



## SEPARATED PARENTS & CARERS POLICY

**Reviewing Member of Staff: Mr B Freeman**

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**Committee: Safeguarding, Risk, Finance, Estates & General Purposes**

At Prince Henry's High School (Prince Henry's/the school), we aim to maintain contact with both parents/carers in the best interests of their child(ren\*). This policy aims to minimise any impact and to clarify to all parties what is expected from separated parents/carers and what can be expected the school.

As a school we understand that issues around family breakdown and separation can be fraught. However, we expect parents to be courteous and respectful at all times in their dealings with school.

Whilst the school's usual practice is to refer to parents/carers, as this policy relies on legal definitions of what constitutes a 'parent' under The Children Act 1989, this policy will refer to an adult responsible for caring for a child as 'parent'.

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 are unable to work together as effectively, compromising the best interests of their children, especially during the initial stages of their separation. This is often traumatic for any children concerned.

\*For the purposes of this policy the terms child, children or students refers to all students below the age of 18

## 1. Policy Aims

- Many of the students in our care are members of families where parents have separated before they came to the school and many other students go through changes in family circumstances during their time at Prince Henry's. We aim to support families wherever we can with the issues that a separation may bring.
- We wish to ensure the school continues to work with families and fully involve all those with parental responsibility in the life of the school, in the best interests of the child, after parents separate.
- We will remain neutral in difficult family circumstances and will not police one parent for another. The welfare and well-being of all our students is central to all we do and if we have any such concerns about a child we will involve all adults with parental responsibility where appropriate. Commonly, the parent/carer with whom the child primarily resides will be contacted in the first instance.

## 2. Definitions of Parental Responsibility

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 eg a legally appointed guardian or the Local Authority named in a Care Order; or
- Any person who has care of a child ie a person with whom the child resides and who looks after the child irrespective of the relationship.

### Who has 'Parental Responsibility' (The Children Act 1989)

- All mothers automatically have parental responsibility;
- If the parents of a child were married/in a civil partnership at the time of birth, both parents automatically have parental responsibility;
- For children born after 1 December 2003 to unmarried parents, where the father's name is on the birth certificate, both the mother and father would usually have automatic parental responsibility
- In all other cases, parents seeking parental responsibility rights can acquire them through various legal means. (For further guidance see [www.gov.uk/parental-rights-responsibilities](http://www.gov.uk/parental-rights-responsibilities)) 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 Residence Order;
- Being appointed a guardian;
- Being named in an Emergency Protection Order (although parental responsibility in such a case is limited to taking reasonable steps to safeguard or promote the child's welfare); or
- Adopting a child.

### **What Does Having 'Care of a Child' Mean?**

Having care of a child or young person means that a person with whom the child lives and who looks after the child, irrespective of what their relationship is with the child, is considered to be a parent in education law. This could be shown by interaction with the school, for example attending meetings, communicating by telephone or email, being on the school's record as being involved (in whatever capacity) or resident with the child where, for all intents and purposes, the person is part of the family, or an individual married to a parent of a child. Examples below will help establish this relationship:

- 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 that child 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 is therefore those adults who are having significant input to a child's life who can be classified as 'parent', having 'parental responsibility' or who have 'care of a child'.

## **3. Our Process**

The Governing Body recognise that while the parents of some students may be separated they have certain entitlements which 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 the entitlements of another. The information provided to the school when the child is admitted, 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. 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 which may be used in 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 to students. We will, however, recognise the sensitivity of some situations and maintain the level of confidentiality requested by parents as far as possible. Schools must treat all adults with parental responsibility for a child equally, unless a court order limits an individual's exercise of parental responsibility.

Everyone who has parental responsibility has a right to receive information about the child. This is the case whether they live with the child or not. There is no requirement for school to inform one parent about communications with the other parent. The child (aged 16 years and over) also has rights over their personal data that the school holds. These rights will also be considered before disclosing information to parents.

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

- Appeals against admission decisions;
- Ofsted & school-based questionnaires;
- Participation in any exclusion procedure;
- Attendance at parent meetings/school events
- Access to school records, copies of school reports, newsletters, invitations to school events, school photographs relating to their child and information about school trips.

#### 4. Our Responsibilities

The school fully recognises its responsibilities, and it is our sole wish to promote the best interests of the child, working in partnership with all parents. 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 the school 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. We recognise that a court order can restrict a parent in having contact/access to information and we will be bound by this. In this situation we will consult with the relevant external providers 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 the Children's Services for advice.

##### Contact Arrangements

- Where there are issues over access to children, any adult with parental responsibility for the child should contact the school immediately to discuss these
- Court orders preventing an individual's access to a child or detailing contact arrangements which could involve the school must be provided to the school immediately. These will be shared with all relevant staff so we can monitor these. Where there is a court restraining order in place, the school will put measures in place to ensure the child is not released to a named individual
- Where a separated parent has parental responsibility but is not the parent with whom the child usually resides and there is no court order in place, the school is required to allow the child home with him or her; however, the Headteacher (or Designated Safeguarding Lead) is able to use discretion (in the case of an unexpected or unusual request) and would seek clarification from the resident parent before allowing the child to leave the premises
- Should a parent (unnamed on the child's data sheet and therefore parental responsibility unknown to the school) seek information or access to his/her child, the school will provide no information or access and inform the resident parent of this to clarify the situation.

#### 5. Information Sharing

To ensure we are fair to all parents, we will communicate in this way:

- Some letters (eg, those with a reply slip - eg trip permissions) are sent home with the student. The vast majority of general correspondence and school updates is issued via the school website or SIMS Parent App.
- Permission slips for activities will be accepted from either parent with parental responsibility and only one parent with parental responsibility needs to give consent.
- A parent has the right to receive progress reports and review the student records of their children. If the parents are separated or divorced, termly progress reports will be sent to both parents where contact details have been provided to school. This also includes information relating to attendance, suspensions and exclusion, unless outside agency advice has been sought and it is felt that it would be detrimental to the child to communicate this information to the parent the child no longer resides with.
- We expect that parents should liaise and communicate directly with each other in matters such as Parents'/Carers' Evenings (in-person and online events); school meetings; the ordering of school photographs; tickets for performances, enrichment activities and other instances.
- We expect that, wherever possible, separated parents attend their child's Parents'/Carers' Evening appointments together (in person and online), and we cannot offer two appointments as

a matter of course for all separated couples. The school will consider separate appointments only when a court order is in place restricting contact between both parents. However, the school has no obligation to offer this arrangement.

- In case of an accident or emergency, we will phone the parent with whom the child mainly resides (or the priority phone number held on our system; or the parent with whom the child is residing on that day if we hold that information) although of course, depending on the severity of need and other constraints on staff time, we would try and contact both parents.
- The school will provide parental login details for only the primary carer, although parents are at liberty to share these login details with each other.

## **6. Change of Name**

A parent can only change their child's name (forename and/or surname) either by both parents providing a letter confirming such consent and bearing pen signatures or by an order of the Court. Unless either of the above are provided, the child will be known and addressed by their birth name as recorded on their birth certificate. Progress reviews and reports, as well as exam certificates must bear the legal name of the child.

The schools are under no obligation to do so, but they may effect an informal change of name if that is requested by the parent(s) for example (a) verbally addressing a child (b) name on books etc. It is important to note that the school database, unless changed by an order of the Court, will reflect the child's name at birth. In addition, and as stated, any informal change of name addressing the child is at the school's complete discretion after the school has taken into account all of the circumstances.

## **7. Related Policies**

- Safeguarding Policy
- Attendance Policy (including Children with Health Needs Who Cannot Attend School)
- Educational Visits & Off-Site Activities Policy
- Parental Conduct Policy
- Special Educational Needs &/or Disability (including School Information Report)
- Student Conduct Policy
- Suspension & Permanent Exclusions Policy