

# BEWLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL

Low Grange Avenue Billingham TS23 3LH

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web-site - [www.bewleyprimary.org.uk](http://www.bewleyprimary.org.uk) : e-mail - [bewley@bewleyprimary.org.uk](mailto:bewley@bewleyprimary.org.uk)

Head Teacher : Mrs. Clift



## APPLICATION FOR NURSERY/SCHOOL

Please tick preferred session for Nursery	
Morning 8:45 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Afternoon 12:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>
30 Hour Place	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you have applied for another nursery please give details
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Pupil's Surname:		Pupil's Legal Surname: if different	
Pupil's Forename:		Pupil's Middle name:	
Pupil's Chosen name:		Gender:	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>
e-mail address:		Date of Birth:	Date <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/>
Pupil's Home Address:		Home Telephone No. (include area code)	
Post Code:			
Previous Nursery			

Please give details of all persons who have parental responsibility **(PLEASE WRITE PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE NAME/RELATIONSHIP COLUMN)** (See overleaf for definition)

Priority	Name/Relationship to pupil	Home Address/Phone/Mobile/Fax	Work Address Phone/Email
1	Mrs/Mr/Miss/Ms  Parental Responsibility Yes/No	Tel: Mobile: Email:	Only put down your work number if you are able to receive phone calls at work  Tel: Email:
2	Mrs/Mr/Miss/Ms  Parental Responsibility Yes/No	Tel: Mobile: Email:	Tel: Email:
3	Mrs/Mr/Miss/Ms  Parental Responsibility Yes/No	Tel: Mobile: Email:	Tel: Email:

In this space could you write ANY INFORMATION that may have a bearing on your child's ability to settle in our nursery - for example, a medical condition - any long absence from home - a particular home situation or anything else you feel may be useful
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Signature	Date:
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## DEFINITION OF PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

If parents of a child are married to each other at the time of the birth, or if they have jointly adopted a child, then they both have parental responsibility. Parents do not lose parental responsibility if they divorce, and this applies to both the resident and the non-resident parent.

This is not automatically the case for unmarried parents. According to current law, a mother always has parental responsibility for her child. A father, however, has this responsibility only if he is married to the mother when the child is born or has acquired legal responsibility for his child through one of these three routes.

- (from 1<sup>st</sup> December 2003) by jointly registering the birth of the child with the mother
- by a parental responsibility agreement with the mother
- by a parental responsibility order, made by a court

Living with the mother, even for a long time, does not give a father parental responsibility and if the parents are not married, parental responsibility does not always pass to the natural father if the mother dies.

All parents (including adoptive parents) have a legal duty to financially support their child, whether they have parental responsibility or not.

Everyone who is a parent, as defined above (whether they are a resident parent) has a right to participate in decisions about a child's education and receive information about the child (even though, for day to day purposes, the school's main contact is likely to be a parent with whom the child lives on school days).

School and LEA staff must treat all parents equally, unless there is a court order limiting an individual's exercise of parental responsibility. Individuals who have parental responsibility for, or care of, a child have the same rights as natural parents, for example:

- to receive information e.g. pupil reports
- to participate in activities e.g. vote in elections for parent governors
- to be asked to give consent, e.g. to the child taking part in school trips
- to be informed about meetings involving the child, e.g. a governors' meeting on the child's exclusion

Where schools need parental consent to outings and activities Head Teachers should seek the consent from the resident parent unless the decision is likely to have a long-term and significant impact on the child or the non-resident parent has requested to be asked for consent in all such cases.

In cases where the school considers it necessary to seek consent from both parents, it is possible that one gives consent and the other withholds it. When this happens it is best to assume that parent consent has not been given. Such an approach safeguards the position of the school, ensuring that it is not exposed to any potential civil liability if, for example, the child is injured while on the school trip.

A change of surname is a private law matter and should be resolved between parents. Where the parents have divorced, schools should ensure that the surname by which a child is known should not be changed without written evidence (independent of the parent seeking to make the change) that consent has been given by the 'other parent' or by anyone else who has parental responsibility for the child. However, there may be circumstances where a name change has already been effected by the school and therefore it would not be in the best interests of the child who might be known by a new name to refer back to a different name. Ultimately it is a matter of policy for the school to decide but the best interests of the child must be the paramount consideration when making a decision.