


Orchard Community Primary School



Private Fostering Policy

This policy was approved by the Governing Body of Orchard Primary School at their meeting on.....

Signed  Chair of Governors

Version	Date	Author	Reason for Change
0.1	9/2018	FS	New Policy
0.2	5/2021	FS	Reviewed and updated
0.3	1/2024	FS	Reviewed and updated

Review Frequency	Next Review Date
Every 3 years or as necessary	1/2027

Introduction and Context

Statement of intent

Orchard Primary School and Nursey understands its duty to safeguard and protect children – this includes private fostering arrangements.

In line with 'Keeping children safe in education', we will ensure that staff understand their responsibilities to privately fostered children and are aware of who to contact with a concern over a child in private foster care.

This policy outlines the duties that we have in terms of privately fostered children and what the school will do to ensure their safety.

What is Private Fostering?

Private fostering is an arrangement in which a child under the age of 16 (or 18 if the child has a disability) lives in the care of someone who is not the child's parent(s), a person with parental responsibility for the child, or a relative of the child for a period of 28 days or more. This is contained in [S.66 Children Act 1989](#).

Private foster carers can be from the extended family, e.g. a cousin or a great aunt, but cannot be a relative as defined in the [S.105 Children Act 1989](#).

'A relative under the Children Act 1989 is defined as a 'grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt (whether full blood or half blood or by marriage or civil partnership) or step-parent'.

If a child lives with someone who is not their parent, a person with parental responsibility, or a relative as defined above for more than 28 days, the local authority must be notified.

The local authority must be satisfied that the placement is appropriate and that the child is safe. To be considered 'private fostering,' the child must live with that person for more than 28 days, which must be continuous but can include brief breaks.

Safeguarding Roles and Responsibilities

The governing board is responsible for:

- Ensuring that all governors, members of the SLT, and staff understand the school's responsibilities regarding private fostering.
- Ensuring staff are trained on how to identify a child who may be privately fostered.
- Ensuring the school's Admissions Policy includes steps to verify the relationship of the adults who are registering a child with the school.
- Reporting cases of private fostering arrangements to the LA.

The headteacher is responsible for:

- Ensuring all staff understand their roles in terms of private fostering.
- Ensuring the school meets its legal duty to provide support to privately fostered children.
- Ensuring the school knows and has record of exactly who has parental responsibility, and/or who is caring for, every pupil on the school roll.
- Circulating LA guidance to all relevant members of staff.
- Seeking training opportunities which ensure that staff understand private fostering.

The DSL is responsible for:

- Responding to private fostering concerns that staff may have about a child by referring them to the LA. Offering training and advice to staff in regard to private fostering.
- Liaising with the LA, where appropriate.
- Assisting with advising and supporting carers to undertake their duties while a privately fostered child is living with them.

Staff are responsible for:

- Understanding private fostering and their responsibilities in relation to it.
- Attending any private fostering training opportunities that are offered to them.
- Reading all material provided by the LA concerning private fostering.
- Understanding the signs that a child may be in a private fostering arrangement.
- Asking carers of a child questions about their relationship to the child, if it is unclear or concerning.
- Working with the LA to ensure the needs of any privately fostered children are met.
- Monitoring the safety and welfare of any privately fostered children.
- Raising any concerns with the DSL.

Identifying privately fostered children

The governing board will ensure that the admissions process clearly establishes the relationship between a child and the adult applying for their place at the school, in accordance with the Admissions Policy.

Prior to a child's official enrolment at the school, the school will be aware of:

- Who has parental responsibility for the child.
- Details of any court orders.
- Under whose care the pupil lives and their relationship to the child, and whether this falls under a private fostering arrangement in line with the law.

The headteacher and DSL will ensure that school staff are aware of the signs that an existing pupil, who was not thought to be privately fostered at the time of their enrolment, has become privately fostered. These include:

- A pupil mentioning that they are no longer living or staying at home or are living or staying with someone other than their parents.
- A pupil being regularly accompanied to school by someone other than their parent or recognised carer.
- A pupil's parent being vague about their living arrangements, needs or routines.
- It being unclear from a pupil's records who has parental responsibility for them.

Where the school is informed by a pupil's parents or private foster carer that the child has entered into a private fostering arrangement, the headteacher will ensure this is reflected in the pupil's records, and will encourage the parent or carer to notify the LA if they have not already done so.

Where staff suspect that a pupil has entered into a private fostering arrangement, and the school has not been officially informed by the parent or carer of the child, this will be dealt with in line with the school's safeguarding procedures.

Safeguarding procedures

The school will be alert that children who are privately fostered may benefit from support through its early help processes, and will assess this on a case-by-case basis in accordance with its Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

All governors, school leaders and staff will be aware that, where a private fostering arrangement is identified, this should be reported to the LA so it can check the suitability of the arrangement.

Although notifying the LA of private fostering arrangements is not a specific legal duty on schools, the school is aware that privately fostered children are considered 'vulnerable' under KCSIE and, therefore, the school may be required to inform children's social care of private fostering arrangements due to its duty to safeguard pupils.

Where the school is informed of the intention to place a pupil in private fostering arrangements, or where it is thought or known that an arrangement for a pupil's care has been entered into that could become a private fostering arrangement if held for 28 days or more, the DSL will hold a meeting with the pupil's parent or private foster carer to ensure that they are aware of the legal requirement to notify the LA of private fostering arrangements and will encourage them to do so.

Where a member of staff suspects that a pupil has been privately fostered, but this information has not been disclosed, they will report this concern to the DSL immediately in line with the safeguarding procedures laid out in the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

The DSL will inform the parent or carer that the school has a safeguarding obligation to inform the LA of the arrangement due to privately fostered children being considered vulnerable, and will encourage them to do so as well.

Where there is any reason to believe that the pupil's safety is at risk, the DSL will report this to children's social care services immediately, or the police if it is thought that the pupil may be at serious, imminent risk of harm.

Where the school must notify the LA of a private fostering arrangement, the notification will include the following:

- The child's full name and date of birth
- The address and phone number for the carer, including their mobile number
- The child's address and phone number (if applicable)
- The whereabouts of the child and any siblings
- The child and family's ethnicity
- The child and family's main language
- The actions the school has taken and who has been contacted
- Details of any SEND the child has, including any language support provided (e.g. sign language interpreter) Details of the family's knowledge of the referral and whether they have consented to the sharing of their confidential information
- The referrer's details

In addition, the following information may be requested:

- The address and phone number for the adult with parental responsibility, including their mobile number
- The address and phone numbers of any other relevant family members
- Any other relevant and helpful information which may assist in understanding why a child is not living with their parents

Confidentiality will never stand in the way of protecting a child's welfare.

Staff will be aware that children thought to be under private fostering arrangements may have actually been victims of child trafficking. Staff will be aware of the following signs that may indicate that a child has been trafficked:

- The child has no money but has a mobile phone and/or is expensively dressed
- The child exhibits self-assurance, maturity and self-confidence beyond their age

- The child has a rehearsed story that seems very similar to previous cases of trafficked children that staff have heard in other incidents, training programmes or read about from materials produced by charities
- Signs of physical or sexual abuse are present
- The child's educational record contains missing links or unexplained moves
- The child appears malnourished or has an eating disorder
- The child is not registered with a GP
- The child displays signs of misusing alcohol or drugs
- The child displays signs of self-harm
- The child does not appear to have good relationships with the adults they live with
- The child seems to have limited freedom of movement in society
- The child appears tired, disengaged, excessively frightened or sexually promiscuous
- The child dresses inappropriately for their age
- The child is regularly picked up from school by an adult without parental responsibility, and who is much older than themselves
- The child is displaying signs that they may have been brought into the country illegally for the purposes of adoption

Where there is any suspicion that a pupil has been trafficked, the DSL will make a referral to children's social care immediately, and the police if it is thought that the pupil is at immediate risk of harm. The school will cooperate with any LA arrangements after a referral has been made.

Management of the Policy

The DSL/s will become familiar with this policy and ensure all staff, governors and volunteers are aware and familiar with the legal requirements, and duties.

The DSL/s will endeavour to read and provide information on Private Fostering to school staff on a regular basis.

The Head Teacher will ensure that private fostering forms part of staff safeguarding induction and is used in safeguarding training in the school.

The head teacher will report on issues relating to Private Fostering and any impact for the school to the governing body.

The Governing Body will oversee the policy, ensure its implementation and review its content.

Legal Framework

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation and statutory guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

- Children Act 1989
- Children Act 2004
- The Children (Private Arrangements for Fostering) Regulations 2005
- DfE (2018) 'Working Together to Safeguard Children'
- DfE (2023) 'Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023'

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Admissions Policy

Monitoring and review

This policy is reviewed annually by the DSL and the headteacher.

Any changes made to this policy will be communicated to all relevant stakeholders.

If no changes are required, then the policy is re-adopted every three years by the Governing Body.

All members of staff are required to familiarise themselves with all processes and procedures outlined in this policy as part of their induction programme.