



CHILD ARRANGEMENT ORDERS FACTSHEET

What is a child arrangements order?

A child arrangements order (CAO) is an order that regulates arrangements for a child that relate to any of the following:

- with whom the child is to live, spend time or otherwise have contact with
- when the child is to live, spend time or otherwise have contact with any person

Contact simply means the time that a child spends with an adult. There are several ways that contact may take place:

- direct contact between the child and the person named in the order
- overnight staying contact
- supervised contact
- indirect contact through letters or cards

In rare circumstances, where the best interests of the child dictate, the court can order that there is no contact. A CAO may show the person with whom a child is to live, but not specifically where. A CAO may provide for the child to live with one parent only or it may provide for the child to share their time between both parents. An order that provides for a child to spend time with both parents does not necessarily mean the child's time will be spent equally between their parents. It is more a reflection of the parents' equal status in the eyes of the court. The child may still spend more time at one home than at the other and the child arrangements order will usually explain in detail how the child's time is to be divided.



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Who can apply?

Certain people are automatically entitled to apply for a CAO. A child's parent can always apply for a CAO, as can a child's step-parent (if they have parental responsibility or the child has been treated as a child of the family), guardian, special guardian or anyone with whom the child has lived for a period of at least three years (this period need not be continuous but must not have begun more than five years before, or ended more than three months before, the making of the application). Other people may also apply if they get the consent of everyone with parental responsibility or anyone who is named as a person with whom a child is to live under a CAO. A relative of a child may apply for a CAO that regulates with whom the child is to live if the child has been living with them for at least one year immediately before making the application. In addition, certain other people may be eligible automatically to apply for a CAO if they meet certain specific criteria which is set out in the Children Act 1989; your family lawyer will discuss with you whether your circumstances meet those criteria. Anyone else who is not automatically eligible may apply for a CAO if they first obtain permission from the court.

How long do they last?

A CAO that regulates with whom the child is to live and when will last until the child is 18 (unless the court orders an earlier date). A CAO that regulates when the child is to have contact with a person will usually end when the child is 16 but in limited circumstances can last until the child is 18.



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What is the procedure?

If it is not possible to reach an agreement about time with the children or where they should live, you can apply to the court for an order. As of April 2024, completing non-court dispute resolution (ncDR) alternatives is now compulsory before applying for a court hearing. ncDR options include, but are not limited to, collaborative law, arbitration and family mediation. Parties who readily dismiss ncDR in favor of litigation may face financial sanctions.

This requirement applies unless certain exemptions, including issues relating to the safety of the child or domestic violence, apply. If you are willing to attend together then the mediation meeting may be conducted jointly; otherwise, separate meetings can be held.

An application is made on a specific court form, which sets out the details of all the adults and children in the case. It then requires you to say what orders you are asking the court to make and why.

When the court receives the application, it will set a time and place for you and the other person or people involved to have a first court appointment (called a first hearing dispute resolution appointment (FHDRA)). Information about this appointment and a copy of the application form must usually be sent to any other adults involved so that they have time to prepare a response. The person starting the court process is called the applicant and the other parent, and any other adult with parental responsibility or looking after the child is a respondent.



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The respondent(s) must complete certain forms and send them to court to confirm they have seen the papers. This includes a form FM% setting out the attempts you have made to use ncDR and why it is not being used. This then puts the reluctant party at risk of having to pay the costs of the other.

What happens at court?

The FHDRA is when the court investigates the issues and enquires into the possibility of settlement. If an agreement cannot be reached the court will identify the outstanding issues and will direct how the case should proceed. The court might order that a Cafcass (Children and Families Court Advisory and Support Service) officer prepares a report to help the judge at the final hearing, or it might order that the child be legally represented in the proceedings. Sometimes the court will adjourn the case for mediation to take place.

If the issues can't be sorted out the court will hold a final hearing. Here, a judge will hear evidence from the adults involved, the Cafcass officer and any other necessary experts, and then make a binding decision.

How does the court decide what should happen?

The first concern of the court is the child's welfare. The Children Act 1989 provides a list of considerations for the presiding judge to guide them when making a decision:

- ♦ the wishes and feelings of the child concerned
- ♦ the child's physical, emotional and educational needs
- ♦ the likely effect on the child if circumstances changed as a result of the court's decision
- ♦ the child's age, sex, background and any other characteristics that will be relevant to the court's decision



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- any harm the child has suffered or may be at risk of suffering
- the capability of the child's parents (or other relevant people) in meeting the child's needs
- the range of powers available to the court

The court must also be satisfied that making an order is better for the child than not making an order at all.