

Factsheet

For single parents in England and Wales August 2017

Freephone

0808 802 0925

Gingerbread Single Parent Helpline

Parental responsibility

This factsheet explains the rights and responsibilities of parents who live apart. It tells you who is responsible for the care of a child and who can have a say in important decisions in a child's life, such as where they go to school, their religion and where they live.

You'll find information in this factsheet on what parental responsibility means, who automatically has it, who can apply for parental responsibility and how to apply. There is also information on appointing a guardian in the event of your death.

Details of useful organisations are listed on page four. For more information, or for advice tailored to your circumstances, call the Gingerbread Single Parent Helpline on 0808 802 0925. Calls are free .

What is parental responsibility?

Parental responsibility means the legal rights, duties, powers, responsibilities and authority a parent has for a child and the child's property. A person who has parental responsibility for a child has the right to make decisions about their care and upbringing. Important decisions in a child's life must be agreed with anyone else who has parental responsibility.

The following are examples of important decisions in a child's life that should have the agreement of everyone with parental responsibility:

- Where a child lives.
- Whether or not a child has medical treatment.
- How and where a child is educated.
- Which, if any, religion a child follows.
- Deciding a child's name and registering their birth.
- Giving consent for a child to leave the country, whether for a holiday or permanently.

If you want to know more about parental responsibility and taking your child abroad, see our factsheet on [Holidays](#) and our [frequently asked questions about holidays](#).

Supporting children financially

Parental responsibility does not affect the duty a parent has to maintain their child financially – all parents have a duty to pay towards their child's upbringing, whether or not they have parental responsibility.

Day-to-day parenting

Day-to-day decisions are made by the person who is looking after their child at that time; they don't have to be agreed with each person with parental responsibility.

This doesn't mean parents shouldn't discuss what they think is appropriate on a day-to-day level. It is helpful if parents agree on how to tackle issues such as discipline, bedtimes, and homework, but if you don't agree on these things then neither parent can force the issue with the other.

A parent can decide who a child sees when they are with them. If you or your child's other parent wants to introduce a new partner to your child, ideally both parents should discuss how it might affect your child and how they feel. You cannot prevent your child's other parent introducing a new partner to your child, unless the new partner would pose a risk to your child.

Who automatically has parental responsibility?

The following people automatically have parental responsibility:

- All birth mothers
- Fathers married to the mother at the time the child was born
- Fathers who are not married to the mother, but are registered on the child's birth certificate. The registration or re-registration must have taken place on or after 1 December 2003
- Civil partners and partners of mothers registered as the child's legal parent on the birth certificate.

Who can get parental responsibility?

Biological fathers

If a father isn't married to the mother and isn't registered on a child's birth certificate, he won't automatically have parental responsibility. If he is registered on the birth certificate, but it happened before December 2003, he will also not automatically have parental responsibility.

A biological father who does not already have parental responsibility can get it by:

Re-registering the birth of the child

This can only be done if the father's name is not on the original birth certificate. The mother must agree, and must either go with the father to the registry office, or complete the statutory declaration of parentage form. Application forms are available from your local registry office or from www.gov.uk.

Making a parental responsibility agreement with the mother

This is a formal written document, not just an informal agreement between the parents. The agreement is made using form C(PRA1), which you can get from your local court, or from www.justice.gov.uk. The Notes section on Page 2 of the form explains how to complete the process. The form needs to be signed by both parents and witnessed by a court official. See 'Parental responsibility agreements' on page three.

Applying to the court for a parental responsibility order

If a mother doesn't agree to the father having parental responsibility, he can apply to the court for an order. See 'Parental responsibility orders' on page three.

A child arrangements order is in place, with the father named as the person the child lives with

The parental responsibility will only continue as long as the order is in place, so the father may want to apply for a parental responsibility order at the same time. See 'Parental responsibility orders' on page three.

Marrying the mother

If a father doesn't have parental responsibility, but later marries a child's mother, he will get parental responsibility. The child's birth will need to be re-registered using an 'Application for re-registration following parents' marriage' form. The form is available from your local registry office or from www.gov.uk.

Married and civil partnered step-parents

A step-parent will not automatically get parental responsibility for a child if they marry or enter into a civil partnership with a child's parent. A step-parent means a person is married to or in a civil partnership with a child's parent; it does not include couples who are cohabiting.

If you were in a relationship with your civil partner or same-sex spouse when your child was born, different rules may apply. See [A guide to lesbian parenting](#) produced by Rights of Women or this [parenting rights information](#) by Stonewall.

A step-parent can get parental responsibility by:

Making a parental responsibility agreement

The agreement must be made with both the parent that the step-parent is married to, or in a civil partnership with, and the child's other parent if they have parental responsibility.

The agreement is made using form C(PRA2), which you can get from your local court or from www.justice.gov.uk. The Notes section on Page 2 of the form explains how to complete the process. The form needs to be signed by all parents with parental responsibility and the step-parent, then witnessed by a court official. See 'Parental responsibility agreements' on page three.

Applying to the court for a parental responsibility order

If a child's other parent has parental responsibility, and will not agree that the step-parent should have parental responsibility as well, the step-parent can apply for a court order. See 'Parental responsibility orders' on page three.

Other carers who aren't parents

It is possible for other people who aren't a child's parent or step-parent to obtain parental responsibility in certain situations.

Other people such as grandparents, family members or other carers may get parental responsibility by:

- **Securing a child arrangements order which names them as the person the child lives with** – in this situation they will get parental responsibility for the duration of the order. For example, if the child no longer lives with that person, they will lose parental responsibility
- **Being appointed as a guardian** – see 'Appointing a guardian' below
- **Being a special guardian** – if a person is appointed as a special guardian for a child, they will get parental responsibility. The biological parent will keep their parental responsibility, but a special guardian can override the decision of the parent if there is an issue they disagree on
- **Adoption** – if a child is adopted, their adoptive parent automatically gets parental responsibility. The birth parents will lose parental responsibility.

How do you get parental responsibility?

Parental responsibility agreements

If a parent or step-parent doesn't have parental responsibility, they can agree with the other parent, or parents, that they will share parental responsibility. Making an agreement between the parents avoids having to go to court for an order.

A parental responsibility agreement form is available from your local court or from www.gov.uk. Both parents (and, where applicable, any step-parents) must sign the form at the court, so that it is witnessed by a court officer. You will need to fill out separate forms for each child. You will also need to take a copy of your child's birth certificate and proof of identity.

If you're having problems reaching an agreement over parental responsibility see the Gingerbread factsheet [Help when you can't agree](#).

Parental responsibility orders

If parents cannot reach an agreement about whether the other parent or step-parent should have parental responsibility, the parent or step-parent can apply to the court for an order.

The court will decide if it's in the best interests of your child for the parent or step-parent to have parental responsibility. The welfare of your child must be the court's top priority.

It is usually the case that an unmarried father will be granted parental responsibility, unless there is a very good reason for him not to have it.

When making a decision the court will consider:

- Whether the parent, by their actions during and since the application, has shown sufficient commitment to a child to justify giving them parental responsibility
- The level of attachment between the parent and child
- The reasons for applying for parental responsibility.

Appointing a guardian

A parent with parental responsibility can appoint a person to be a guardian for their child after their death. The appointment can be made in writing, as long as it is signed and dated, or in a will.

If you're the only person with parental responsibility

You can name a guardian for your child, who would be appointed immediately on your death. The guardian will have priority over the surviving parent, if there is one.

If your child's other parent wanted your child to live with them, they could challenge your decision by applying to the court for an order. This means that they would be asking a court to decide that your child should live with them instead of the guardian. The court would have to make the decision based on what would be best for your child.

If you and your child's other parent both have parental responsibility

Either parent can appoint a guardian, but the guardian will only be appointed after both parents with parental responsibility have died. If your child does not have a relationship with their other parent, or you think another person would be more suitable to look after your child, do make your wishes known in a will or other document. The person you name

will not be appointed as a guardian because your child's other parent has parental responsibility, but it may be taken into consideration if a court has to be involved.

If you have a child arrangements order which names you as the person your child lives with, you can appoint a guardian who will be appointed after your death.

Your child would live with their guardian rather than their other parent, but they would share parental responsibility. If your child's other parent wanted their child to live with them they could challenge your decision by applying to the court for an order. The court would decide based on what was best for your child.

Useful organisations

Child Maintenance Options

0800 988 0988

www.cmoptions.org

Provides information on your options for setting up child maintenance payments. Tools such as a discussion guide to help parents negotiate, private agreement form and maintenance calculator are available on the website.

Child Law Advice Service

www.childlawadvice.org.uk

The child law advice charity provides legal advice and information on all aspects of law and policy affecting children.

Family Mediators Association

01355 244594

www.thefma.co.uk

Provides information on family mediation, and directs to local mediation services.

Family Mediation Council

www.familymediationcouncil.org.uk

Website to search for a local mediator, including whether they take legal aid cases.

HM Courts Service

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-courts-and-tribunals-service

Help to find your local court as well as information, court forms and guidance.

National Family Mediation

0300 4000 636

www.nfm.org.uk

Can answer general enquiries relating to mediation and puts callers in touch with local not-for-profit mediation services.

Rights of Women

0207 251 6577

www.rightsofwomen.org.uk

Free, confidential legal advice by telephone for women. Specialist areas include family law, lesbian parenting, divorce/relationship breakdown, children/contact issues and domestic violence.

Resolution

01689 820272

www.resolution.org.uk

Association of solicitors specialising in family law who adopt a non-confrontational approach to family problems. They can provide a list of local members. The website has free information on issues such as splitting up, parenting apart and child maintenance.

Stonewall

08000 50 20 20

www.stonewall.org.uk

Free helpline for information on gay rights, including parenting, civil partnerships, discrimination and more.

Further help and information

Gingerbread Single Parent Helpline

Freephone 0808 802 0925

www.gingerbread.org.uk

Provides free, confidential advice for single parents. No matter the challenge – around your finances, contact arrangements or help you could receive – our trained advisers are here with tailored advice that works for you.

One Parent Families Scotland Lone Parent Helpline

Freephone 0808 801 0323

www.opfs.org.uk

Run by our partner organisation, One Parent Families Scotland, the Lone Parent Helpline provides free, confidential advice and information for single parents in Scotland.

More from Gingerbread

The following related Gingerbread factsheets for single parents are also available:

- > [Making arrangements for your children](#)
- > [Help when you can't agree](#)
- > [Information for parents who don't live with their children](#)

Download them from our [website](#) or call 0207 428 5791 to request them

Become a Gingerbread member

Membership is available to single parents in England and Wales. Join a community of thousands of single parents who benefit from the mutual support, free advice and information provided by Gingerbread. You can also meet other single parents at one of our local support groups.

Visit our [website](#), call 0207 428 5424 or email membership@gingerbread.org.uk

Gingerbread
Single parents, equal families

Gingerbread, the charity for single parent families, is registered in England and Wales as a company limited by guarantee, no. 402748, and a registered charity, no. 230750. The Gingerbread Single Parent Helpline is supported by the Department for Education, HMRC, The Big Lottery and other funders and is accredited by the Helplines Partnership.

www.gingerbread.org.uk

520 Highgate Studios, 53-79 Highgate Road, London NW5 1TL

Tel 020 7428 5400 Fax 020 7482 4851



LOTTERY FUNDED

