



Transitions Guidance for Children Looked After & Previously Looked After Children

Contents

Transitions Guidance for Children Looked After & Previously Looked After Children	1
Why may Children Looked After and Previously Looked After Children find transition challenging?	2
Which overall strategies will support transition for this group?.....	2
Which strategies will support transition planning in the following areas:.....	3
Places - increasing the child's knowledge and familiarity with the place where they will be?	3
Relationships - increasing the child's sense of familiarity and connection with the adults and children they will be spending their time with?	3
Routines - increasing the child's participation in and confidence with routines which will be in place during and following transition. These routines may be home based, travel between home and school and school based?	3
Sharing information – increasing understanding of the child’s needs during and beyond transition. This will involve settings working together to share information, discussions with the family and the involvement of other professionals where appropriate?	4
Further considerations:.....	5
Relationships	5
In Trauma Informed Schools UK terms	5
Re-establishing routines	6
Re-establishing expectations	6
Differences in learning	6
Loss / Bereavement.....	7
Acknowledging Loss	7
Sensory needs	7
Separation anxieties	7
Transitions	8
Uniform	8
Ideas to consider for supporting children back into school	8

Why may Children Looked After and Previously Looked After Children find transition challenging?

Change is a normal part of life and can provide opportunities for children to develop their resilience. School transitions, including returning to their class from recent school closure, needs to be carefully managed as a difficult transition can have a negative impact on the wellbeing and academic achievement of our children and young people.

Children in care will often have experienced chaotic home lives and will have attachment issues due to their early life experiences. As a consequence of these attachment difficulties, our children may find transition back into school, into a new class or between schools particularly challenging. Children with attachment difficulties will be coping with a fear of rejection and abandonment, a survival instinct to be in control yet a sense of helplessness, a need to please but a need to pretend they don't care, a sense of loss, frequent overwhelming emotions (panic, rage, grief, excitement). They may be constantly checking their environment for danger and focussing on feeling safe.

This can mean that significant change in their daily routine can be traumatic and result in severe anxiety around:

- The change in how they arrive at school, navigating around an unfamiliar building, remembering all essential equipment, books and uniform and moving between lessons.

- Making friends, building new relationships and getting to know several different teachers rather than one class teacher.

- Completing and submitting homework on time.

For children in YR – Y6 the transition to the next year group can also be traumatic as the relationship between a class teacher/TA and any child is important, but for children looked after it is especially significant. Building relationships with trusted adults is often difficult for children in care and takes time and patience, therefore any change needs to be managed carefully.

Which overall strategies will support transition for this group?

In normal circumstances, transition preparation for CLA takes place over several weeks and includes; visits to the new school/class, allowing the child/young person to acclimatise to the new building, sounds and smells. There would be meetings between the current DT/Class Teacher and the DT at the new school, allowing the new DT to have an understanding of the child/young person and their specific needs. Knowledge of homework and behaviour expectations and consequences would be shared in addition to comprehensive information about the pastoral care at the school and how to access the service.

During the current situation these strategies could be adapted:

- Virtual tours of the school with the DT and new Form Tutor, explaining routines at lunchtimes, break times and between lessons. Introductions to Heads of Departments, Head of Year and Head Teacher could be made during the virtual tour,

allowing the child/young person and foster carer to ask any questions, providing the child with a sense of control over, something particularly important to CLA & PLAC. Questions should be answered honestly and with clarity.

Skype meetings should still take place between schools and all information shared. Where possible, advance copies of timetables could be issued, with a map of the school with relevant classrooms and teachers marked, offering reassurance about upcoming changes.

Sharing information – increasing understanding of the child’s needs during and beyond transition. This will involve settings working together to share information, discussions with

Further considerations:

Relationships

Key to all of this is going to be re-building relationships. We need to be aware that this will not happen overnight. We need to give ourselves time, be well planned and be kind.

Be explicit that our new normal won't feel normal

It is highly unlikely that schools will go back to a usual routine. Start and end of the day might be staggered, lots might be different. Being explicit about the fact that things will feel different and strategies to notice and manage that will be key. When schools come together as a group, individuals will have had very different experiences. For the CLA there will be a sensed awareness of difference. Staff will need to be very vigilant in noticing what is happening for each individual.

In Trauma Informed Schools UK terms

Re-affirming connection and belonging

The role of PLAY, SEEKING and CARE and in particular social joy and delight in the presence of others

Understanding the impact of prolonged activation of the FEAR and PANIC/GRIEF systems on behaviour

Recognising those behaviours

The importance of regulation, increased need for play and sensory breaks

Using the outdoors for learning and regulation, connecting back to the school environment

Re-experiencing the world as safe

- Social engagement- upping safety cues
- Continuing rituals to encourage children to feel safe - might include hand washing, etc increase the sense of agency - this is what I can do, hand gel, catching coughs and sneezes in tissues
- The law of propinquity in re-establishing the sense of community and connection - involving parents and carers

Re-establishing routines

For many the re-establishment of routines will be difficult. This will not just be for school routines; it will also be for those basic daily life routines, such as sleep and getting up. We know that this is difficult and a source of anxiety at the beginning of every term, but this will

Re-establishing routine and relationships (some children attending school will have experienced their teachers in a very different way - care rather than teaching).

Loss / Bereavement

There will be few communities that will not have lost members to the coronavirus. It is essential that we recognise this and take time to mark and celebrate their lives. Also, it is essential that we are clear with children who has died and who has not returned to our setting for some other reason- house moves, job changes, parents deciding to continue with home education, etc. This will need to be discussed, or children and social media will build up rumours and stories that will be neither helpful or healthy.

Even for those who have not experienced a death in their family or community, any illness will become a greater source of anxiety as the link between illness and death will have been reinforced in a way that was not common experience in twenty first century Britain. This will lead to more anxiety and may make many children (and adults) more risk adverse.

Acknowledging Loss

Rituals - for all loss experienced by the school community in a shared experience - cover all aspects - conceptual loss, bereavement, birthdays/anniversaries not celebrated, exams not taken, rites of passage - Y6 or Y2 or Y11, loss of freedom and for some loss of safe place

REFLECT - supporting the school community to reflect on their experience of lockdown - I wish my teacher/SLT/parent/carer/staff knew

Talking circles - opportunities to honour the experience of others and receive an empathic response aimed at both children, parents and staff

Sensory needs

Many children will be looking forward to the return to school but some may find being around people difficult, frightening and overwhelming, particularly if we move rapidly from social distancing to a return to school. We will need to be aware of this and support it. For some children this will be exacerbated by a fear of people in general, particularly depending on their attachment styles. Having experienced weeks, or even months, of social distancing, children will have received an implicit

Transitions

If we are not back until September, there will be particular issues with children who are

Safeguarding training to ensure that all adults are ready and able to listen to children's experiences during the lock down and respond appropriately to disclosures and indicators of abuse.

Consider providing extra time and support for DSL. After every school holiday, there is a rise in the number of disclosures of abuse. As children return to school after the lock down, this is likely to be even more true. The DSL will need time and emotional support to manage this effectively.

Provision of safe places and trusted adults for children to talk to.

If we are not back until September, would it be possible for children to start the school year with the teacher and/or in the same classrooms that they had last year and then change teachers at the October half term? How could this be managed and how would you support children where their previous teacher was not available?