

## The assessment process

If you are being assessed as a Special Guardian or a Kinship foster carer, you'll need to have full medical checks and a Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS – police check).

If decisions about whether the child can live with their parents is in court, you need to know the assessment about you for SGO or fostering will be given to the courts as part of making the best decisions about where the child's needs are best met.

For Foster Care, you will be expected to attend a three-day 'Skills to Foster' training course.

You'll need to provide a minimum of two personal referees who can comment on your suitability as a prospective carer and be interviewed by the social worker.

A social worker would then undertake your assessment, which will look at how you would meet the care needs for the child you wish to care for. This is a sensitive assessment and will look at your own life experiences, the space you have available and the impact of caring the child may have on you and your family. It will also look at your relationship with the children, as well as your relationships with their parents and how these will be managed both in the short and long term.

A report would then be presented to a fostering panel who will give their views (make a recommendation) on whether you should be approved as a family and friends carer for a particular child. The Local Authority decision is made by someone called an Agency Decision Maker and it is this decision that will look at the recommendations and decide if you can be a foster carer.

If you cease to care for the child for who you were approved as a foster carer, there will be an expectation that you formally resign as a foster carer.

## What financial support will I receive?

Once you are approved and the child is placed in your care you will receive Fostering Allowance Payments. These payments are to assist you in the daily costs of caring for the child.

You cannot claim child benefit or tax credits for the child while receiving fostering allowances. Kinship foster carers do not hold parental responsibility so need to work with parents and the local authority when making decisions relating to the child in their care.

## Contact Us

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Tel 01925 442026

[foster4.co.uk](http://foster4.co.uk)

## Useful Links:

[fosterline.info/kinship-care-friends-and-family-care/](http://fosterline.info/kinship-care-friends-and-family-care/)  
[gov.uk/looking-after-someone-elses-child](http://gov.uk/looking-after-someone-elses-child)  
[grandparentsplus.org.uk/what-is-kinship-care](http://grandparentsplus.org.uk/what-is-kinship-care)

## Support/Training Offer:

Please see link below for information on a range of support and training available to all Kinship carers

[www.warrington.gov.uk/kinshipcare](http://www.warrington.gov.uk/kinshipcare)

[www.kinship.org.uk](http://www.kinship.org.uk)



Kinship foster carers might offer care to a child in their families network group when they are unable for whatever reason to stay with their parents. This can be a very confusing and even sometimes scary experience for a child. There are a number of ways that you can

provide care:

- Private Arrangement also known as Private Fostering
- Child Arrangement Order
- Special Guardianship Order
- Fostering

## Private Fostering

This is when a parent or the child (if they are old enough) asks if you can care for their child or them for a while. This is something that is arranged between families and friends and if this is more than a month (28 days), we, the local authority, need to know about this and will look at what support is available near you to help you care for the child.



A privately fostered child is cared for by an adult who is not a parent, grandparent, aunt, uncle, step-parent (including civil partnerships), sister or brother.

## Child Arrangements Order

A Child Arrangements Order (CAO) - previously a Residence Order - is a court order to make a private arrangement for you to care for a child legal.

The person named in a CAO shares parental responsibility for the child with the parents, and can make most of important decisions on behalf of the child without needing the permission of the parents for everything - but it is good to share these decisions when you can. The most common example of where there might be a Child Arrangement Order is when parent's divorce or separate.

In the order the court can say:

- Who a child is to live with, spend time or otherwise have family time (contact)
- When these arrangements should happen
- Who the child should live with – this can last until the child reaches 18 years

If the court makes a CAO for a child to you, you will be able to claim Child Benefit and Child Tax Credits if applicable. There will not be ongoing social work involvement.

## Special Guardianship Orders

A Special Guardianship Order (often known as an SGO) is a legal order where the court appoints a carer – usually a relative – as the 'Special Guardian' of a child until they turn 18.

If you are a 'Special Guardian' you will share parental responsibility for the child with the parents, and can make nearly all the major decisions about the child without having to have

discussed with the parents (although again it is always good if parents are able to be involved if they can).

## Getting a Special Guardianship Order

You will have to tell the children's services department of your local authority that you intend to apply for a SGO and go through an assessment process, to be sure that an SGO is in the child's best interests. This process is similar to a foster carer assessment.

You can apply through a solicitor, or apply yourself as a 'litigant in person'. It's worth checking whether legal aid is available in your case.

## Support for Special Guardians

We have a Families First Service to support Special Guardians and the assessment completed will include a support plan, specific to your family's needs.

Financial support in the form of a Special Guardianship Allowance is discretionary, although you will be able to claim Child Benefit and Child Tax Credit if applicable. Special Guardianship can be a great option for children who can't live with their parents, as it gives them a stable home life and they are able to keep links to their birth family, while you as the guardian can make independent decisions for the child.

The child would not have a social worker and although there is no requirement for guardians to attend training, you would be able to access training that is offered to foster carers if you wish and other support may be identified through the support plan. Please see leaflet - What is a Special Guardianship Order? (Children Act 1989 Section 14) - Information for those considering Special Guardianship in Warrington.

## What is Kinship foster care?

If a child is unable to live at home with their parents, and the local authority has made this decision and the court supports this decision, the child is then considered a child in care.

In these cases, a social worker will first look to identify family members who may be able to care for their relative or friends child to help the child to stay within the family and not have to be placed with foster carers who are not known to the child. This is likely to be an extremely emotional time for families who want to commit to caring for their relative or friends child. This is why an assessment is completed with kinship families who wish to be considered as foster carers.

## Who are Kinship foster carers?

Grandparents, aunts and uncles, adult brothers and sisters, or other family members and people who have an important relationship with the children or their parents. Being a kinship foster carer is a big commitment and these are some of the things that would be expected:

- You must be over 18 years of age
- Have an established relationship with the child or the child's parents
- Have secure accommodation with a suitable bedroom for the child to use
- Must be willing to have a medical, police checks and supply character references
- Be able to take the child to school every day
- Be willing to positively promote family time between the child and their family
- Be willing and able to care for the child on a long term basis (until adulthood) if required
- Be available for social workers to visit your home when the child is placed
- Work with your own Fostering Social Worker
- Attend regular foster carer training
- Keep daily records about the child
- Attend all meetings relating to the child with the Local Authority and/or school