

What kind of final order can a court make at the end of care proceedings?

Name of order	Description	Key information
<p>Care order</p>	<p>A care order places your child in the care of children's services</p> <p>Your child will become a 'looked after' child and be in the care system</p> <p>Your child must be under 17 years old when the order is made (or under 16 if they are married)</p> <p>A care order lasts until your child is 18 years old, unless a court decides before that time that the care order should be 'discharged' (no longer be in place)</p> <p>The children's services department that will become responsible for looking after your child when a care order is made, is usually the children's services in the local area where your child lives.</p>	<p>Where your child will live:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under a care order your child can be placed with you, with other family members, with unrelated foster carers or in a residential placement. <p>Contact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's services have a duty to promote reasonable contact between you and your child and have to promote contact between your child, their brothers, sisters and other relatives • The care plan for your child should set out what the arrangements for contact are • The court making the care order can also make a separate order setting out the arrangements for contact • Children's services may stop contact for up to 7 days if they believe it is necessary to safeguard your child's welfare. If they want to stop contact for longer than 7 days, they must get the court's permission. <p>Parental Responsibility (PR):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PR will be shared between children's services and anyone who has PR for your child <u>but</u>, a care order gives children's services the power to make decisions about what it thinks will be the best arrangements for your child even if you don't agree. <p>Other important information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A care order will bring others kinds of orders to an end (including a residence order, child arrangements order or special guardianship order that might already have been made about/for your child) • Children's services cannot cause your child to be brought up in any other religion. They cannot cause your child to be known by a new surname' or take your child out of the UK for more than 28 days unless the Court has agreed to this.

Name of order	Description	Key information
<p>Placement order</p>	<p>A placement order allows children's services to place your child with someone who could go on to adopt them ('prospective adopters')</p> <p>A placement order will remain in place until either: an adoption order is made (completing the adoption process), your child reaches age 18, or the placement order is 'revoked' (cancelled) by the court.</p>	<p>Where your child will live:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your child will be placed with someone who could go on to adopt them ('prospective adopters'). <p>Contact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When a placement order is made any order about contact (who your child should see, when and in what way) will come to an end The court making the placement order can however also make an order for contact between you and your child if it thinks an order is needed. <p>Parental Responsibility (PR):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When a placement order is made PR is shared between the prospective adopters, the service arranging the adoption (which may be children's services), and you as the parent (if you have PR) But, even then children's services can limit what you can decide for your child. <p>Other important information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your child cannot be formally adopted without a further order being made by the court. This is called an 'adoption order' Once a placement order has been made, you cannot object to an adoption order being made unless the court gives you specific permission The court will only give you this permission if you can show there has been a 'change in circumstances' since the placement order was made This could be a change in your circumstances but it doesn't have to be.

Name of order	Description	Key information
<p>Supervision order</p>	<p>A supervision order places your child under the supervision of children’s services and they have to ‘advise, assist and befriend’ your child whilst the order is in place</p> <p>A supervision order lasts for up to 12 months</p> <p>Children’s services can however ask the court to extend the supervision order</p> <p>The court has the power to extend a supervision order for up to 2 more years.</p>	<p>Where your child will live:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your child can live at home under a supervision order. <p>Contact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A supervision order can be made alongside other kinds of orders, such as a special guardianship order (SGO). It can also be made alongside a child arrangements order which says where your child should live. <p>Parental Responsibility (PR):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have PR for your child a supervision will not change this Usually children’s services will ask for you to agree to a supervision agreement or plan. This will set out what is expected of you whilst the supervision order is in place and should say what support and services children’s services will provide while the order is in place. <p>Other important information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If your child lives with you and a supervision order is in place children’s services cannot remove your child from your care without your agreement or another court order giving them permission to remove your child.

Name of order	Description	Key information
<p>Special guardianship order (SGO)</p>	<p>A special guardianship order (SGO) means your child will live with someone who is not their parent on a long term basis</p> <p>A SGO lasts until your child is 18 unless the court ‘discharges’ (ends) the order before then</p> <p>You, as a parent, cannot apply to end the SGO unless the court gives you permission</p> <p>The court will give you permission to apply to end the SGO if you are able to show that there has been a significant change in circumstances</p> <p>If you feel that there may have been a significant change in circumstances you can seek free, independent advice (from Family Rights Group or a solicitor) to discuss this further.</p>	<p>Where your child will live:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your child will live with the person who is their special guardian. <p>Contact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the court makes a SGO, it must also consider what contact arrangements there should be for your child to see you and other family members The court must consider whether or not to make a child arrangements order about these arrangements. <p>Parental Responsibility (PR):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have PR, then this will be shared between the special guardian and you If there is something that you and the special guardian cannot agree about, the special guardian has the right to override your wishes. <p>Other important information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The special guardian can only cause your child to be known by a new surname if everyone who has PR for your child agrees to this in writing or a court makes an order allowing this The special guardian cannot remove your child from the UK for more than 3 months unless everyone who has PR for your child agrees to this in writing or a court makes an order allowing this.

Name of order	Description	Key information
<p>Child arrangements order saying with who your child should live and/or who your child should see</p>	<p>A child arrangements orders can be made by the court to say who your child should live with. It is not an order that involves children’s services</p> <p>This order will last until your child is 18</p> <p>The court can also make a child arrangements order to set out arrangements for ‘contact’ between your child important people in your child’s life This order can make clear who your child should see, how often, where and whether someone else should be involved to supervise or monitor the contact</p> <p>You do not need the permission of the court to apply to bring either kind of child arrangements order an end unless the court has specifically said you have to seek permission first.</p>	<p>Where your child will live:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This order can be used to arrange for your child to live with you, with another parent or other family member. <p>Contact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The court may make a child arrangements order to set out the arrangements for contact between your child and important people in your child’s life including parents, brothers, sisters and other family members • If your child is going to live with someone else under a special guardianship order, a child arrangements order can be used to set out the arrangements for the contact your child should have with you. This can include how often, where and in what way your child should see you (for example in the community, in your home, supervised or monitored). <p>Parental Responsibility (PR):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The person who has the order will gain PR for your child and share this with any other person who has PR for your child. <p>Other important information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there is disagreement between the person who has the child arrangements order and someone else with PR about an issue in the child’s life, (for example, schooling, who the child sees, medical treatment) then a court can be asked to decide what is best and to make an order.