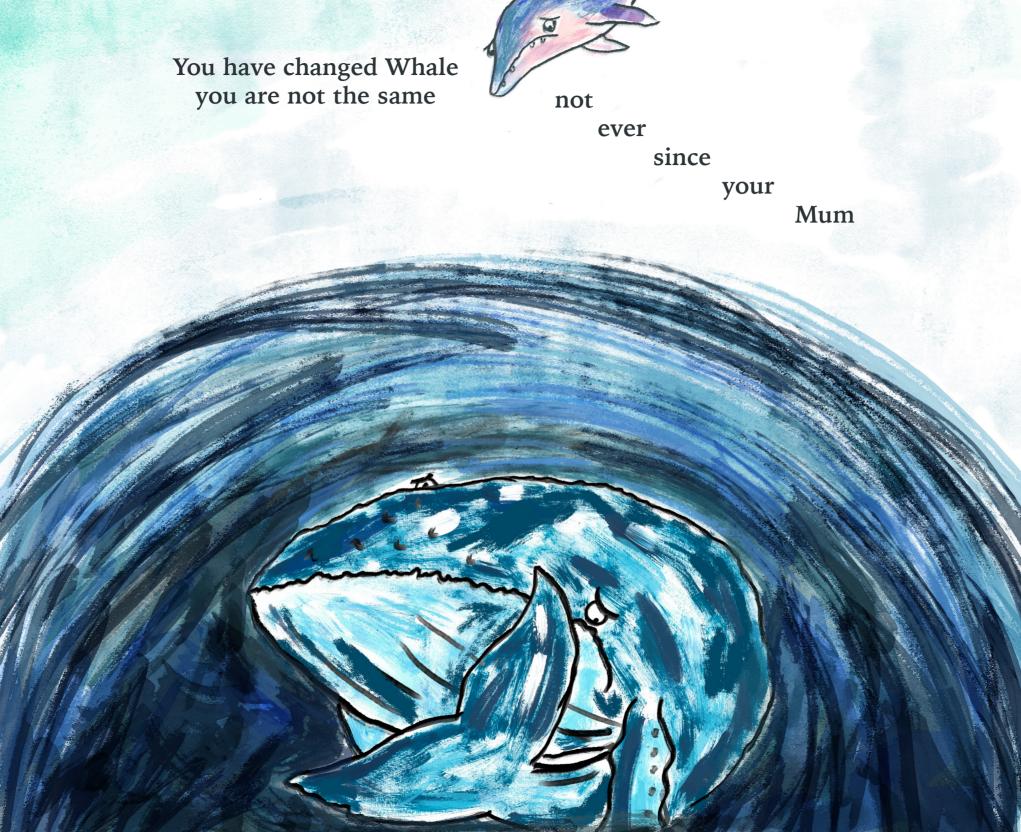










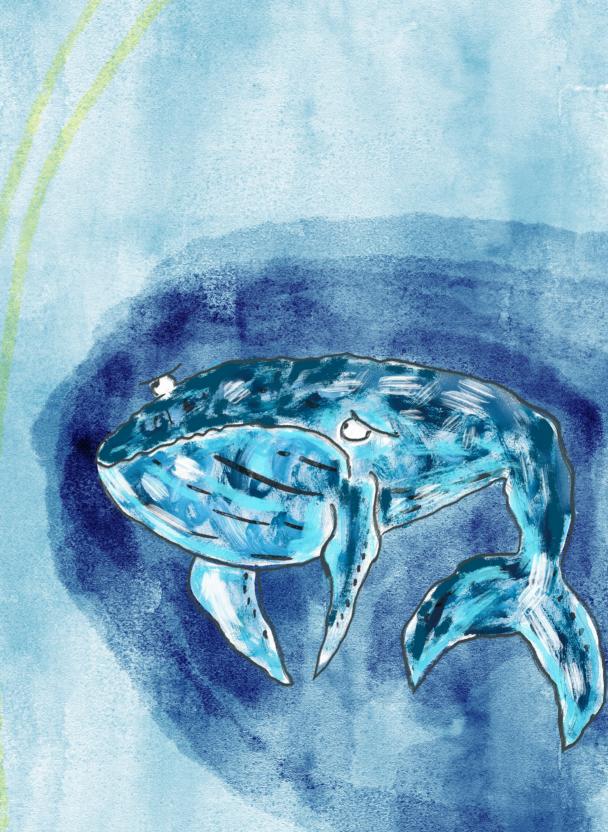




I speak to Whale and I say



Whale I am worried about you and I don't feel strong and I don't know how to do the moving on, not now, not ever since your Mum



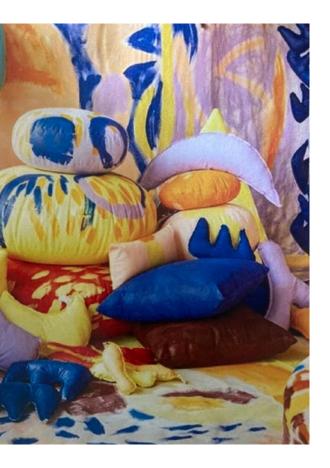












- a mindfulness exercise
- An immersive set in 'life bay', to feel different from their everyday lives.









A major bereavement affects children and young people

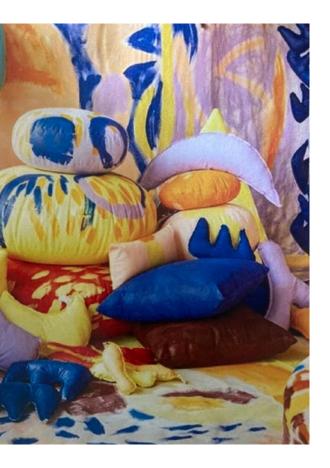
- Intellectually threat to the structure of the world
- Behaviourally breaks habit patterns and creates new ones
- Spiritually crisis of faith, meaning of life challenges
- Emotionally feeling strong emotions, being out of control
- Practically new arrangements for self and family
- Socially change in role/status











- a mindfulness exercise
- An immersive set in 'life bay', to feel different from their everyday lives.
- Developing emotional literacy









When someone dies Feelings

Sadness

Anxiety

Anger

Fear

Guilt

Tiredness

Yearning

Relief

Numbness

Worthlessness

- Shock
- Jealousy
- Loneliness
- Helplessness











When someone dies Thoughts

- Disbelief
- Confusion
- Preoccupation
- Sense of presence (Disassociation)
- Dreams







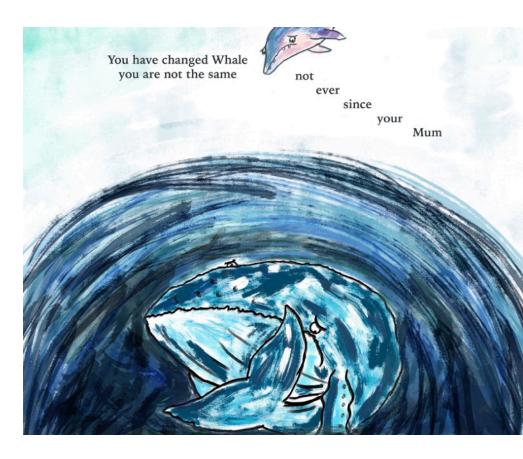




When someone dies

Behaviours

- Sleep disturbance
- Loss of appetite
- Absent mindfulness
- Searching
- Sighing/crying
- Hyperactivity
- Treasuring objects
- Avoiding reminders

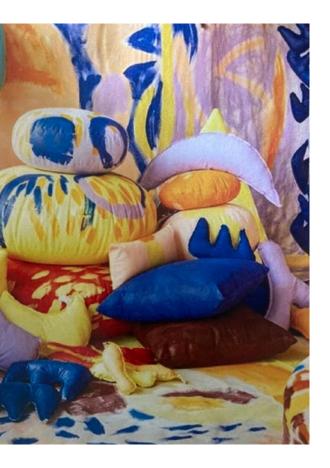












- a mindfulness exercise
- An immersive set in 'life bay', to feel different from their everyday lives.
- Developing emotional literacy
- ► To stage the story as a play, and experience it physically and emotionally to aid comprehension.











- a mindfulness exercise
- An immersive set in 'life bay', to feel different from their everyday lives.
- Developing emotional literacy
- To stage the story as a play, and experience it physically and emotionally - to aid comprehension.
- A scientific explanation of what death is









Explanation of death



Whale's Mum died which means her heart stopped beating, her lungs stopped breathing, her brain stopped working and her whole body is no longer here.









In a better place...

With the person next to you think about as many euphemism's for death and dying that you can think of

For instance:

Gone to sleep

Kicked the bucket

- Why do we use them?
- Are common phrases helpful or harmful?









Children's understanding of death at different ages

2 - 5 years old

- Use the word dead
- Death is viewed as temporary
- They may ask when the dead person is coming back
- They may be matter of fact or unconcerned when told
- They tend to take explanations literally avoid confusing phrases
- May react with disturbed sleep or altered appetite
- May show separation anxiety
- Regression (bed wetting, wanting to be babied)









6 – 8 years old

- Begins to grasp the finality of death, that it is permanent
- Knowledge may be a mixture of fact and fantasy
- Children this age may believe they caused the death by bad behaviour
- They may believe the deceased will return if they are very good magic thinking
- Could be interested in the biological aspect of it
- Denial is a very common reaction
- Focus on their own feeling, egocentric
- Little awareness on the impact of others for instance other family members









9 – 11 years old

- Will understand the permanence and the irreversibility of death
- May feel isolated and different to their peers
- They will have more understanding of the context of loss
- May realise they will die one day
- Can understand what the loss means to others.
- Pseudo adult behaviour
- Assume role of deceased parent
- Postpone grief to support other family members
- Their peers may be important for support and consolation
- May repeatedly go over of the incident and death
- Could become anxious, insecure and fearful









Puddle Jumping

 It's very common for children to grieve in short bursts, rather than staying in grief continually.











Kubler – Ross 1969 5 stages of Grief

- Denial Avoidance, confusion, shock, fear
- Anger Frustration, Irritation, Anxiety
- Bargaining Finding meaning
- Depression Overwhelmed, helplessness, hostility
- Acceptance Exploring options, new plan in place, moving on
- They can exist side by side or replace each other









Klass and Silverman 1996 Continuing bonds

- Bereaved remain psychologically and emotionally connected to deceased
- Connection develops and changes over time
- These connections provide solace, comfort and ease transitions from the past to the future



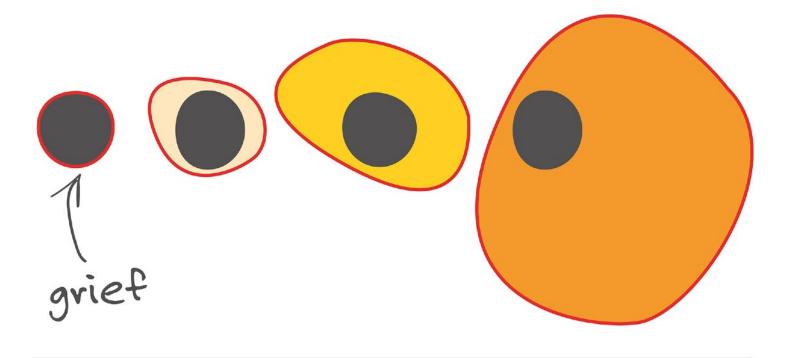








Tonkins - 1996 Growing around grief





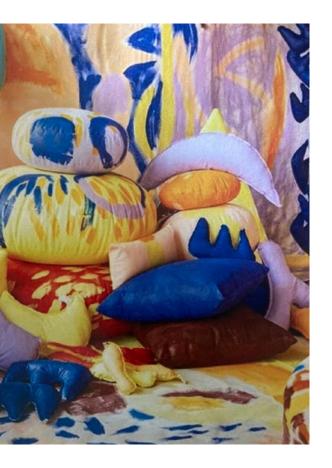




Lois Tonkin (1996)



The workshop will include



- A mindfulness exercise
- An immersive set in 'life bay', to feel different from their everyday lives.
- Developing emotional literacy
- To stage the story as a play, and experience it physically and emotionally - to aid comprehension.
- A scientific explanation of what death is
- Discussions on helping someone who is experiencing bereavement









A time to talk

- Consider if you are the right person
- Let them know they can talk about it
- Consider time of the day
- Schedule 1 to 1 time
- Keep checking in as time moves on (remember the egg!)





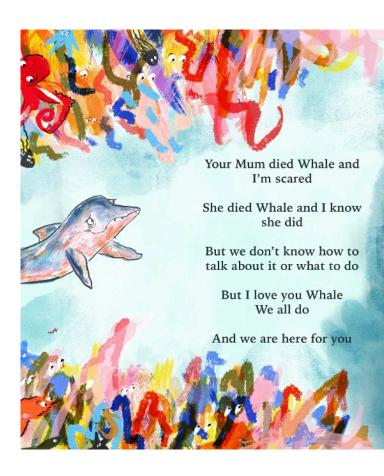






Having the conversation

- Actively listen.
- Try and understand from their perspective
- If they don't want to talk that's ok, allow silence.
- Bear their grief; it is OK if you cry, or if they cry, it is a normal reaction
- Give them permission to grieve and let them know however they're feeling is ok
- Don't try to fix
- Give them time and space: everybody grieves in different ways Just 'be' there
- Acknowledge loss and name it don't be scared to say 'died'











How to help at different ages

2-5 years old

- Continual reassurance butterfly taps
- Patience and tolerance
- Keeping to the usual day to day routine to keep things predictable

6 – 8 years old

- Need opportunities to express their feelings and ask questions
- Honest answers that can be built on over time
- Safety in the routine and the predictable

9 – 11 years old

- May seek support from their peers
- Awareness of peers emotional needs too
- Keep usual boundaries of acceptable behaviour

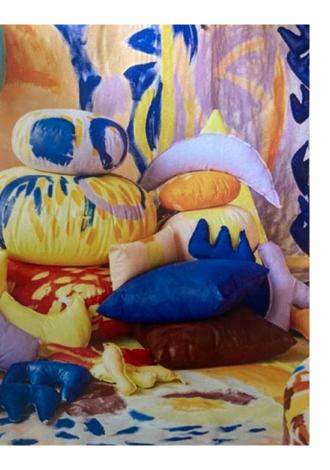








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- Developing emotional literacy
- To stage the story as a play, and experience it physically and emotionally - to aid comprehension.
- A scientific explanation of what death is
- Discussions on helping someone who is experiencing bereavement
- How to look after yourself when you have big feelings









Self-care

Make your own 'Whale of self care':

Places or spaces that makes you feel better
Activities that make you feel better
People you can talk



Notice 5 colours you can see around you.













Resources, videos and training at

www.childbereavementuk.org

Professionals Helpline: 08000288840



Referrals and support in Hull & East Riding

https://camhs.humber.nhs.uk/

Emergency Referrals Hull: 01482 301701











Local child bereavement support

ww.cruse.org.uk

Local Hull Branch Helpline: 01482 966000



Local child bereavement support groups

https://www.dovehouse.org.uk/children/

For referrals call: 01482 785745

Or 07890 630864

Or email: children@dovehouse.org.uk











NHS Mental Health Advice and Support Line: 0800 138 0990

The Mental Health Advice and Support Line is available 24 hours a day for anyone in the Hull and East Riding of Yorkshire area who requires information, advice and support with their mental health.

You can also contact this line if you are worried about family or friends who may be struggling with their mental health.

Hull 01482 240200 info@heymind.org.uk



Hull and East Yorkshire Mind

Mental health services

www.heymind.org.uk

Hull 01482 240200

info@heymind.org.uk











Samaritans Helpline

If you need someone to talk to, they'll listen.

They won't judge or tell you what to do

www.samaritans.org

Call:116 123

email jo@samaritans.org



NSPCC Helpline

If you're concerned about a child

Call: 0808 800 5000







