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Separated Parents Policy

Introduction and Context

Research and experience have shown that separated parents can work well together in the best interests of their children and can together play a role in their children's education. However, some parents become estranged, and do not work together or in the best interests of their children, especially during the initial stages of their separation. This is very often traumatic for any children concerned where personal family problems can have an impact on the child and on the schools the children attend.

This policy is an attempt to minimise any impact, clarify to all parties what is expected from separated parents and what can be expected from the school / staff.

PARENT

The definition of a parent for school purposes is much wider than for any other situation. The Education Act 1996 defines a parent as:

- All natural parents, including those that are not married;*
- Any person who has parental responsibility but is not a natural parent e.g. a legally appointed guardian or the Local Authority named in a Care Order;*
- Any person who has care of a child i.e. a person with whom the child resides and who looks after the child irrespective of the relationship*

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

Who has "Parental Responsibility"? (The Children Act 1989)

Having parental responsibility means assuming all the rights, duties, powers, responsibilities and authority that a parent of a child has by law. People other than a child's natural parents can acquire parental responsibility through:

- Being granted a Child Arrangements Order (where the court orders a child to live with a particular person*
- Being appointed a legal Guardian*
- Being named in an Emergency Protection Order and Interim Care Order*
- Adopting a child.*

Upon the birth of a child, the mother automatically acquires parental responsibility for that child.

A father will automatically acquire parental responsibility for his child if he was married to the birth mother at the time of the birth. A father can acquire parental responsibility for a child if:

- He is registered on the birth certificate
- The parents make a parental responsibility agreement
- The court orders that the father shall have parental responsibility.

CARE What does having “care” of a child mean”?

Having care of a child or young person means that a person who the child lives with, and who looks after the child, irrespective of what their relationship is with the child, is considered to be the main carer. This could be shown by: Interaction with the school – attending meetings, making phone calls, being on the School’s record as being involved (in whatever capacity) etc. Residence with the child where, for all intents and purposes, the person is part of the family, a man or woman married to a parent of a child.

For example:

- Are they listed on school records?
- Does the school have contact details for them?
- Do they meet with teachers/attend parents’ evenings?
- Have they been involved with the measures designed to improve attendance?
- Do they contact the school on behalf of the child when s/he is ill?
- Do they live with the child?
- How long has the school known of them being connected with the child?
- Does the adult bring/collect the child to/from school?
- Is the adult married to the parent of the child?

It would not be appropriate to assume that someone having a “casual” relationship with the parent or who living with the parent of a child, with whom the child lives necessarily has ‘care of the child’. Having care of a child means having some responsibility for the child or influence over the day to day arrangements for the child.

It is therefore those adults who are having significant input to a child’s life who can be classified as either “parent”, having “parental responsibility” or who have “care of a child”.

Parents, as defined above, are entitled to share in the decisions that are made about their child and to be treated equally by schools. In particular, these entitlements include: -

- appealing against admission decisions
- completing Ofsted & school based questionnaires
- participating in any exclusion procedure
- attendance at parent meetings/school events
- having access to school records, receive copies of school reports, newsletters, invitations to school events, school photographs relating to their child and information about school trips.

In addition =

- Parent Governor elections
- Consent for medical treatment
- Request to change a child’s surname
- Seeking permission for applications to change a child’s school

The TEACH Trust recognise that while the parents of some pupils may be separated, they are entitled to the above involvement in their child’s educational provision, and this entitlement cannot be restricted

without a specific court order. In particular, the school does not have the power to act on the request of one parent to restrict another.

The information provided to the school when the child was enrolled detailing whether parents have parental responsibility for the child will be presumed to be correct unless a court order or original birth certificate proving otherwise is provided to the school. Similarly, the information provided on the address(es) where the child resides will be presumed to be correct unless a court order proving otherwise is provided to the school.

Our responsibilities

The TEACH Trust fully recognises its responsibilities, and it is our sole wish is to promote the best interests of the child, working in partnership with all parents.

Our schools will maintain an open door policy with all parents. The class teacher and/or Head of School will be available by appointment to discuss any issues or concerns with regard to any issues that separated/divorced/ estranged parents may have in relation to their child or children at the school.

Parents will be encouraged to resolve any issues around estrangement, contact and access to information without involving the school directly.

Issues of estrangement is a civil/private law matter and our schools cannot be involved in providing mediation, helping an estranged parent to communicate with their child or children, or using the school premises for purposes of contact.

In the event that the parents are unable to agree with one another on decisions regarding their child's educational programme, including but not limited to placement, participation in extra-curricular activities, and consent to evaluation and services, the school will arrange a meeting with all parents (preferably together or separately, if required) to attempt to assist the parents to resolve the situation. If it cannot be resolved, the school may refer the matter to the Trust legal adviser.

The interests of the child will always be paramount when deciding whether to accommodate a request from an estranged parent. We recognise that a Court Order can restrict a parent in having contact/access to information and we may be bound by this. In this situation, we will consult with the Local Authority Safeguarding Adviser to obtain advice as this may constitute a safeguarding concern.

In any event, whereby the parents being estranged is appearing to impact upon the health, wellbeing and safety of a child, the matter may be referred to Children's Social Care, for advice.

Our Policy

It is the responsibility of the parents to inform the school when there is a change in family circumstances.

The school needs to be kept up to date with contact details, arrangements for collecting children and emergencies.

We encourage parents to tell us at an early stage if there is a change in family circumstances. Whenever possible, staff will be informed of such changes so that suitable support can be offered. We will, however, recognise the sensitivity of some situations and maintain the level of confidentiality requested by parents as far as possible unless this adversely affects the wellbeing of the child, contradicts Social Care advice or contradicts any court order.

Newsletters & general school updates can be sent to all parents via letters and texts. These updates will contain all the main events within school, including; productions, sports days, parents' evenings, class

trips, etc. Occasionally letters are sent to individual classes. We would expect parents to communicate these messages to each other as and when appropriate.

We will hold twice yearly parent consultation evenings. We would expect parents to communicate with each other regarding these arrangements but will make separate appointments for those who require them. The Trust will consider separate appointments, by prior agreement only OR when a court order is in place restricting contact with both parents.

We expect that parents should liaise and communicate directly with each other in matters such as the ordering of school photographs; tickets for performances and other instances.

A parent, as defined in this policy, has the right to receive progress reports and review pupil records of their children. If the parents are separated or divorced, progress reports will be sent to the parent at the address in the school's records specifying where the child resides, with the expectation that he/she will share the report with the other parent. A separate report can be sent to the non-resident parent if they request it. If the child is subject to a joint residence order, or lives within a shared care arrangement and the school's records formally capture that the child resides at two addresses, then progress reports will be sent to both addresses. The school will send copies of the progress reports to a parent with whom the child does not reside only if that parent submits a written request.

In the matter of the release of a child or children:

The School will follow the standard agreed procedure in the release of a child or children from school.

In the case of a separated parents, the school will release a child or children to a parent in accordance with any specific arrangements notified to the school.

If one parent seeks to remove the child from school in contravention of the notified arrangements, and the parent to whom the child would normally be released has not consented the following steps will be followed:-

- The Head of School, designated deputy or Safeguarding Designated Lead will meet with the parent seeking to collect/remove the child and, in his/her presence, telephone the parent to whom the child would normally be released and explain the request.
- If the parent to whom the child would normally be released agrees, the child may be released and the records will reflect that the permission was granted verbally.
- In the event that the parent to whom the child would normally be released cannot be reached, the Head of School or staff member dealing with the issue may make a decision based upon all relevant information available to him/her.
- The Head Teacher or staff member may have to refuse permission if agreement/consent cannot be obtained and may need to take advice before a child or children are collected / released.
- The school cannot prevent, unless there is a court order in place, the other parent collecting the child or children but we will endeavour to reach an agreement and this may mean keeping the child or children safe whilst the school try and reach such an agreement.
- If there is a Court Order restricting contact or it is in contravention of any access agreement, the child or children will not be released into their care and the other parent advised to take the necessary action which does not involve the school.

- During any discussion or communication with parents, the child or children will be supervised by an appropriate member of school staff in a separate room.
- In circumstances if there is a belief that a possible abduction of the child may occur or if the parent is disruptive, the police should be notified immediately.

Management of the Policy

The Head of School/Safeguarding Designated Lead(s) will familiarise themselves with this policy and ensure all Staff, Trustees and Volunteers are aware of the procedures to follow should the need occur. The policy will be made available to parents and published on our school website

Date: December 2017

Next Review: October 2019

This policy should be read in conjunction with:

- Child protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Domestic Violence Policy
- E Safety policy
- Children Missing from Education Policy
- Code of Conduct for staff Policy
- Anti Bullying Policy