

Greenfields Community School

Child in Care and Post Child in Care Policy



December 2025

Document Origins		
Version Date	Review date	Approval date
December 2025	December 2026	FGB 9/12/25

Document Version History		
Revision date	Author of changes	Summary of changes
December 2025	L. Maltby	Changes made to name and definitions used Child in Care to replace Looked After. Some additions to legislation references

Child in Care (CIC) POLICY

Designated teacher: Sarah Simpson

At Greenfields Community School, we recognise that all pupils are entitled to a balanced, broad-based curriculum and aims to promote the educational achievement and welfare of pupils in public care. The school and the governing body endorse Nottingham City Council policy and welcomes children who may be looked after by our local authority or those who may be in the care of another authority but living in Nottingham City.

This policy includes requirements set out in 'Statutory guidance on the duty on local authorities to promote the educational achievement of Child in Care under section 52 of the Children Act 2004' and associated guidance on the education of Child in Care including the Children and Young Person's Act 2008 and the Children and Families Act 2014.

Legislation

The Children Act 1989 outlines responsibilities to meet the needs of children with particular need of local authority intervention and support.

Section 52 of the Children Act 2004 places a duty on local authorities to promote the educational achievement of Children in Care.

Children and Young Persons Act 2008
Children and Families Act 2014
Children and Social Work Act 2017
DFE – 'Working together to safeguard children 2023'
DFE - 'Keeping Children Safe in Education 2025'

Definitions

Child in Care (CIC)

- Children and young people who are subject to interim or full care orders under section 31 of the Children Act 1989
- Children and young people who are voluntarily accommodated under section 20 of the Children Act 1989
- Children and young people who are accommodated for their protection by the courts or remanded into care by the courts.
- Children and young people will be looked after by a local authority other than the authority in which this school sits. Therefore, this school may have Child in Care who are living in the local authorities' area but looked after by another authority e.g. Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Leeds etc.
- Parental responsibility is shared with social care when children are subject to interim or full care orders. Parents retain parental responsibility if a child or young person is voluntarily looked after under section 20.

Previously Child in Care (PCIC)

- Children who are no longer looked after by an LA in England and Wales because they have either been adapted or are the subject of an adoption, special guardianship or child arrangement order.
- Children who have been adopted outside England and Wales from 'state care' (care that is provided by a public authority, religious organisation, or other organisation whose main purpose is to benefit society)

Greenfields' approach to encouraging and supporting the educational achievement of Child in Care is based on the following principles:

- prioritising education set within an inclusive context which makes reasonable adjustments to ensure a personalised curriculum
- listening to the child
- working closely with home, voluntary and statutory agencies
- promoting attendance, through a program of early intervention, priority action, reducing exclusions and promoting stability within a positive learning environment
- identifying need, including social and emotional as well as learning needs or gifted and talented skills and abilities
- targeting support, including accessing resources from other agencies as well as provision from school resources
- having high expectations

Rationale

Many children and young people who are in care have suffered abuse or neglect. Despite having as broad a range of abilities as their peers, Child in Care are particularly vulnerable to underachievement. Barriers to their progress include a high level of disruption and change in school placements, lack of motivation or involvement in extracurricular activities. Most children will have experience high levels of trauma and stress which means that children will easily dysregulate. Many children will display attachment difficulties, and we recognise that this impacts greatly on children's readiness for learning.

Greenfields Community School believes that the educational experience of all children should be positive and powerful and aims to provide a learning environment in which every child can be successful. This policy should be read alongside the safeguarding policy, e-safety, mobile phones and confidentiality policy.

Role and Responsibilities of the Designated Teacher

Duties of the Designated Teacher are outlined in the Statutory Guidance for School Governing Bodies: The roles and responsibilities of the designated teacher for Child in Care published September 2009.

The duties of the Designated Teacher will include:

- ensuring that children are welcomed into the school, necessary meetings are held and arrangements are put in place to ensure their needs identified and met. This may include providing basic equipment and resources if necessary and providing appropriate support in meeting uniform requirements if needed
- maintaining an up-to-date record of the Child in Care in school, including those in the care of other authorities and ensuring all necessary information is passed to other staff as required
- promote a culture of high expectations and aspirations for children. This will include monitoring and tracking progress of children and the planning of suitable interventions. holding a supervisory brief for all children being looked after and acting as advocate
- liaising with teaching and non-teaching staff in school, including the person responsible for Child Protection as well as pastoral and subject staff to ensure they are aware of the difficulties and educational disadvantage children may face

- establishing and maintaining regular contact with home, statutory and voluntary agencies
- ensuring Personal Education Plan (PEP) meetings are held regularly and information passed to all those concerned, including the local authority.
- Ensure that the PEP targets accurately reflect the needs of the child, and that the child's voice is represented in PEP paperwork
- . • attending training as required to keep fully informed of latest developments and policies regarding Child in Care
- applying for additional funding using the Education Progress Grants (EPG) to support each child's individual needs
- produce a report at least annually to inform senior staff and governors of achievement and raise any concerns

What Governors need to know

Governors need to know:

- the number of Child in Care on roll
- how well they are performing compared to other young people in their school
- that there are national and local targets for children around end of key stage tests .
- the name of their school's Designated Teacher
- how the school specifically supports this group of young people
- that the attendance of this specific group is closely monitored.

The Local Authority offers training to school governors interested in finding out more about their responsibilities regarding Child in Care and Young People.

Support and Resources

The Governing body will ensure that the school allocates resources, including professional time and expertise, to support appropriate provision for Child in Care, meeting the objectives set out in this policy.

Record Keeping and Information Sharing

The Designated Teacher will keep an up-to-date record of Child in Care and Young People in school and will ensure that relevant information is made known to appropriate staff.

A PEP will be initiated within 20 school days of the Child in Care or Young Person starting at the school or being taken into care and will be reviewed regularly and as necessary and appropriate to meet the needs of the child. The PEP will provide a regular opportunity to review progress, note any concerns and ensure all relevant parties are informed accordingly.

Copies of reports and appropriate documentation will be sent to authorised carers and agencies involved with the child as well as any receiving school at point of transition.

It is vital that the Child in Care or Young Person is aware of information being recorded, in what circumstances and who will have access to it. How this is shared with them will depend on their age and level of understanding.

Links with other agencies

The school recognises the value of working together with other agencies and organisations and will work closely with colleagues from services involved with the Child in Care or Young Person including Social Care teams; Community Educational Psychologist; Health services; CAMHS; Youth Offending Teams and Clinical psychologists.

Admission Arrangements

We recognise that due to care arrangements children may enter school mid-term and that it is important that they are given a positive welcome and where appropriate additional support and pre-entry visits to help them settle.

The school recognises that Child in Care are an 'excepted group' and will prioritise Child in Care in the school's oversubscription criteria following the DCSF Admissions Code (Admissions of Child in Care (England) Regulations 2006)

For many children and young people who are looked after, school can be the only stable thing in their lives. At a time when their world is changing and everything that they know is unstable the routine of coming to school and seeing familiar faces may offer a tremendous security. It may not always be possible, but whenever a young person is taken into care they should stay at the same school.

However, when they have to move away to a foster placement, it is vital that their routine is not disrupted any more than necessary and that a new school place should be found as soon as possible.

National, local and school policy should all reflect the particular needs of Child in Care.

Current legislation supporting the admission of Child in Care stipulates:

- A school place should be found as quickly as possible.
- Regulations require admission authorities to give children in care the highest priority in their admission arrangements, although exceptions apply to faith schools
- Class size regulations allow for the admission of a Child in Care as an excepted child if admitted outside the normal admission round but only for the remainder of that academic year after which the qualifying measures must be taken
- Section 50 of the EIA 2006 empowers local authorities to direct admission authorities to admit Child in Care. It also provides for those authorities to appeal to the adjudicator against such directions.

Admissions of Child in Care (England) Regulations 2006 require admissions authorities to give top priority for admissions to Child in Care in their oversubscription criteria

Exclusions

Greenfields Community School recognises that Children in Care are particularly vulnerable to exclusions.

Where a child is at risk of exclusion the school will try every practicable means to maintain the child in school. A multi-professional meeting will be arranged, bringing together all those involved with the young person to discuss strategies to minimise the risk of exclusion. The child or young person's Personal Education Plan will reflect strategies to support the child and where relevant those employed in the Pastoral Support Plan.

All relevant measures and resources will be considered to provide support and perhaps alternative educational packages to prevent an exclusion from happening.

Suspension or permanent exclusion will only be used as a last resort. Permanent exclusion will only occur where there has been serious/or persistent breaches of the school's relationship policy, or where allowing the pupil to remain in school would seriously harm the education or welfare of others.

Staff Development and Training

The designated teacher will attend network meetings regarding local developments and raising the attainment of Child in Care and training opportunities and cascade this knowledge to the appropriate staff. The designated teacher will also arrange for specific training in areas such as attachment.

Other staff will receive relevant training and support to enable them to work sympathetically and productively with Child in Care, including those who are underachieving or at risk of underachieving or who have additional needs. Midday staff will be trained to an appropriate level and will be supported to understand that children may need additional support at lunchtimes and may struggle with the lack of structure at this time of day.

In line with the confidentiality policy and safeguarding policy all information about Child in Care will be stored confidentially in the locked cupboard. The designated teacher will inform the relevant staff information about individual children on a need-to-know basis.

Home-school liaison

The school recognises the value of a close working relationship between home and school and will work towards developing a strong partnership with parents/carers and care workers to enable Child in Care to achieve their potential. We understand that there are many points throughout the school year that can be emotive for children and strive to develop an open communication with parents to enable us to better understand the children in our care.

At Greenfields we understand that some adoptive parents will be first time parents and may require additional support for school and the agencies who work with them. We also recognise that siblings may need additional support when a new foster child or adoptive child joins the family home and that this could impact on them emotionally and therefore academically. In these circumstances class teachers and teaching assistants will liaise closely with families to provide siblings with appropriate support.

Parents evenings as well as PEP and Care Plan review meetings provide opportunities to continue to develop this partnership working.

Safeguarding

The school recognizes that many Child in Care and Post Child in Care have experienced trauma, abuse or complex family circumstances that have led them to being placed in care, and will ensure that all staff are aware that the experiences of adversity such as these can leave pupils vulnerable to further harm or exploitation.

All staff have been trained to recognize the signs and indicators of safeguarding concerns and will ensure that extra vigilance is practiced. Staff will report any concerns to a DSL.

E-safety

As noted in the Visitors policy and Mobile phone policy it is crucial that no information or photographs pertaining to vulnerable children are used on the school's website. It is also made clear in these policies that photographs from class assemblies, school trips or events must not be uploaded onto social media sites, as children may be located by their birth families and in some cases, this can put children at risk.

We also recognise that it is particularly important that our Child in Care understand the risks of posting to social media sites and using the internet without supervision and this is tackled in an age-appropriate manner across school. Please refer to our e-safety policy for more information.

Personal Education Plans - PEPs

What is a PEP?

The Personal Education Plan (PEP) is an important document which has formed part of the official school record for Child in Care/Young People (CIC/YP) since 2005.

It should be a continuous record of their achievements, identification of their educational and developmental needs, clear attainment targets and long-term plans and aspirations. Its purpose is to clarify what is needed by the child to ensure progression.

The PEP is initiated by the child's social worker, but the school's Designated Teacher should play a key role in the design and review process, alongside the child and the carer. A key aspect of the Designated Teacher's role is involvement in the design and delivery of PEPs

A PEP should be put in place for all children in public care (looked after) or statutory school age:

- When a child enters public care, the social worker will inform the school and the local authority. The social worker is responsible for initiating a PEP
- The PEP should be agreed as soon as possible and at least within 20 school days of entering care or of joining a new school

The PEP is normally reviewed concurrently with the Care Plan at the 28-day review, three (3) month and six (6) month review and then at a minimum of every six (6) months. Provision should be made to ensure that the Care Review and concurrent PEP review are not scheduled to take place during school holidays when school staff will not be available.

How do you make sure a PEP is good and effective?

The PEP should:

- recognise, record and celebrate strengths and successes

- Identify academic and developmental needs
- provide an effective starting point for identifying gifts and talents as well as needs and developing provision which matches those abilities.
- set SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, Time-limited) personal and academic targets which are challenging and practical
- set out what is needed to ensure the progression of each child or young person in care
- articulate short-, medium- and long-term aspirations and plans
- agree specific timescales and responsibilities (who will do what and by when)
- explore and identify appropriate teaching and learning styles
- Identify strategies for the school to implement
- Identify how the pupil premium funding is allocated
- ensure the child has their full entitlement to support including EPG and 1:1 tuition be regularly reviewed and updated

Children in Care with SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

Section 317 of the Education Act 1996 stipulates responsibilities schools have for children with special educational needs (SEN). A disproportionate number (60%) of LACs have special educational needs and nationally 28% have statements of SEN. The Local Authority has responsibility for children with statements.

Section 321(3) of the Education Act 1996 specifies the responsibilities a Local Authority has for Child in Care who may need an assessment for a statement. It is the responsibility of the local authority in which the child is ordinarily resident which has responsibility for assessment, issuing and maintaining the statement. It is possible that for the best interests of the child whose placement is in a different authority with the agreement of both authorities, for this responsibility to be taken on by the placing authority. The placing authority should be engaged in the assessment process where they are the corporate parent of the child and should advocate for and support the child in the same way as any good parent would.

Regulation 23 of the Education (Special Educational Needs) (England) (Consolidation) Regulations 2001 provides for the transfer of the statement for a Child in Care who has an out-of-authority placement. Good practice is that local authorities should always discuss moves of LAC with receiving authorities before a final decision is made.

Regulation 5 of the Arrangements for Placements of Children (General) Regulations 1991 places a duty of notification on placing authorities whenever they place a child out-of-authority including those in 52-week residential placements.

MONITORING

The Children Act 2004 provides for joint inspection of all children's services in an area. As part of the Joint Area Review (J.A.R.) consideration is given to how the education provided meets the needs of Child in Carer.

WELFARE

Section 7 of the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970 stipulates that local authorities in England must "act under" its guidance when performing their duties under section 22 (3)(a) (duty to safeguard and promote the



welfare of a Child in Care) section 22 (3A) (duty to promote the educational attainment of Child in Care) and section 23(1)(b) (duty to maintain a Child in Care in other respects apart from the provision of) of the Children Act 1989. 12

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accommodated - Children who are accommodated under voluntary agreement with their parent.

nts (Section 20) Parents continue to have primary responsibility but the local authority acts as a corporate parent. The person who has parental authority is fully involved in all decision-making and can take the child away from local authority accommodation at any time.

Advocate – someone who provides independent help and support of CIC/YP

Care order - A care order is made by a court when it considered to be in the best interests of a child who has suffered or is likely to suffer significant harm. The local authority shares parental responsibility with the parents. The care order can last until the child is aged 18 or until an alternative order, such as adoption, is made or until the order is discharged.

Care plan – arranged by the social worker, this includes the CIC/YP's details, background, needs, strategies to meet the needs and is compulsory for every CIC/YP. It has to be reviewed regularly at the Care Plan Review meeting.

Care Plan Review – There is a statutory requirement (Children Act 1989) that all CIC/YP have regular, independent reviews held within 28 days of the start of a placement, then within three months and every following six months. This should include consultation with all those involved in the care and education of the child and should be attended by the child/young person, their family and carer, the social worker. Wherever possible this should coincide with the PEP review meeting

Child – anyone under 18 years of age

Child in need (CIN) – a child who is “unlikely to achieve or maintain...a reasonable standard of health and development without the provision of services by a local authority...” (Children Act 1989)

Futures – organisation which provides information and guidance for all young people aged 13 – 19

Contact Order – court order setting out contact arrangements for LAC/YP with other person named in order (usually family member/s)

Designated Teacher – qualified teacher with sufficient authority to enable appropriate provision and support in school to meet identified needs of LAC/YP and act as advocate on their behalf

EPG- Education progress grant which can be applied for through the Virtual School

Foster carer – person who looks after children in care on behalf of local authority

Leaving Care Service – service which provides advice and support on accommodation, benefits, employment, training etc for 16-17 year olds leaving care

Child in Care/Young People CIC/YP – those who are either subject to a care order or who are accommodated

Parenting order – court order requiring parents to attend guidance sessions

Pathway Plan – CIC/YP leaving care at 16-17 have Pathway Plan to help them plan their future and to find accommodation, claim benefits, find suitable employment or training

Personal Education Plan (PEP) – a statutory document initiated within 20 school days of a child going into care or changing educational setting. It should be reviewed regularly (every six months at least), ideally at the same time as the care plan review. The PEP records progress to date as well as details of child, carer etc and identifies achievements as well as areas where support is needed in school. Strategies and resources, including access to services, to support the LAC/YP reach short and long-term goals are identified and necessary arrangements made. 13

Residential care/Children's Home –a residential home run by the local authority or an approved agency where a Child in Care/Young Person is placed

Respite care – short-term accommodation placements to support family

Useful links :

www.dcsf.gov.uk/everychildmatters/safeguardingandsocialcare/childrenincare

www.becta.org.uk/homeaccess

www.teachers.tv

www.governet.co.uk

www.teachernet.gov.uk