



Redbridge Alternative Provision

Children Looked After and Guidance Policy

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Policy

To ensure the promotion of educational achievement and welfare of Children Looked After (CLA) and children who have previously been Looked After Children, Redbridge Alternative Provision (RAP) will support the Responsible Local Authorities statutory corporate parenting of this vulnerable group, ensuring all required responsibilities are fulfilled.

Purpose

To promote the educational achievement and welfare of CLA and children who have previously been Looked After within RAP.

Rationale

CLA are one of the most vulnerable groups in society. The majority of CLA have suffered abuse or neglect and for all, becoming looked after is likely to have been a distressing experience. It is nationally recognised that considerable educational underachievement exists across this group when compared to their peers.

Aims of the Guidance

'Corporate Parenting' emphasises the collective responsibility of the whole local authority to achieve good parenting. We recognise that we are an essential partner in this process and as such, we aim to

- Act as an effective advocate for any child in, or who has been in public care, attending our School.
- Implement the relevant statutory elements of the Guidance.
- Have high expectations of children in public care attending school.
- Develop and implement effective inclusive strategies.
- Intervene early and appropriately to support any child in public care who is experiencing difficulties, liaising promptly with other professionals.
- Work in partnership with, carers and social workers to gather and share information to plan and monitor achievement.
- Listen to the child or young person and/or closely observe and aim to understand their behaviour and its communicative intent or function, respecting their rights of confidentiality.
- Support the statutory review process by providing reports and attending review meetings.

National and Local Context

The number of CLA in England has increased steadily over the last eleven years. For November 2022 there were 82,170 CLA, up 2% from the previous year. In 2022 30,010 children started to be looked after, up 9% from the previous year. For most children care is intended to be time limited with the aim of returning home as soon as possible. Although there are many reasons why children are looked after by local authorities, they are all likely to have undergone distressing experiences. It is important that schools, the Local Authority, health providers, carers (where appropriate) work together, and intervene early on to support these particularly vulnerable children to achieve their educational potential, thus improving their life chances.

Definitions

Children Looked After (CLA)

Under the Children Act 1989, a child is 'looked after' by a local authority if he or she is in their care or provided with accommodation for more than 24 hours by the authority.

They fall into four main groups:

- Children who are accommodated under a voluntary agreement with their parents (section 20).
- Children who are the subjects of a Care Order (section 31) or Interim Care Order (section 38).
- Children who are the subjects of emergency orders for their protection (sections 44 and 46).
- Children who are compulsorily accommodated – this includes children remanded to the local authority or subject to a criminal justice supervision order with a residence requirement (section 21).

Children In Care

The term 'In Care' refers only to children who are subject to a care order made by the Court under Section 31 of the Children Act 1989 - they may live with Foster Carers, in a Children's Home, in a Residential School, with relatives or with parents under supervision.

Accommodated Children

Children who are cared for on a voluntary basis are 'accommodated' by the local authority under Section 20 of the Children Act 1989– they may live in foster care, in a children's home or in a residential school.

All these groups are said to be 'Looked After Children' (LAC). They may be looked after by one Local Authority but may be living in another authority.

Adopted Children

In 2022 2,950 Children Looked After were adopted. Once a child has been adopted, while the Local Authority may provide some financial or other support, the child is no longer "In Care" and all of the normal parental responsibilities are the right and responsibility of the adoptive parent(s).

Legislation and Guidance

The Keeping Children Safe in Education includes previously looked after children as a vulnerable group. Part 2 – The management of Safeguarding states 'A previously looked after child potentially remains vulnerable and all staff should have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep previously looked after children safe.

Under section 52 of the Children Act 2004 (November 2005), local authorities have a duty to promote the educational achievement of the children in their care. In order for them to implement this duty successfully, they will need the active co-operation of schools. School governing bodies (Management Committee) have a major responsibility for helping children to succeed: they can champion their needs and raise awareness.

Potential Barriers to Success

The Social Exclusion Unit's report 'A Better Education for Children in Care' (SEU 2004) identified five key reasons why looked after children underachieve:

- Their lives are characterised by instability.
- They spend too much time out of school.
- They do not have sufficient help with their education if they fall behind.
- Primary carers are not expected or equipped to provide sufficient support and encouragement for learning and development.
- They have unmet emotional, mental and physical health needs that impact on their education, Key Elements of Guidance to Local Authorities and Schools (2005/06).

Requirements

- Every school must have a designated teacher to act as an advocate for children in care, at RAP this is the Headteacher (for detailed responsibilities see Appendix 1).
- Every Local Authority must have a Virtual Head Teacher for Looked After Children. [Promoting the education of looked-after children and previously looked-after children \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/362822/promoting-the-education-of-looked-after-children-and-previously-looked-after-children.pdf)
- Each looked after child or young person must have a Personal Education Plan.
- Local Authorities must have a protocol for sharing information.
- Care placements are only to be made when education is secured - except in emergency situations

- All children in public care must have educational arrangements in place within 20 days of entering care.

Leaders Responsibilities School

Management Committee

Statutory guidance for school governing bodies, (2018), states that:

The way in which the role of the designated teacher will be carried out will vary from school to school. It will depend on the number of looked after children on roll and their individual needs as well as, for example, whether the school caters for primary or secondary age children. If, for example, a secondary school had a significant number of looked after children on roll the Management Committee may decide to designate more than one qualified teacher, perhaps with one responsible for pre-16 and a second for post-16 pupils.

The designated teacher should be given the appropriate level of support in order to fulfil their role. Some schools may never have had a looked after child on roll and the designated teacher may not, therefore, be familiar with some of the issues and processes they need to know about.

The Management Committee should, in partnership with the Headteacher, ensure that, through their training and development, the designated teacher has the opportunity to acquire and keep up-to-date the necessary skills, knowledge and training to understand and respond to the specific teaching and learning needs of looked after children.

Management Committee and the School Leadership Team should also make sure that the designated teacher role contributes to the deeper understanding of everyone in the school who is likely to be involved in supporting looked after children to achieve.

Designated Teacher

In the statutory guidance of roles and responsibilities of the designated teacher for looked-after and previously looked-after children it states that all schools must designate a teacher for children in public care. This teacher must understand about care and its impact on education; they should preferably be a senior member of staff who will act as an advocate for looked after children, and who will be critical to tackling underachievement. They should ensure that the school contributes effectively to the statutory review process. The designated teacher at RAP is the Headteacher and the designated CLA Coordinator is the Pastoral Lead.

School Responsibilities Personal

Education Plans (PEPs)

It is a statutory requirement that every looked after child has a Personal Education Plan, this forms part of their statutory Care Plan. The child's Social Worker should initiate the PEP working with relevant teachers/education professionals. It is a record of what needs to happen for the child to enable him/her to fulfil their potential and it reflects any existing education plans, such as a statement of special educational needs and Individual Education Plan (IEP). The child should be involved in this process and the PEP should be reviewed regularly.

Attendance

The school will ensure that all pupils attend regularly; continuity and stability are known to promote educational success for children in public care.

Often school can be a lifeline when care placements are changing. However, where non-attendance is identified, early intervention is essential. Working in partnership with the Social Workers, Foster Carers, residential placements, Education Welfare Officers, and/or ECPC, the school will take positive action quickly to avoid unauthorised absences.

Raising Achievement

The school sets challenging targets for looked after children and has high expectations of them, both with regard to attainment and also participation in broader school activities. It recognises however that there are often additional hurdles for them to surmount because of their early life experiences; support will be offered where appropriate to help them achieve their potential. Teachers recognise that sensitivity is needed in dealing with aspects of the curriculum which deal with family values and experiences which are likely to either rekindle distressing memories or put the spotlight on the child.

Links with other School Policies and Legislation

These guidelines are translated into action through other policies and procedures, e.g.

- Admissions Policy
- Anti-bullying Policy
- Adult at Risk Safeguarding and Protection Policy and Procedure
- Behaviour Policy
- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy and Procedure
- Exclusion Policy
- Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Policy
- RSE Policy

Appendix 1

The role of the designated teacher for Children in Public Care (LAC, CLA), who for RAP is the Headteacher:

- To maintain a register of children in public care
- To act as an advocate for the children within school
- To attend any relevant training on children in public care and their needs, and passes on key messages to other school staff
- To ensure that each child has a Personal Education Plan
- To encourage colleagues to have high expectations of the children, while also being aware of possible obstacles to achievement
- To ensure good liaison with Social Care and other agencies
- To ensure there is an induction meeting for every child, in order to support their transition
- To ensure that the school provides appropriate reports for statutory reviews and staff with a good knowledge of the child attend the meeting when invited.
- To ensure educational information is passed on promptly between schools/agencies with relevant personal information being shared sensitively and with the child's knowledge
- To promote good communication between teachers and carers
- To promote sensitivity in choice of curricular topics and approaches for children not living with their birth families
- To ensure that the child is encouraged and supported to access the full range of activities in an outside school that are appropriate to his or her needs
- To ensure that the child has a member of staff with whom they can communicate their needs, e.g., their key worker.

Further information on the role of the Designated Teacher can be found in the statutory guidance on the role and responsibility of The Designated Teacher for looked-after and previously looked-after children February 2018.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/683561/The_designated_teacher_for_looked-after_and_previously_looked-after_children.pdf