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**Department for People**

**Permanence Policy**

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**Introduction**

South Gloucestershire Council is committed to supporting children and young people to live in a permanent and stable home throughout their childhood. We want every single child to live in a place where they feel safe to grow, where their emotional and physical needs are met, where they are celebrated and flourish.

Our strategic aim is to ensure that every child and young person in South Gloucestershire has the best start in life, thrives, and is best prepared for a successful adult life.

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What we want for our children

Achieving our vision will make a significant difference to the lives of the most vulnerable children and young people. We want all the children and young people we work with to:

* Feel safe from harm and know where to go to get help if they need it,
* Have a settled and happy education which enables them to achieve their full potential,
* Understand the benefits of a healthy and active life,
* Be fully prepared for adult life,
* Be able to tell us what they think and know that they are listened to,
* Build stronger connections with their area and enjoy growing up in South Gloucestershire.

We know that all children need to have stable and permanent arrangements to govern their everyday lives so that they grow into healthy adults. The task of social work with children is to achieve that stability in the best way for the child.

**Our approach**

Our practice model ‘Safe, Connected, Thriving’ uses a strength-based, relationship model of practice,

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The objective of planning for permanence is to ensure that children have a secure, stable and loving family to support them through childhood and beyond and to give them a sense of security, continuity, commitment, identity and belonging.

The question, "How are the child's permanence needs being met?" must be at the core of everything we do.

**What is permanence?**

Permanence is the long-term plan for the child’s up-bringing and provides an underpinning framework for all social work with children and their families from family support, initial contact through to intervention and outcome of every option including adoption.

Permanence provides the emotional, physical, and legal conditions that give a child a sense of security, continuity, commitment, identity and belonging. Permanence provides for physical, emotional, social, cognitive, and spiritual well-being and promotes lifelong connections to family, brothers and sisters (Tact – language that cares, March 2019)other significant adults, family history and traditions, race and ethnic heritage, culture, religion and language. Put simply, permanence means “for ever”.

**The aim of permanence in South Gloucestershire**

Understanding that the routes to permanent arrangements will be different for the circumstances of each child, South Gloucestershire is committed to considering the range of options available depending on the age and individual needs of the child or young person:

* South Gloucestershire would however always look to the family in the first instance providing it is safe to do so and it does not compromise the child’s development and safety..
* Relatives and other people with whom the child has a connection will be actively encouraged and supported to provide alternative care wherever parents are unable to look after their children
* Wherever parents and relatives are not able to provide long term permanent care the planning for the children will include consideration of securing the child's future through adoption or special guardianship at the earliest possible stage where appropriate
* Whilst long term foster care can meet many children's needs it will only be considered as the preferred permanent option based on robust exploration of alternatives and ultimately a decision based on the best interests of the child

Wherever meeting a child's needs requires placement in residential settings these arrangements will usually be part of a time-limited return to family-based care when/if it is safe and appropriate to do so.

**Delivering Permanence**

The permanency planning process, informed by multi-agency contributions, will identify which permanence option is most likely to meet the needs of the individual child, taking account of their wishes and feelings.

The service will strive to deliver the commitments outlined in this policy by providing the following:

* High quality and timely assessments of a child's needs
* Any assessment of the child/young person’s experience will always refer to the factors outlined in the principles as outlined above. This will help to ensure appropriate planning and the focus of practice to best help the child/young person achieve as strong a sense of permanence as possible
* Clear plans; with identifiable outcomes, service provision and actions to meet those needs
* Multi-agency commitment and effective joint working processes to ensure that the services necessary to support children in permanent family placements and / or prevent their breakdown are prioritised and delivered
* Where there are concerns that a child may not be able to remain with their birth parents without statutory intervention a family network meetingwill be held at the earliest opportunity to fully explore the options for the child to remain safely within the extended kinship network
* Robust case reviewing arrangements for the early identification of the need for permanent arrangements and to prevent drift
* The opportunity for the voice of the child to be heard and evidenced in the plan and to include their views and feelings
* Effective communication pathways to ensure that family, carers and other individuals that the child considers to be an important part of their life are able to express their needs and feelings and are aware of the plans for the child and their role in these plans where appropriate
* Policies and services that support all children placed within the range of permanence options
* Permanency Planning Meeting and tracking arrangements to consider all plans for permanence **following** the 2nd review (4-month review). The tracking meeting will ensure there is no delay to achieve permanence arrangements.
* Reunification of a child/young person to their family always needs to be considered as an option for permanence following review and assessing regularly and providing support to make this happen.

Permanence planning must include the following:

* A timetable for introducing the child to the placement that ensures that both child and carers have a mutual understanding and commitment to the move
* If the plan is for a residential placement, the desired aims, objectives and outcomes of the placement must be clarified with a detailed plan for the short, medium and long-term.
* Plans for life story and more specific therapeutic work to take place before and after the placement
* Arrangements for family time, if appropriate, that are based on the needs of the child and the priority of achieving stability and permanence in their lives

**Legal routes to Permanence**

* For younger children unable to be returned home where adoption is the plan, a Care Order and Placement Order are likely to be necessary unless parents are clearly relinquishing the child and are in agreement with the plan and the placement choice. **NB** The Adoption and Children Act 2002, sets out specific requirements that the Local Authority must adhere to in relation to a child relinquished for adoption by a birth parent.
* For children for whom adoption is not appropriate, each case will need to be considered on its merits. The decision between Special Guardianship Order, Child Arrangements Order and Long-Term Fostering under a Care Order will depend on the individual needs of the child set alongside the advantages and disadvantages of each legal route.
* Should the permanency plan specifically around adoption change and rescinding Placement Orders is necessary, then this decision should be recorded by the Service Manager and presented to the ADM.

**Clearly communicating the Permanence Plan**

* Communicating a Permanence Plan effectively involves setting it out clearly and concisely as part of the Care Plan, in a way that acts as a useful reference to all involved during the Review process.
* Good quality Care Plans set out clear, concise statements about intended outcomes.
* Make timescales clear.

**Permanence and Local Placement**

Where a child is placed with long term carers, it is important that the child has access to the friends, family or community within which they were brought up and which form part of their identity and their long-term support network. For these reasons children should be placed in local provision wherever possible in order to provide a wraparound service locally.

Any decision to place a child away from their community should be based on the particular needs of the child and considered within the context of a Permanence Plan.

Where an alternative family placement is sought in the area of another local authority, the likely availability and cost of suitable local resources to support the placement must be explored. In the case of an adoptive placement, this will be required as part of the assessment of need for adoption support services but should be carried out in relation to any permanent placement.

**Permanence Outcome and Twin Track or Parallel Planning**

The emphasis on early consideration of permanency plans and avoidance of drift has led to the development of twin track or parallel planning for children, where efforts are made to rehabilitate but the necessary information is gathered ready to put in place an alternative plan e.g. adoption, if this fails. Social workers are expected to work to this model; working towards a child's return home where appropriate, whilst at the same time developing an alternative Permanence Plan, within strictly limited timescales.

Where children's cases are before the court in Care Proceedings, the Court require twin track or parallel planning to be reflected in the Care Plan - see Care and Supervision Applications and the Public Law Outline (PLO) procedures.

**Permanence Outcome: Reunification/Staying at Home**

1. Staying at home offers the best chance of stability for children and efforts in working with the parent(s) and family are the first line of approach as long as there is no risk of harm to the child(ren)
2. Where a child cannot remain safely at home and intervention is necessary which means that the child(ren) is received into care then the focus of work should be on reunification
3. For reunification to be successful research shows that a number of factors are relevant to achieve a safe and appropriate return:-
   * Thorough multi agency assessments
   * Good support identified from extended network of family and/or friends including the use of a Family Network meeting
   * Clear written expectations have been set for the parent(s) to meet before the child could return home and within what timescales
   * Problems which led to the admission to care have been addressed
   * Return to other parent or return to parent if circumstances have changed. Parent has a new partner who makes a difference
   * Appropriate multi-agency support plan and any specialist intervention has been provided and parents engage with this
   * There is good preparation of parent(s) and child(ren), including life story work
   * Good monitoring of the child(ren) before and after return
4. Where the plan is for the child to return home during or following any legal proceedings and where the child is subject to a Care Order, an Assessment under Regulation 17 of The Care Planning , Placement and Case Review (England) Regulation 2010 must be undertaken before deciding to place the child with their parent. The decision to place the child with their parent must be approved by the Director of Children’s Services.
5. It would be exceptional to place children at home under a full Care Order. Care Orders at home should only be an option used in exceptional circumstances where the level of risk demands protection via a care order.  permanence plan must also consider the appropriateness, discharging the Care Order where appropriate to do so.

Please see Appendix 1 for best practice guidance notes from the president of the Family Division (March 2021) in respect of the making of Care Orders with a child remaining at home.

**Permanence Outcome: Placements with Connected Carers / Family and Friends Carers**

When a child cannot safely return to their birth parents, every effort will be made to seek a placement with relatives or friends. It is very important to establish at the earliest possible stage of a child coming into care which relatives or friends might be available to care for the child, in order to avoid delays in planning for permanence. A Family Network meeting should always take place prior to a child entering care.

Research indicates that children can have increased commitment from connected carers in providing stability and have an enhanced opportunity to develop their identity. However, research also states that good assessments of connected carers need to be completed in order to assess the quality of the care to be provided as this leads to better outcomes for children. Placements need to be well supported as connected carers are often older, have poorer health and have less support than foster carers.

Routes to permanence for children placed with connected carers need to be considered and assessed under Reg 24 of the Care Planning, Placement and Case Review (England) Regulations 2010, at an early stage. If children are not able to return to their birth families, ideally their placement within the extended family or with friends would be supported by a Child Arrangement Order or a Special Guardianship Order or through adoption. It would be unusual for children to remain on Care orders when placed safely with relatives and for the carers to remain therefore as formal connected foster carers.

Family time in connected care arrangements can often be more complex and this needs to be addressed in the Care Plan.

**Permanence Outcome: Adoption**

In many cases where a child cannot safely be cared for by their birth parents the permanence plan is that of adoption. South Gloucestershire is committed to adoption as a legal and emotional permanence option which can be considered for all children.

Research strongly supports adoption as a primary consideration and as a main factor contributing to the stability of children that has good outcomes.

Adoption transfers Parental Responsibility for the child from the birth parents and others who had Parental Responsibility, including the local authority, permanently and solely to the adopter(s). The child is deemed to be the child of the adopter(s) as if they had been born to them and the child takes on the surname of the adoptive parent; see Change of name of a looked after child procedures.

The child's birth certificate is changed to an adoption certificate showing the adopter(s) to be the child's parent(s). A child who is not already a citizen of the UK acquires British citizenship if adopted in the UK by a citizen of the UK.

This legal status applies into adulthood and is therefore a lifelong legal commitment, unlike any other legal permanence options.

Adoption has lifelong implications for all involved and a comprehensive support service will be provided in partnership with other agencies. Adopters may be supported, including financially, by the local authority and will have the right to request an assessment for support services at any time after the Order is made. See Adoption Support procedure for detailed procedures. A child subject to an Adoption Order will be entitled to additional education and Early Years support. This will be accessed through the designated teacher in the child's school/Early Years setting (for further information, see Education of and previously looked after children’s procedures).

The expectation is that family time is maintained with brothers and sisters placed separately and some form of family time will be maintained with the birth family throughout the child’s life depending on the circumstances. Research indicates that openness in adoption is key in adoptive placements and offers continuity when family time is not possible.

The service is committed to preventing delay for children and supports fostering for adoption where appropriate in order to prevent delay for the child. Family finding should begin as soon as adoption is under consideration, and before the Agency Decision Maker decides that the child should be placed for adoption, or a Placement Order is made.

**Early Permanence Placements / Fostering for Adoption**

The Children and Families Act 2014 imposes a duty to consider placements with carers who are approved as both adopters and foster carers and, where a child is placed in a fostering for adoption placement, the relationship which the child has with the person who is a prospective adopter must be considered by the Court or Adoption Agency alongside other relevant relationships the child has with their relatives or other persons. (See Section 9 Children and Social Work Act 2017 amends Section 1(f) Adoption and Children Act 2002 – (See Early Permanence Placements – Fostering for Adoption and also the Adoption and Children Act 2002 in relation to relinquished babies).

**Special Guardianship (SGO)**

Special Guardianship provides an alternative legal status for children, and provides greater security than long term fostering, but without the absolute legal severance from the birth family that stems from an Adoption Order. It is a legal route to permanence for children for whom adoption is not appropriate.

The Special Guardian will have parental responsibility for the child and may exercise this to the exclusion of all others with parental responsibility, apart from another Special Guardian. There are exceptions to the decisions a Special Guardian can make, for instance they cannot change the child’s surname or take them out of the country without the permission of the court or the agreement of all of the people with parental responsibility. The birth parents also retain the right to consent or not to adoption.

Special Guardians may be supported, including financially, by the local authority and will have the right to request an assessment for support services at any time after the Order is made. See Application for Special Guardianship Order procedures for detailed procedures. The level and extent of support needed should be established by undertaking a formal assessment at the point of the completion of the Schedule 21 court report.

Please see Appendix 2 for up-dated interim guidance March 2021

**Child Arrangement Orders**

Child Arrangement Orders were introduced in April 2014 by the Children and Families Act 2014 (which amended Section 8 Children Act 1989). They replaced Contact Orders and Residence Orders

A Child Arrangement Order is a court order regulating arrangements relating to any of the following:

1. With whom a child is to live, spend time or otherwise have contact; and
2. When a child is to live, spend time or otherwise have contact with any person.

The 'residence' aspects of a Child Arrangement Order (i.e. with whom a child is to live/when a child is to live with any person) can last until the child reaches 18 years unless discharged earlier by the Court or by the making of a Care Order.

The ‘contact’ aspects of a Child Arrangement Order (with whom and when a child is to spend time with or otherwise have contact with) cease to have effect when the child reaches 16 years, unless the court is satisfied that the circumstances of the case are exceptional.

A person named in the Order as a person with whom the child is to live, will have Parental Responsibility for the child while the Order remains in force. Where a person is named in the Order as a person with whom the child is to spend time or otherwise have contact but is not named in the Order as a person with whom the child is to live, the court may provide in the Order for that person to have Parental Responsibility for the child while the Order remains in force.

Child Arrangement Orders are private law orders and cannot be made in favour of a local authority. Where a child is the subject of a Care Order, there is a general duty on the local authority to promote contact between the child and the parents. A Contact Order can be made under Section 34 of the Children Act 1989 requiring the local authority to allow the child to have contact with a named person.

A court which is considering making, varying, or discharging Child Arrangements Orders, including making any directions or conditions which may be attached to such an Order, must have regard to the paramountcy principle, the ‘no order’ principle and the welfare checklist under the Children Act 1989.

Interim Child Arrangements Orders can be made.

Where a child would otherwise have to be placed with strangers, a placement with family or friends/Connected Persons may be identified as a preferred option and the carers may be encouraged and supported to apply for a Child Arrangements Order where this will be in the best interests of the child.

The holder of a Child Arrangements Order does not have the right to consent to the child's adoption nor to appoint a guardian; in addition, they may not change the child's name nor arrange for the child's emigration without the consent of all those with Parental Responsibility or the leave of the court.

Whilst support may continue for as long as the Child Arrangements Order remains in force, the aim will be to make arrangements which are self-sustaining in the long run.

Any person can apply for a Child Arrangements Order. The following can apply for a Child Arrangements Order without needing the leave of the court. In addition, any person who is not automatically entitled to apply for a Child Arrangements Order may seek leave of the court to do so:

* Any parent (whether or not they have Parental Responsibility for the child), guardian or Special Guardian of the child
* Any person named in a Child Arrangements Order that is in force with respect to the child, as a person with whom the child is to live
* Any party to a marriage (whether or not subsisting) in relation to whom the child is a child of the family. This allows step-parents (including those in a civil partnership) and former step-parents who fulfil this criteria to apply as of right
* Any person with whom the child has lived for a period of at least 3 years - this period need not be continuous but must not have begun more than 5 years before, or ended more than 3 months before, the making of the application; or
* Any person:
  + Who has the consent of each of the persons named in a Child Arrangements Order as a person with whom the child is to live
  + In any case where the child is in the care of a local authority, who has the consent of that authority
  + In whose favour a Child Arrangements Order has been made in relation to the ‘contact’ aspects and who has been awarded Parental Responsibility by the court (i.e. they would be able to apply for a Child Arrangements Order in relation to the ‘residence’ aspects)
  + Who has the consent of everyone with parental responsibility for the child
* A local authority foster carer is entitled to apply for a Child Arrangements Order relating to with whom the child is to live, and/or when the child is to live with that person, if the child has lived with them for a period of at least 1 year immediately preceding the application.
* A relative of a child is entitled to apply for a Child Arrangements Order relating to with whom the child is to live, and/or when the child is to live with that person, if the child has lived with the relative for a period of at least 1 year immediately preceding the application. (A relative is a child's grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt (by full or half blood), or by marriage or civil partnership.)

A Child Arrangements Order specifying with whom the child is to live has the following advantages:

1. It gives Parental Responsibility to the carer whilst maintaining the parents' Parental Responsibility
2. The child will no longer be Looked After and there need be no social work involvement, therefore, unless this is identified as necessary
3. There is no review process
4. The child will not be Looked After and so less stigma is attached to the placement
5. A child subject to a Child Arrangements Order will be entitled to additional education support throughout their school career

A Child Arrangements Order has the following disadvantages:

1. It is less secure than Adoption or Special Guardianship in that an application can be made to revoke the Order. However, the Court making the Order can be asked to attach a condition refusing a parent's right to seek revocation without leave of the court.
2. There is no formal continuing support to the family after the Order is made although in some instances, a Child Arrangements Order Allowance may be payable by the local authority.
3. There is no professional reviewing of the arrangements after the Order unless a new application to court is made, for example by the parents for contact or revocation. (**N.B.** New applications to court may be expensive to defend, and the carers would have to bear the cost if not entitled to assistance with legal costs).

**Long Term Fostering**

(Please see the separate chapter Placements in Foster Care for details regarding the appropriate making of long-term foster placements).

For those children who remain Looked After an important route to permanence is long-term foster care. Where the permanence plan for the child is longer-term foster care, this may be where the current short-term foster placement is assessed to meet the long term needs of the child for permanence or where a new placement is identified for a child as a result of an assessment and matching process.

This option has proved to be particularly useful for older children who retain strong links to their birth families and do not want or need the formality of adoption and where the carers wish for the continued involvement of the local authority.

Long-term fostering has the following advantages as a Permanence Plan:

1. The local authority retains a role in negotiating between the foster carers and the birth family over issues such as family time
2. There is continuing social work support to the child and foster family in a placement that is regularly reviewed to ensure that the child's needs are met
3. It maintains legal links to the birth family who can still play a part in the decision making for the child

Long-term fostering has the following disadvantages as a Permanence Plan:

1. The foster carers do not hold Parental Responsibility and this may delay or complicate decision making
2. Continuing social work involvement can be an intrusion into the child experiencing ‘family life’
3. Regular Looked After Reviews which can sometimes, be regarded as an intrusion in a long standing and stable placement
4. Stigma attached to the child due to being in care
5. The child is not a legal member of the family. If difficulties arise there may be less willingness to persevere and seek resolution
6. Post care and/or post 18 the carers have no legal responsibility towards the young person

* Staying Put arrangements enables young people to remain living with their former foster-carers into adulthood

**Residential Care**

For most children a placement in residential care should be identified in their care plan as a short term transition with the aim of preparing, enabling and supporting the child to return to live in a family setting. Long term residential care may better meet the needs of small numbers of children and young people and lead to better outcomes if it is a clear decision made on assessed needs.

The needs of older children and young people must be considered in relation to achieving permanence in their lives. Some young people may not be able to live with birth parents, nor wish to be in a foster home, but prefer to live in a residential children’s home. However, the care planning process must identify adults such as wider family and friends or other connected people who can provide a long term trusting relationship and emotional support and which will provide continuing support, particularly during periods of transition.

Research states that good quality work with families can help the young person build bridges back to their parents or other family members who may be able to provide that support even though it is not possible for the young person to live at home for a period of time.

It is essential to support young people to make the transition towards independence with the provision of high quality leaving care support and connected to their local community and networks in South Gloucestershire.

**Permanence Planning Tracking Meetings**

Permanence planning Tracking Meetings will be chaired by the Head of Service, Localities, Corporate Parenting and Fostering to ensure that the permanence plan for the child is progressed. Permanence plans will be formally reviewed in the tracking meeting and actions identified to support progression of the permanence plan – see Appendix 1 for Terms of Reference for Permanence Planning Tracking Meetings.

**Family time with Birth Family Members and contact with Others**

Family time and contact with others must always be for the benefit of the child and not the parent or other relatives. Plans for family time and contact must be included in the permanence plan.

Contact may take place with birth parents, brothers and sisters and other people who help the child maintain and enhance their identity.

Placement/Family Time with Brothers and Sisters - Issues to Consider

Wherever it is in the best interests of each individual child, brothers and sisters should be placed together. Being able to live with brothers and sisters who are also Looked After is an important protective factor for many children Looked After. Positive brother and sister relationships provide support both in childhood and adulthood and can be particularly valuable during changes in a young person’s life, such as leaving care.

A number of factors, however, can mitigate against achieving the positive placement of brothers and sisters together – they may have entered care at different times and/or they may have very different needs related to past experiences, current emotional and behavioural development and age, especially where there are significant age differences. There may be practical difficulties in accommodating large brother and sister groups together. In some circumstances a child may have been abused by a brother or sister. An understanding of family functioning and family history, providing appropriate support to all parties, as well as listening to the wishes and feelings of children, is therefore key to informing these judgements.

There are often some practical steps that can be taken to overcome some of the more logistical reasons for being unable to place brother and sister groups together. Where brothers and sisters placed together in foster care may be separated when one turns 18, consideration should be given to whether Staying Put arrangements may be beneficial for all the children involved.

There will, however, always be circumstances in which it is not possible to place brothers and sisters together and children should be supported to understand why they cannot live with their brothers and sisters. In these circumstances where it is in the best interests of each individual child, contact should be promoted and maintained.

If it is likely that brothers and sisters who are not able to be placed together at the start of a care episode will remain Looked After for the medium to long term, arrangements should be made as part of each child’s Care Plan which will enable brothers and sisters to live together in the future, considering the other factors.

Where the plan is for adoption, in order to reduce delay, an early decision should be taken as to whether it is in the best interests of each child to be placed together or separately, and the impact on each child of that decision. The decision should be based on a balanced assessment of the individual needs of each child in the group, and the likely or possible consequences of each option on each child. Factors that may need to be considered will include: the nature of the group (do they know each other/ how they are related); whether the children have formed an attachment; the health needs of each child; and each child’s view (noting that a child’s views and perceptions will change over time). Any “together or apart” assessments and decisions should be signed off on the child’s file by the Service Manager and presented to the IRO and ADM decision maker.

Family time with birth family members and contact with others

Family time must always be for the benefit of the child, not the parents or other relatives.

It may serve one or all of the following functions:

* To maintain a child's identity. Consolidating the new with the old
* To provide reassurance for the child
* To provide an ongoing source of information for the child
* To give the child continuing permission to live with the adoptive family
* To minimise the sense of loss
* To assist with the process of tracing
* To give the adopters a secure sense of the right to parent. This will make the parenting task easier

Family time will generally work best if all parties accept/agree to:

1. The plan for permanence
2. The parental role of the permanent carers
3. The benefit of contact
4. The adoptive parents being present

Direct contact is not likely to be successful in situations where a parent:

* Disagrees with the plan for permanence
* Does not accept the parental role of the permanent carer and their own minimal role with the child
* Has proved to be unreliable in their commitment to contact in the past
* Does not have a significant attachment with the child

The wishes of the child to join a new family without direct contact, must be considered and given considerable weight at any age.

If direct contact is a part of the Permanence Plan, a formal agreement setting out how family time and contact with others will take place, who with, where and how frequently must be negotiated before placement, and reviewed regularly throughout the child's life.

Indirect contact with birth family members and others

We do not all share the same sense of family - it means different things to different people. It helps when children are helped to understand to whom they are related, especially if they have complicated family trees including half-brothers or sisters living in different places. Identity is built on solid information.

Wherever possible, indirect contact between the child and their new family with people from the past should be facilitated:

1. To leave open channels of communication in case more contact is in the child's interests in the future
2. To provide information (preferably two-way) to help the child to maintain and enhance their identity and to provide the birth relative with some comfort in knowing of the child's progress

Indirect contact must be negotiated prior to placement, and all parties should be asked to enter into an agreement with one another about the form and frequency that the contact will take. Renegotiations of the contact should only take place if the child's needs warrant it.

All parties to the agreement will need to accept that as the child becomes older and is informed more fully about the arrangements for indirect contact, the child will have a view regarding its continuation. No contact arrangements can be promised to remain unaltered during the child's childhood. Those involved need to accept that contact may cease if it is no longer in the child's interests. Alternatively, an older child may need to change to direct contact.

Appendices in separate TRI.X Folder