

LANCASHIRE CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE

STAYING PUT POLICY 2019 – 2020

“Arrangements for Care Leavers aged eighteen
and above to stay on with their former foster
carers”

Page	Section
3	Introduction
4	“Staying Put” Definitions
4	Department for Education Definitions
5	Department for Work and Pensions Definitions
6	HM Revenue and Customs Definitions
6	Definitions Overview
7	Lancashire - “Staying Put” Scheme
14	Terminology
14	Changing Status - Foster Care Placement to “Staying Put” Arrangement
15	Procedure for Extending a Foster Care Placement into a “Staying Put” Arrangement
18	Information to be Presented to the Area Senior Manager
19	Financial Requirements and Personal Benefits/Universal Credit for Young People
22	Liability for Rent
23	Housing Benefit/Universal Credit for Young People
24	Housing Benefit/Universal Credit for Young People – Guidance
26	Payment Rates to Lancashire “Staying Put” Carers
26	“Staying Put” Allowances – Year One – 2019 – 2020
27	“Staying Put” Allowances – Year Two – 2019 – 2020
27	“Staying Put” Allowances - Year Three – 2019 – 2020
27	“Staying Put” General Allowances – 2019 – 2020
29	Section 23C Payments and Benefit/Universal Credit Issues for “Staying Put” Carers
32	Payment Adjustments/Compensation Table
33	Council Tax, Council Tax Support and Non-Dependent Deductions
34	The Treatment of Benefits/Universal Credit
35	Income Tax and National Insurance Issues for “Staying Put” Arrangements

38	“Staying Put” - Social Care and Regulatory Frameworks
38	Where a Fostered Child/Children are also Living in the “Staying Put” Arrangement, and/or Where a Future Foster Child/Children will be Placed
40	Foster Carers Approved for a Sole Placement and Wanting to Continue Fostering When the “Staying Put” Arrangement Ends
40	Where no Fostered Child/Children are Living in the “Staying Put” Arrangement and no Further Foster Child/Children will be Placed
42	Support for “Staying Put” Carers
42	Recording Information – “Staying Put” Carers
43	Safeguarding and “Staying Put”
44	Minimum Standards and Practical Requirements
44	“Staying Put” Practical Arrangements – Living Together Agreements
46	Conclusion and Universal Credit
48	Appendix One – Move-On Arrangements – Planned and Un-Planned Move-On and Evictions
50	Appendix Two (a) - Standard “Staying Put” Arrangement - Housing Benefit Claim Letter
52	Appendix Two (b) - Standard “Staying Put” Arrangement - Housing Benefit Claim Letter
54	Appendix Three - Standard Benefit Claim Letter - Young Person in “Staying Put”
57	Appendix Four – Authorisation to Disclose Information Form
58	Appendix Five - “Staying Put” Financial Structure and Rates
59	Appendix Six – Foster Carer/”Staying Put” Carer Financial Allowances Statement and Checklist
61	Appendix Seven - “Staying Put” Professionals/Viability Meeting - Agenda
63	Appendix Eight – Rent-Housing Benefit Contribution Table
64	Appendix Nine – Living Together Agreement
72	Appendix Ten – Staying Put Notice Letter
73	Appendix Eleven - IRO – Staying Put Checklist

Introduction

The Care Matters White Paper contained a significant focus on improving the support for children preparing for adulthood, including a pilot programme enabling young people to remain with their foster carers beyond the age of 18. To meet the commitments in the White Paper and the duties towards care leavers in the Children and Young Persons Act 2008, the Care Planning, Placement and Case Review Regulations and Guidance 2010 (revised 2015) and the Planning Transition to Adulthood for Care Leavers Regulations and Guidance 2010 (revised 2015) an emphasis was placed on a more gradual approach to planning transition to adulthood. The average age of leaving home is rising and the transition to adulthood is increasingly becoming more complex and elongated. The “Staying Put” policy framework requires local authorities to set out local protocols and procedures for extending foster placements as “Staying Put” arrangements in order to support children/young people’s transition to adulthood within a family and household supported environment. The intention being to ensure young people can remain with their former foster carers until they are prepared for adulthood, can experience a transition akin to their peers, avoid social exclusion and be more likely to avert a subsequent housing and tenancy breakdown.

The implementation of Section 98 of the Children and Families Act 2014 in May 2014 set out a specific duty on local authorities to enable and support “Staying Put” arrangements.

Lancashire Council is committed to preventing social exclusion amongst care leavers and has developed the following “Staying Put” policy in order to ensure that young people can continue to live with their former foster carers after their 18th birthday and make the transition to independent living at a pace that suits their needs.

The policy sets out:

1. The process for extending a foster care placement beyond a young person’s 18th birthday into a “Staying Put” arrangement;
2. The financial requirements and welfare benefit or Universal Credit issues for young people;
3. The financial rates and payment implications for foster carers and “Staying Put” carers;
4. The welfare benefit or Universal Credit issues for foster carers and “Staying Put” carers;

5. The income tax and national insurance implications and issues for foster carers and “Staying Put” carers;
6. The social care requirements and practical issues associated with extending fostering arrangements as “Staying Put” arrangements.

This “Staying Put” policy has been developed to address the requirements of the:

- Children and Families Act 2014;
- Care Planning, Placement and Case Review (England) Regulations and Guidance 2010, (revised 2015);
- Planning Transition to Adulthood for Care Leavers (England) Regulations and Guidance 2010, (revised 2015);
- Fostering Service (England) Regulations 2011 and related Guidance, (revised 2013);
- National Minimum Standards (NMS) for Fostering Services (2011).

Chapter 7, Para 7.19 to 7.59 - Page 63 to 69 of the Planning Transition to Adulthood for Care Leavers Regulations and Guidance 2010 (revised 2014 and 2015) and Chapter 3, Para 3.125, Page 34 of the Fostering Service (England) Regulations 2011 (revised 2013) set out a requirement that each local authority has a “Staying Put” policy and Standard 12.4, Page 26 of the National Minimum Standards sets out the service standard relating to the local authorities’ “Staying Put” policy.

Further information can be found in the [online Children’s Social Care procedures manual](#), including; a Young Person’s Guide to Staying Put, Staying Put FAQs and the IRO checklist.

“Staying Put” Definitions

Department for Education Definitions

The term “Staying Put” is used to define the following arrangements where:

1. A young person who was looked after immediately prior to their 18th birthday (as an eligible child) continues to reside with their former foster carer/s;

2. The carer/s were acting as foster carers to the child immediately prior to the young person's 18th birthday (that is, the carers were approved as foster carers in accordance with the Fostering Service (England) Regulations 2011 and the child had been placed with them by the local authority, or via an Independent Fostering Agency);
3. A young person is deemed an eligible child, within the meaning of paragraph 19B(2) of Schedule 2 to the Children Act 1989, immediately before he/she reached 18;
4. The "Staying Put" arrangement is set out in the young person's Pathway Plan;
5. A proportion of the allowance paid to the "Staying Put" carer/s is paid by the Local Authority Children's Services under section 23C of the Children Act 1989;
6. The "Staying Put" arrangement can extend until:
 - the young person first leaves the "Staying Put" arrangement;or
 - the young person reaches their 21st birthday, if continuously, and still living in the arrangement;or
 - the young person completes the agreed programme of education or training being undertaken on their 21st birthday, if continuously living in the arrangement since their 18th birthday.

Department for Work and Pensions Definitions

The specific DWP legislation covering "Staying Put" arrangements highlights that (1) where a young person continues to reside with their former foster carer after their 18th birthday, and (2) where the child was looked after immediately prior to their 18th birthday, and (3) where the payments are made by the local authority to the carer under section 23C of the Children Act 1989, the payments are disregarded in calculating the carers entitlement to means tested benefits.

When a commercial arrangement is made, i.e. any element of the cost of the arrangement comes from a source other than section 23C; the non-section 23C element will be taken into account in the calculation of the "Staying Put" carers own

means tested benefit claim if a “Staying Put” carer is in receipt of a legacy benefit (Income Support, income based Jobseekers Allowance, income based Employment and Support Allowance and/or Housing Benefit). Where a “Staying Put” carer is in receipt of Universal Credit all income from a ‘Boarder Arrangement’ is disregarded.

Therefore, where part of the payment for the “Staying Put” arrangement comes from a contribution from the young person (as a payment for rent, either directly or from housing benefit) the non-section 23C element will be taken into account in the calculation of the “Staying Put” carers own means tested benefit claim (legacy benefit only). For guidance on how this is addressed within Lancashire see pages 29 to 31.

Additionally, the section 23C disregard is lost on the whole payment (section 23C and non-section 23C elements) when the young person first leaves the “Staying Put” arrangement, should the young person return to their former foster/“Staying Put” carer or, move to another carer after their 18th birthday (impacts on legacy benefit claims).

HM Revenue and Customs Definitions

The term “Staying Put” (HMRC) is used to define arrangements where:

1. A young person was looked after immediately prior to their 18th birthday;
2. The young person has a Pathway Plan;
3. A proportion of the allowance paid to the “Staying Put” carer/s is paid by the Local Authority;
4. “Staying Put” arrangements can extend until:
 - the young person reaches their 21st birthday;or
 - the young person completes the agreed programme of education or training being undertaken on their 21st birthday.

Definitions Overview

Where possible; DfE, DWP and HMRC definitions and frameworks relating to “Staying Put” have been harmonised. However, given the complexity of the three different legislative frameworks relating to “Staying Put” arrangements, and the fact that some of the legislation does not cover all four countries within the United Kingdom, this has not been wholly possible.

Lancashire - “Staying Put” Scheme

The primary aim of “Staying Put” is to promote a gradual transition from care to adulthood and independent living that recognises that many young people in care often experience delayed maturity, and that their 18th birthday is likely to be an inappropriate point to leave a familial and foster care household. Therefore, the Lancashire “Staying Put” scheme is designed to ensure young people do not experience a sudden disruption to their living arrangements, that educational and training achievement and continuity is promoted and that all young people can make a gradual transition from care to independence or to an Adult Service.

The Lancashire “Staying Put” scheme has also been designed to ensure that young people, foster carers, and “Staying Put” carers are provided with information, practical support and financial support to enable care leavers to make a successful transition to adulthood.

The Lancashire “Staying Put” Scheme enables a foster care placement to be extended as a “Staying Put” arrangement from the young person’s 18 birthday until:

1. he or she first leaves the “Staying Put” arrangement, if before the age of 21;
2. he or she reaches the age of 21;
3. he or she completes the programme of education/training being undertaken on his or her 21st birthday.

The information provided in this document sets out:

1. The process of setting up a “Staying Put” arrangement;
2. The payment rates applied to Lancashire Council “Staying Put” carers;
3. The welfare benefit/Universal Credit and tax rules that apply to “Staying Put” carers;
4. The welfare benefit/Universal Credit rules that apply to “Staying Put” young people;
5. The practical arrangements that apply to young people in “Staying Put”;

and

6. Provides a set of templates (appendices) that should be used by “Staying Put” carers, young people and staff when establishing a “Staying Put” arrangement.

Whilst this document provides a set of standards that applies to Lancashire Council “Staying Put” carers, it is expected that Independent Foster Care Agencies would have similar standards. IFA “Staying Put” policies will be monitored via the Commissioning Team and the North West England, Fostering Contract Framework and should set out how the IFA applies the requirements of the “Staying Put” framework to its own carers.

The Lancashire “Staying Put” scheme has two phases:

1. **“Staying Put” – Year One** - A foster care placement can be extended from the young person’s 18th birthday as a “Staying Put” Universal arrangement for up to one year for all young people; during this period the “Staying Put” carers Fostering Maintenance Allowance will continue, minus £57.90 (pocket money, clothing allowance and a personal element) and they will receive a Staying Put Fee of £115.00 per week (if receiving a fee) - 2019-2020. The “Staying Put” carer is no longer expected to provide the above allowances (pocket money, clothing allowance and a personal element) to the young person, as they are expected to cover these items and replace this amount (£57.90) from their earnings and/or by claiming a means tested benefit. In addition, the young person is expected to pay rent, (either from earnings or housing benefit or a combination) which is paid directly to the “Staying Put” carer. Where the housing costs are met in full or part by Universal Credit instead of housing benefit, the young person’s personal adviser should apply for an ‘Alternative Payment Arrangement’ (APA) to have the housing costs paid directly to the “Staying Put” carer/s. - Period - 18th to 19th birthday.
2. **“Staying Put” – Year Two** – From the young person’s 19th birthday the above expectations and principles continue with the exception that the Staying Put Fee of £115.00 is reduced by 50% to £57.50. - Period - 19th to 20th birthday.
2. **“Staying Put” – Year Three** – From the young person’s 20th birthday the above expectations and principles continue with the exception that the Staying Put Fee of £115.00 is reduced by 50% to £57.50. - Period - 20th to 21st birthday (or until the education/training course being undertaken on the young person’s 21st birthday is completed).

The Fostering Maintenance Allowance reduction of £57.90 is applied five weeks after the young person's 18th birthday in order to provide a transitional period and to ensure any benefit/Universal Credit claim is in payment.

Where young people are claiming housing benefit or the housing element of Universal Credit, this should be paid directly to the "Staying Put" carer, the "Staying Put" carers' allowance will only be reduced by the rent amount, once the rent/housing benefit/housing element of Universal Credit is in payment to the carer. As such a balancing payment/adjustment will be required at the end of the "Staying Put" arrangement.

Where a young person has a disability that meets an Adult Services, Care Act 2014 eligibility criteria, the foster care placement should be converted to a Shared Lives/Adult Placement arrangement by the young person's 18th birthday. "Staying Put" arrangements for a disabled young person are therefore a temporary arrangement and will continue until the foster/"Staying Put" carers are approved as Shared Lives/Adult Placement carers. "Staying Put" carers for disabled young people, who meet the Care Act 2014 eligibility criteria, will continue to be paid the same Fostering Maintenance Allowance (minus £57.90) and the same Accreditation & Skills Fee (Tier Level) that they were paid when the young person was aged 17 (as above) during the transition to the Shared Lives Placement. From the young person's 18th birthday they are expected to claim Employment & Support Allowance/Universal Credit (if not claimed at age 16) which should be used to cover items previously provided by the foster carer (pocket money, clothing and personal element) and also pay rent/claim housing benefit/Universal Credit (from age 18).

"Staying Put" - University & University Vacation Arrangements

- Where a young person remains in "Staying Put" whilst attending university the "Staying Put" arrangement can extend until the young person completes their university course where the course extends beyond a young person's 21st birthday. The expectations and principles set out above continue to apply, with the exception that the rent of £51.50 per week will be paid by the young person from their Student Loans and Bursaries during term time (30 weeks) and by Lancashire Children's Services during the vacations (up to 22 weeks).
- The following information provides guidance on the preparations required should a young person remain in a "Staying Put" arrangement whilst attending university, or where a young person wishes to return to a "Staying Put" arrangement at weekends or during the vacations whilst attending university.

- Where a young person remains within a “Staying Put” arrangement to attend university, the young person will be expected to cover the rent of £51.50 per week from their Student Loans and Bursaries during term time (30 weeks) with Lancashire Children’s Services covering the rent during the three main vacation periods (up to 22 weeks).
- Where a young person remains in a “Staying Put” arrangement whilst attending university the “Staying Put” provision can be extended until the young person completes their university course where the course extends beyond a young person’s 21st birthday. The “Staying Put” arrangement comes within the “Staying Put” year one, year two and year three framework and is funded accordingly; the rent element of £51.50 per week remains the responsibility of the young person (paid directly by the young person during term time and paid by Lancashire Children’s Service on behalf of the young person during the three main vacations).
- Where a young person leaves a “Staying Put” arrangement to attend university and would like to return to a “Staying Put” household during vacations, the following guidance applies:
 - I. All arrangements must be organised and agreed prior to the young person commencing the university course and first leaving the placement.
 - II. All arrangements must be agreed and set out in the young person’s pathway plan.
 - III. All final arrangements and plans must be made at least two months ahead of the vacation return i.e. (1, mid-October; 2, mid-February; 3, mid-April/May).
 - IV. The following parties must be in agreement to the young person returning to the “Staying Put” arrangement in the vacation; young person, “Staying Put”/foster carer, leaving care personal adviser, fostering supervising social worker and the social worker for any foster child living in the household.
 - V. Lancashire Children’s Services will only contribute to and/or fund one accommodation arrangement when a young person attends university, either 1) “Staying Put”, or 2) University Accommodation, or 3) Private Sector Accommodation, or 4) Social Sector Accommodation, this includes the vacation period.
 - VI. Where Lancashire Children’s Services is contributing to, or funding 52 week University Accommodation, Private Sector Accommodation and a

young person wishes to return to a former “Staying Put” arrangement (weekends/vacations) the young person will need to agree any contributions with the carer. If foster children are living in the former “Staying Put” arrangement the young person will need an up to date DBS check and visitor arrangements will need to be in place.

- VII. Lancashire Children’s Services is unable to provide retainers to carers for the following reasons;
- i. Retainers and any payment that is provided where there are no children/young people in placement (fostering and “Staying Put”) are counted as income by the DWP when calculating entitlement to means tested benefits and will result in the majority of any means tested benefit being stopped or reduced to the level of the retainer (legacy benefits, under Universal Credit there is an 8 week ‘run-on’ period). As such, it would not be equitable to provide retainers to carers who are not in receipt of means tested benefits/Universal Credit where a retainer would not have any impact. And then not provide retainers to carers who are in receipt of a means tested benefit/Universal Credit (as such retainers are not provided);
 - ii. Whilst a young person may intend to return to a “Staying Put” arrangement in the vacations, their circumstances may change and that of the carers may also change and therefore either party may decide that it is not appropriate for the young person to return, in such circumstances an overpayment would have result.
- VIII. The arrangements for returning during the vacation will need to consider the following points. The number of rooms the carer has available, any commitments to foster children in the household, the needs of the young person returning in the vacations to have a DBS check, the allowance to be paid to the carer.
- IX. Where it is decided that it is appropriate for a young person to return in the vacations and at other times, the following expectations apply. Where carers remain registered as foster carers all young people who return to a foster placement will require a DBS check and where necessary a risk assessment. Consideration will also need to be given to the impact of the returning young person on any foster child in placement. This will be particularly important where a child has been placed since the young person commenced university; as such, the social worker for the newly placed child should be consulted.

- X. Young people who return to previous “Staying Put” arrangements for weekends and/or periods of 6 days or less should cover any costs from their Student Finance Loans and University Bursaries and should agree the level of the payment with the carer.
- XI. Where a young person returns to a “Staying Put” arrangement for a period of 6 days or less and then, due to a specific requirement, needs to remain for longer than 6 days, payment can only be initiated following a pathway planning meeting (see section IV for those who should attend the meeting) to endorse the “Staying Put” arrangement. Where agreement is given, payment can be backdated to the initial date that the young person returned.
- XII. Where a “Staying Put” carer has a spare room that the young person can use during the Christmas, Easter or summer vacation, their stay is intended to be over 6 days, the arrangement is agreed in advance and set out the pathway plan the rate paid would be the “Staying Put” year one), year two, year three rate depending on the age of the young person; the rent element of £51.50 per week will be paid via the young person or on behalf of the young person by Lancashire Children’s Services.
- XIII. Agreement to the “Staying Put” arrangement would also be dependent on the young person’s DBS check, risk assessment and the needs of any foster children in placement.
- XIV. The young person’s £51.50 per week rent payment will be paid via the young person or on behalf of the young person by Lancashire Children’s Services.
- XV. Payments to “Staying Put” carers will be made alongside fostering payments as part of the fortnightly cycle (part in advance and part in arrears). Where necessary, “Staying Put” carers can request that the payment is made at the point the young person returns to the “Staying Put” arrangements. Payments are made pro-rata.
- XVI. Where a “Staying Put”/foster carer does not have a spare room that the young person can use during the Christmas, Easter or summer vacation the following principles apply. As above, the young person will need a current DBS check and risk assessment in terms of the impact of the returning young person (adult in foster care household) on any foster children in the household, particularly children/young people who have been placed since the young person left to attend university.

Consideration of the accommodation that the young person can use, if the young person is staying in the living room, office or other room, an assessment will be required regarding the suitability of this arrangement and if it will have a negative impact on the foster children in the household. The supervising social worker will need to liaise with the social worker/s of the foster children in the household regarding the assessment and risk assessment.

- XVII. Should it be agreed that the young person can stay within the household over the vacation periods (where there is no spare room available), a contribution to food and utilities should be made by the young person. The suggested contribution is £38.33 per week; this amount has been set to align with the rate used for all other “Staying Put” arrangements (100% food rate and 33.33% of the utility rate). If the young person does not have the use of their own room, a rent charge should not be applied. The payment should be made directly to the carer by the young person. The arrangement will need to be organised well in advance of the young person’s return and should be set out in their pathway plan.
- XVIII. All arrangements must be agreed as far as possible in advance and should be set out in the young person’s pathway plan and the living together agreement.

“Staying Put” - Forces Arrangements

Where a young person leaves a “Staying Put” arrangement to undertake military forces induction, or a further education training programme and would like to return to a “Staying Put” household during leave/vacations, this should be organised based on the University Arrangements set out above. DBS checks, risk assessments and payment arrangements – over/under 6 days, room availability and advanced planning.

“Staying Put” - Asylum Seeker Arrangements

Asylum seeking young people with no recourse to public funds can access “Staying Put” in the same manner as young people who have a positive asylum decision or, who are British Citizens.

All Lancashire “Staying Put” arrangements come within the DfE, DWP and HMRC “Staying Put” definitional criteria. In situations where a young person leaves the “Staying Put” arrangement and returns in the vacation/forces training period, these arrangements are excluded from the DWP definition and therefore a

Section 23C disregard does not apply to any element of the payment (legacy benefit claims).

Terminology

From the age of 18 young people are no longer legally 'in care' or 'looked after' and therefore fostering arrangements and legislation relating to children placed with foster carers no longer applies. In circumstances where a young person remains with their former foster carer/s after their 18th birthday, the arrangement should therefore be deemed an 'age eighteen and older arrangement' or "Staying Put" arrangement. The term 'arrangement' should be used rather than placement; the term 'placement' denotes a situation where the local authority arranged and placed the child with a foster carer. Once the child reaches the age of 18 and legal adulthood, the local authority is no longer making a placement, but facilitating a "Staying Put" arrangement for the young person.

Changing Status - Foster Care Placement to "Staying Put" Arrangement

Following a young person's 18th birthday, the legal basis on which they occupy the property (former foster care home) changes and they become an 'excluded licensee' who is effectively lodging in the "Staying Put" carer/s home. Whilst the term 'excluded licensee' is a legal one, it should not denote that the young person will be treated differently than they were as a fostered child. In addition, the carer may also become, and be deemed the young person's licensor (landlord).

The associated change from foster child to adult member of the household, and for the carer from foster carer to "Staying Put" carer, (technically the young person's licensor/landlord) should be carefully and sensitively planned in order to ensure that both young people and their carer/s understand the nature of the arrangement and that the positive aspects of being in foster care are not diminished by the new legal and financial arrangements and terminology.

An excluded licensee can be asked to leave the property by the "Staying Put" carer, who must give 'reasonable notice' (wherever possible 28 days). In extreme circumstances it may be considered reasonable for the "Staying Put" carer to give very short notice and ask the young person to leave on the same day. In such circumstances Lancashire Children's Social Care may provide short term emergency accommodation that will be provided via the Lancashire Housing Pathway.

In situations where a young person meets the Care Act 2014 eligibility criteria, the foster care placement should be converted to a Shared Lives placement by the

young person's 18th birthday. Where a young person is deemed to meet an adult service criterion (Care Act 2014), it is important that their primary case worker and the young person's placement are regulated within the adult service frameworks. "Staying Put" should only be used in exceptional circumstances when a transfer to a Shared Lives placement has not been achieved by the young person's 18th birthday.

Procedure for Extending a Foster Care Placement into a "Staying Put" Arrangement

The Long Term Fostering Plan/Permanence Plan and/or the Leaving Care Assessment of Need begun at the age of 15¾ (Children In Our Care Social Worker) should identify the timescale required for young people to move to independence and should be used as the framework for beginning to explore "Staying Put" and the following questions and issues:

1. Is it likely that the young person would benefit from a "Staying Put" arrangement when they reach their 18th birthday;
2. Is the young person and their foster carer/s in agreement to a "Staying Put" arrangement;
3. Does the young person and their foster carer/s understand the procedures and requirements for extending a foster care placement into a "Staying Put" arrangement;
4. Does the young person understand their financial and benefit/Universal Credit responsibilities associated with remaining in a "Staying Put" arrangement;
5. Does the foster carer/s understand the changes in their funding arrangements associated with a "Staying Put" arrangement;
6. Does the foster carer/s understand the impact of a "Staying Put" arrangement on their welfare benefit/Universal Credit income and on their Income Tax and National Insurance responsibilities and liabilities;
7. What is the parallel plan for the young person should the "Staying Put" arrangement not be viable;
8. Does the foster carer/s understand that they need to inform their mortgage provider/landlord and their household/buildings insurer that the foster child has become a "Staying Put" adult;

9. What are the preparation for independence tasks, goals and targets to be achieved during the last two years of foster care and when the placement becomes a “Staying Put” arrangement (this will be linked to the use of the ASDAN life skills program);
10. What is the plan for converting the “Staying Put” arrangement into an Adult Placement (Shared Lives) where the young person has a disability and meets the Adult Services, Care Act 2014 eligibility criteria.

To ensure sufficient time is available to make the necessary planning arrangements for extending a placement beyond a young person’s 18th birthday, a “Staying Put” professionals/viability meeting should take place as part of the Leaving Care Assessment of Need; this meeting should take place immediately prior to the young person’s 16th birthday.

The child’s IRO should instigate and set the timescale for the “Staying Put” planning and viability meeting process at the statutory review closest to the reaching the age of 15½.

The “Staying Put” professionals meeting should include the foster carer/s, the foster carer/s supervising social worker, the young person’s children in our care social worker and a representative of the leaving care team and should establish the viability and likelihood of a “Staying Put” arrangement occurring. The meeting should identify all tasks that are required to extending the fostering placement into a “Staying Put” arrangement; apportion tasks and roles and responsibilities. The meeting should also explore the impact on the foster carers’ financial circumstances should the placement/arrangement continue after the young person’s 18th birthday. The professionals/viability meeting and pre-meeting process should follow the three step sequence as set out below:

1. Young person’s children in our care social worker, a representative from the leaving care team and the carer’s supervising social worker meet to discuss “Staying Put” issues with the foster carer.
2. Young person’s children in our care social worker and a representative of the leaving care team to discuss “Staying Put” issues with the young person.
3. Following separate discussions with the young person and foster carer, and when “Staying Put” by the two parties (and local authority) is agreed in principle, formal and joint planning begins.

Note: Young people should not be included in the initial viability meeting and planning process, and should only be included after their foster carer/s have

confirmed that they are able to retain the young person under a “Staying Put” arrangement once the young person reaches the age of 18 (in principle decision). This is required in order to ensure the stability of the placement and to avoid unsettling the young person should the foster carers be unable to provide a “Staying Put” arrangement.

The responsibility for co-ordinating the initial “Staying Put” professionals meeting, rests with the young person’s children in our care social worker.

The outcome of the meeting should be presented at the statutory review immediately following the young person’s 16th birthday.

The Area Senior Manager should be notified (for monitoring oversight) of all children/young people where a “Staying Put” (‘in principle’) agreement has been reached, this should occur immediately after the “Staying Put” viability meeting (by 16¼) and for inclusion on the “Staying Put” Monitor). The “Staying Put” professionals (viability) meeting should be repeated when the young person reaches the age of 17¼ - 17½ and should ensure that any final arrangements and requirements are in place by the young person’s 18th birthday. The outcome of all meetings should be discussed at the young person’s subsequent statutory reviews and the decision ratified by their Independent Reviewing Officer. The outcome and tasks of the age 17¼ - 17½ viability meeting and the decision of the subsequent Statutory Review should then form the basis of the work undertaken to ensure that all actions are completed when the “Staying Put” arrangement commences on the young person’s 18th birthday.

See appendix six and seven for information and relevant checklists.

All meetings should make reference to the primary purpose of the “Staying Put” arrangement, the practical requirements associated with “Staying Put” and also the National Insurance, Income Tax and Welfare Benefits (Universal Credit) issues for the foster carer/s/”Staying Put” carer/s and the Welfare Benefit (Universal Credit) issues for the young person. This information should be included in the young person’s pathway plan and living together agreement.

All requests to extending a fostering placement (including Independent Fostering Agency “Staying Put” arrangements) from a young person’s 18th birthday must be presented to the Area Senior Manager who will ratify and agree the “Staying Put” plan.

- The formal monitoring/request for “Staying Put” should be presented when the young person reaches the age of 17½.

- The request/monitoring arrangements should be returned to the Area Senior Manager when the young person reaches the age of 18¼ to clarify and monitor that all tasks have been completed.

All information/reports presented to Area Senior Manager should set out the tasks, roles and responsibilities of all those involved in the “Staying Put” arrangement, i.e. “Staying Put” Carer, Supervising Social Worker, Young Person’s Children in our Care Social Worker, Young Person’s Leaving Care Personal Adviser.

The Managers of the Leaving Care Teams and the Managers of the Fostering Teams are responsible for monitoring “Staying Put” arrangements once the young person reaches the age of 18¼.

Information to be presented to the Area Senior Manager

The following information should be presented to the Area Senior Manager when the child reaches the age of 17½ - 17¾ setting out the background, purpose and aims of the “Staying Put” arrangement and any particular milestones, targets and outcomes.

- The overall purpose and aims should be set out in the young person’s Pathway Plan and the day to day arrangements for supporting the young person should be set out in their Living Together Agreement, which is an extension of the Placement Plan and ‘Delegated Authority’ principles.
- Information on tasks, roles and responsibilities should include:
 - Arrangements for supporting the young person to claim any benefits (Universal Credit) they are entitled to and who will assist them with this task;
 - Arrangements for supporting and promoting education and training;
 - Transition arrangements to an Adult Service and a Shared Lives Scheme;
 - The anticipated length of the “Staying Put” arrangement and the anticipated move-on arrangements;
 - What preparation for independence tasks are to be undertaken and what improved life skills are anticipated by extending foster care as a “Staying Put” arrangement (using the ASDAN life skills program);
 - What are the safeguarding arrangements for the young person, any foster children in placement and the children of the foster carers,

has a DBS check been started or completed, is it anticipated that a risk assessment will be required;

- What are the arrangements for visitors and regular visitors of the “Staying Put” young person and their possible contact with, or impact on foster children, are the arrangements covered by the delegated authority/safer caring plan;
- Where a young person is “Staying Put” in an arrangement outside of the Lancashire area, what will happen if they return to Lancashire or move to the private sector where they live or have a ‘local Connection’ where they live;
- Any specific vulnerabilities and needs of the young person;
- Information should include the views of the foster carer, young person and IRO and any specific financial issues related to the carer.

Financial Requirements and Personal Benefits (Universal Credit) for Young People

This section is under review. For benefit advice and support, please contact welfare rights;

<https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/benefits-and-grants/benefits-advice/contact-us/>

Young people remaining in a “Staying Put” arrangement are expected to be in employment and have earnings, or claim a means tested benefit/Universal Credit for their personal needs from their 18th birthday (from the age of 16, if responsible for a child or claiming on the basis of being unable to work). These earnings or benefits replace the A) Pocket Money, B) Clothing Allowance and C) Personal Allowance Element previously contained in the foster carers – Fostering Maintenance Allowance.

All of the following benefits/allowances (1 to 8 below) do not have any impact on the “Staying Put” carer’s welfare benefits, should they be claiming a means tested benefit. Young people commencing Higher Education courses at any age are not eligible to claim a means tested benefit/Universal Credit, with the exception of certain lone parents and certain sick and disabled young people.

Pocket money, clothing and the personal allowance will continue to be paid for 5 weeks after the young person’s 18th birthday in order to allow them sufficient time to establish their benefit/Universal Credit claim.

1. Disabled young people are able to claim Universal Credit from their 18th birthday therefore the pocket money, clothing and personal allowance of £57.90 (2019-2020) will cease to be paid (from the Fostering Maintenance Allowance) to the foster carer when the young person receives their first Universal Credit payment (in certain circumstances UC can be claimed from the young person's 16th birthday).
2. Disabled young people can claim Disability Living Allowance (if under 16) or Personal Independence Payment (if 16 or over and not already claiming DLA). This is a non-means tested benefit and therefore has no impact on other benefits or the contribution that the young person or the local authority makes towards their rent. If the disability benefit is claimed (DLA/PIP), the "Staying Put" carer may be able to claim Carer's Allowance.
3. Lone Parents can claim Universal Credit, Healthy Start Vouchers and a Sure Start Maternity Grant, from 11 weeks before their due birth date. The Sure Start Maternity Grant is only provided once for the oldest or first child. From the birth of their baby they will also be eligible to claim Child Benefit. (Eligible and Relevant lone parents aged 16 & 17 can also claim the above benefits, but only from the birth of their baby). (Approximately £160.00 in total per week – 2019-2020).
4. Young people can claim under the 'Relevant Education' rules if they remain 'estranged' from their family and are undertaking a full time (over 12 hours) education or training course which is under the higher education level. Young people can claim Income Support (Universal Credit) at any point prior to their 21st birthday and will continue to receive a payment until the end of the academic year following their 21st birthday, i.e. generally until July following their 21st birthday. (Income Support rate - £57.90 - 2019-2020). If the young person is living in a Universal Credit Full Service Area, they will claim Universal Credit instead of Income Support, on the same basis as above if they are 'without parental support' [Estranged]. The Universal Credit payment is per calendar month (£251.77) – which is the equivalent of £57.90 per week.
5. Young people undertaking full time education or training courses may also be eligible to claim the 16-19 year old Bursary, care leavers have an automatic and priority entitlement – see www.gov.uk/1619-bursary-fund.
6. Care leavers aged 16 to 24 who are undertaking an apprenticeship are entitled to a one-off 'Apprenticeship Bursary' of £1000.00 paid via the apprenticeship provider to assist with costs associated with undertaking the

apprenticeship. – see www.gov.uk/government/news/new-support-for-young-care-leavers-starting-an-apprenticeship

7. Universal Credit can be claimed where young people are registered as unemployed and are actively seeking employment. (£57.90 – per week 2019-2020). . The Universal Credit payment is per calendar month (£251.77) – which is the equivalent of £57.90 per week.
8. A disabled young person in education who gets both Universal Credit and Disability Living Allowance or a Personal Independence Payment may also be eligible to claim the 16-19 year old Bursary – see www.gov.uk/1619-bursary-fund.
9. UC is means-tested. The capital limit is normally £16,000, with savings over £6,000 meaning a reduction in benefits. However, money held in a trust fund (including Court of Protection) arising from personal injury (e.g. Criminal Injury Compensation Awards) does not count as capital. Criminal Injuries Compensation Awards are only disregarded for the first 52 weeks following receipt of the award.

During 2018 all Jobcentre Plus areas in Lancashire became Universal Credit Full Service Areas and therefore all new claims in these areas will be for Universal Credit. There is a transitional phase between 2018 and 2023 where-by existing claimants of legacy benefits will be migrated to Universal Credit when their circumstances change or at a transfer point chosen by the DWP.

Under Universal Credit, the majority of eligibility and conditionality rules that apply to existing care leaver legacy benefit claims will be transferred to Universal Credit.

- Under Universal Credit claimants will receive a single (monthly) payment covering both their housing needs (housing element) and personal needs (personal element).
- Claimants will receive their first payment after five weeks (as long as they have complied with all Universal Credit requirements and submitted the appropriate documentation within timescale).
- Care Leavers are deemed to be a vulnerable group within Universal Credit and as such can request an Alternative Payment Arrangement (APA) / Managed Payment (MP). As a 'Tier One' APA group, care leavers can request the housing element of the Universal Credit payment is made to their landlord or a third party (Lancashire Children's Services). Care leavers should be supported to do this to ensure the rent element of the "Staying Put" arrangement is paid to their carer.

Liability for Rent

All young people living in a "Staying Put" arrangement in Lancashire have a liability for rent of £51.50 per week which is set on a commercial basis. Young people are expected to pay the rent of £51.50 per week from their earnings or Universal Credit, or a combination of both. The rent liability of £51.50 is set as an indicative rate; as a result of rent variations by geographical area and as the level of housing element of Universal Credit is assessed using the 1996 Housing Benefit rules by the local rent officers assessment, the actual amount of housing element of Universal Credit payable may therefore vary. The figure set by the local rent officer will be the figure used. Therefore the young person may pay less or more than £51.50 depending on the local assessed figure. The overall payment to the Staying Put carer will remain the same, the percentage element of rent varying.

The level of the rent liability for young people living outside of the Lancashire area will be set based on the local market rents and the prevailing Local Housing Allowance rates. The liability for rent is set out in the young person's licence agreement see:

- Appendix Two - Standard “Staying Put” Arrangement - Housing Benefit / Universal Credit Claim Letter - Licence to Occupy – Licence Agreement.

Failure of the young person to pay rent and/or claim Universal Credit may result in a young person being evicted from a “Staying Put” arrangement. See appendix one for non-payment of rent issues.

Universal Credit for Young People

1. All young people are expected to pay rent of £51.50 per week (see above), from their 18th birthday, either from earnings or Universal Credit or a combination of both. The rent/ Universal Credit should be paid directly to their “Staying Put” carer to cover the rent/accommodation element of the “Staying Put” arrangement.
2. Where young people are claiming the housing element of Universal Credit, this should be paid directly to the “Staying Put” carer, the “Staying Put” carers’ allowance will only be reduced by the rent amount, once the rent/ /housing element of Universal Credit is in payment to the carer. At the end of the “Staying Put” arrangement a balancing payment adjustment may be required.
3. Young people living in kinship “Staying Put” placements with sisters, brothers and certain extended family members who are formally approved as foster carers may experience difficulties claiming Universal Credit on reaching the age of 18. In exceptional situations where a young person is not eligible to claim Universal Credit, Lancashire Children’s Social Care will pay the rent/accommodation element (or the /Universal Credit portion) of the “Staying Put” arrangement (subject to a claim having been rejected). The claim for Universal Credit should be made, based on the fact that the carer is a former foster carer/”Staying Put” carer rather than a relative. Young people who are working remain liable for rent; Lancashire Children’s Services will assess the young person’s contribution based on the Universal Credit rules and would only pay the Universal Credit contribution/element.
4. The rent level and Universal Credit element claim rate in Lancashire for 2019-2020 is £51.50 per week (see above).
5. Where the rent is assessed by the rent officer at a level above or below £51.50 per week (possibly due to being outside of the Lancashire area, the actual figure set by the rent officer will be the amount required of the young person.

Universal Credit for Young People - Guidance

From the age of 18 young people can claim help from Universal Credit towards their rent where there is a liability to pay rent on a commercial basis.

Where meals are provided within the “Staying Put” arrangement, the method used to calculate the level of the housing element in Universal Credit is the 1996 Housing Benefit maximum rent rules relating to ‘Boarder’ arrangements. The amount payable will be set by the Local Rent Officer who will provide a Local Reference Rent or a Claim Related Rent. The lowest of these will be used to work out the amount of help given with their rent, less an amount for meals.

Young People are able to claim Universal Credit in situations where their “Staying Put” carer/s are in receipt of Housing Benefit or Universal Credit themselves. However, where carers are in receipt of legacy benefits themselves, the non-section 23C element of the overall allowance will be counted as income from the “Staying Put” arrangement, i.e. the rent element paid by the young person. The rent/non-section 23C element will be treated as income from a ‘Boarder’ (legacy benefit claims). Section 23C money is the element of the payment paid from the local authority fostering service; the non-section 23C portion (rent) is all of the other elements, some of these other elements may still be paid through the local authority fostering service, for example, where their rent contribution for the young person is paid directly to the local authority. See section – ‘Section 23C Payments and Benefit Issues for “Staying Put” Carers’.

Under Universal Credit, income from a ‘Boarder’ is fully disregarded on the carers Universal Credit claim whether paid by the local authority or the young person. In social sector housing however, a ‘Boarder’ will incur an under occupancy penalty of 25% or 14% (depending on the number of ‘empty’ bedrooms) as ‘Boarder’s’ are deemed not part of the household. If the carer is living in private sector housing, the under-occupation penalty will mean that the family will only receive help through housing benefit or Universal Credit up to the level of the local housing allowance for properties that are one bedroom less than is actually being occupied. In such circumstances Children’s Services will provide a Section 23C payment equivalent to the shortfall.

In circumstances where Universal Credit is based on the maximum rent rules, it is possible to request a Pre-Tenancy Determination in advance of the Universal Credit claim being submitted, in order to determine the level of Housing Benefit or Universal Credit that will be paid on a given property. Pre-Tenancy Determinations are carried out by the Local Rent Officer.

Where the housing element is paid under the 1996 Housing Benefit rules Children’s Services “Staying Put” Schemes can request that the can request an Alternative

Payment Arrangement/Managed Payment and have the housing element of Universal Credit paid to their Staying Put carer/s. Care Leavers are deemed a Tier 1 priority group for an APA, but will need to formally request an APA.

As fostering regulations cease when a child reaches the age of 18 the primary framework governing these arrangements is tenure law. Young people are deemed excluded occupiers on a licence.

The standard Universal Credit claim letter/licence agreement (Appendix Two) should be issued and signed by the “Staying Put” carer and young person as evidence of the young person’s liability to pay rent and is used as the licence agreement in circumstances where a young person is expected to claim housing benefit/Universal Credit. The letter sets out the full costs of the arrangement broken down into:

- Rent;
- Support;
- Utilities/Services;
- Meals/Food.

The rent liability for young people living in a “Staying Put” arrangement in Lancashire is £51.50 per week, excluding food, utilities and support. The £51.50 rent figure is based on the Local Housing Allowance rate for a room in a shared house (see section above regarding where the payment made by the young person may vary).

NOTE:

In circumstances where a young person claims the housing element of Universal Credit and their “Staying Put” carer/s are in receipt of a means tested benefit, the young person’s benefit claim will result in the “Staying Put” carers benefit being reduced (carer claiming a legacy benefit). This reduction will be off-set by the local authority (Lancashire) paying an amount equivalent to the level of the legacy benefit reduction as a section 23C compensatory payment.

See Section on - Section 23C Payments and Benefit Issues for “Staying Put” Carers.

Payment Rates to Lancashire “Staying Put” Carers

“Staying Put” Year One (2019 - 2020)

Lancashire Children’s Social Care is committed to ensuring foster carers do not experience a sudden reduction in their income by supporting a former foster child

under a “Staying Put” year one arrangement. Whilst the “Staying Put” carer will retain a similar level of income as they did when the young person was a foster child (as they will no longer be providing some parts of the allowance to the young person), some of the income under the “Staying Put” year one arrangement (and subsequent years) will come from the young person in the form of a payment for their rent, which may then come via the housing element of Universal Credit. In addition, “Staying Put” carers will have their Fostering Maintenance Allowance reduced by £57.90 (2019-2020), but will no longer be expected to provide this level of financial support to the young person. From four weeks after their 18th birthday, young people will be expected to use their earnings from employment to cover these costs (five weeks for those claiming Universal Credit). Alternatively from the age of 18 (16 in certain circumstances) young people are eligible to claim a welfare benefit of £57.90 which will replace the amount previously provided by their foster carer.

In addition, “Staying Put” carers who were in receipt of an Accreditation & Skills Fee will receive a Staying Put Fee of £115.00 per week.

- The “Staying Put” former fostering arrangement – Lancashire Carers rate (applied from five weeks after the young person’s 18th birthday is:
 - a. (Staying Put Maintenance Allowance) £194.00 per week - fostering maintenance allowance - minus £57.90 = 16 & 17 year old pocket money, clothing and a personal allowance (an element of this amount, up to £51.50 per week, will be paid by the young person via rent/housing benefit)

Allowance Paid £136.10
 - b. Staying Put Fee Carers -

Staying Put Fee £115.00
Total Paid £251.10
- The amount set out above is paid for each “Staying Put” young person.

“Staying Put” Year Two Allowances (2019 – 2020)

- The “Staying Put” former fostering arrangement – Lancashire Carers rate (applied from the young person’s 19th birthday) is:
 - a. (Staying Put Maintenance Allowance) £194.00 per week -

Allowance Paid £136.10
 - b. Plus 50% of the Staying Put Fee -

Staying Put Fee £57.50
Total Paid £193.60

”Staying Put” Year Three Allowances (2019 – 2020)

- The “Staying Put” former fostering arrangement – Lancashire Carers rate (applied from the young person’s 20th birthday) is:
 - a. (Staying Put Maintenance Allowance) £194.00 per week -

Allowance Paid

£136.10
 - b. Plus 50% of the Staying Put Fee -

Staying Put Fee

£57.50

Total Paid

£193.60

“Staying Put” General Allowances (2019 – 2020)

1. From five weeks after the young person’s 18th birthday “Staying Put” carers are no longer expected to provide pocket money, a clothing allowance or a personal allowance. Young people are expected to replace these via earnings, education allowances or a means tested benefit (Universal Credit).
2. With the exception of the pocket money, clothing and personal allowance carers should continue to provide the same level of financial support and practical support as they did when the young person was aged 17.
3. In order to create parity with other care leavers fostering birthday and Christmas/festival allowances cease once a young person reaches the age of 18 (the 18th birthday allowance is covered by the fostering policy). Following the young person’s 18th birthday the level of the birthday and Christmas/festival allowances is as set out in the Lancashire Transition to Adulthood (Leaving Care) Finance Policy.
4. From the young person’s 18th birthday, holiday allowances are provided at 50% of the age 17 rate, this is undertaken in order to promote independence and money management skills. The young person is required to contribute 50% of the holiday allowance. 2019-2020 Holiday Allowance Rate – up to £541.00 per year. Young person’s contribution £270.50 and local authority contribution £270.50.
5. Any additional funding or requirements relating to family contact, specific activities and health needs for individual young people and “Staying Put” arrangements should be agreed from the Lancashire Transition to Adulthood (Leaving Care) Finance Policy and should be set out in the young person’s pathway plan.
6. From the young person’s 18th birthday a rent charge of £51.50 per week is applied, this can be paid from earnings or Universal Credit or a combination.

7. In situations where young people are working, and do not claim a means tested personal benefit they will be expected to use their earnings to replace the pocket money allowance, clothing allowance and personal allowance element and also pay rent. . If the young person is getting Universal Credit, any earnings they receive will result in a reduced amount of Universal Credit (unless it is less than £198.00 per DWP Universal Credit Assessment Period and they are a parent or unfit for full time work).
8. Young people living in certain former connected person's fostering placements that become "Staying Put" arrangements with carers who are sisters, brothers and certain extended family members but who are formally approved as foster carers may experience difficulties claiming help with housing costs. This is because they may be seen as 'close relatives first instead of former foster carers. In exceptional situations where a young person is not eligible to help with housing costs, Lancashire Children's Services will pay the rent/accommodation element (or Universal Credit portion) of the "Staying Put" arrangement (subject to a claim having been rejected). The claim for Universal Credit housing costs should be made, based on the fact that the carer is a former foster carer/"Staying Put" carer rather than a relative. Young people who are working remain liable for rent; Lancashire Children's Services will assess the young person's contribution based on the Universal Credit rules and would only pay the Universal Credit contribution/element.
9. All Rent and/or Universal Credit Housing Element should be paid directly to the "Staying Put" carer.

Section 23C Payments and Benefit Issues for "Staying Put" Carers

This section is under review. For benefit advice and support, please contact welfare rights;

<https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/benefits-and-grants/benefits-advice/contact-us/>

This section covers the rules regarding payments to "Staying Put" carer/s that are in receipt of a means tested benefit/s. National Insurance benefits are not affected by this income.

Payments made to the "Staying Put" carers from the Local Authority Children's Services under section 23C of the Children Act 1989 via the young person, or directly to the carer/s on behalf of the young person are disregarded when calculating the carer's entitlement to means tested welfare benefits. The section 23C payment is

disregarded in its entirety in circumstances where young people continue to live as a member of their former foster carer's family. Where young people contribute to the arrangement through a rent liability and pay this directly, or via a claim for Universal Credit housing element (which requires a commercial arrangement), the element of the payment from a source other than the section 23C element is taken into account when calculating the impact on the "Staying Put" carers own welfare benefit claim if they are in receipt of legacy benefits.

The section 23C element will always be disregarded when calculating the "Staying Put" carer's welfare benefit entitlement.

Where the "Staying Put" carer is in receipt of legacy benefits any help with housing costs that is paid to the young person to pass on to the carer, or they pay the rent element paid from their earnings is counted as the "Staying Put" carers income (all other non-section 23C payments regardless of their source will be counted as income under the 'Boarder' rules and disregarded). Under these rules the first £20.00 and 50% of the remainder of these earnings are disregarded. For example, if a carer receives £136.10 per week in total for the "Staying Put" arrangement of which £81.60 is paid by the local authority under section 23C and £51.50 rent is paid by the young person (whether from wages or housing benefit), the amount taken into account by the DWP will be £51.50. Of the £51.50, £20.00 and a further £15.75 (50% of the £35.50) is disregarded, therefore the carer will be deemed to have a 15.75 per week income from the 'Boarder' ("Staying Put") arrangement and they will lose £15.75 of their Income Support, income based Jobseekers Allowance or income-related Employment and Support Allowance.

In circumstances where the "Staying Put" carer is in receipt of Housing Benefit along with the above-mentioned benefits, the Housing Benefit is not affected. If the "Staying Put" carer is getting Housing Benefit but not getting another means-tested benefit, the £15.75 will count as income, and this will lead to a £10.24 per week reduction in Housing Benefit (a 65p per week reduction for every £1.00 of extra income).

This arrangement would apply to each young person if two or more young people aged eighteen or over remain in the placement.

In situations where the "Staying Put" carer is in receipt of a means tested benefit the young person should still claim Universal Credit if eligible to do so and an amount equivalent to the carers DWP benefit reduction will be paid to them from section 23C. The section 23C compensatory payment will be disregarded in full by the DWP. In the above example a £15.75 or £10.24 per week compensatory section 23C payment will be made.

Where the “Staying Put” carer is getting Universal Credit, the income from a ‘Boarder’ has no effect on the “Staying Put” carer’s Universal Credit if the young person is under 21; or is getting DLA/PIP or where the ‘Staying Put’ carer is getting DLA/PIP. Where the boarder is aged 21 or over; the carers Universal Credit is reduced by a standard £76.12 per month (2019-2020), no matter what benefits or earnings the ‘Boarder’ has.

Where the “Staying Put” carer is over the pension credit age (the pension credit entitlement age is rising in line with pension age and is in receipt of Pension Credit more generous disregard rules regarding income from ‘Boarder Arrangements’ apply and should be explored.

In situations where a “Staying Put” carer is getting child tax credit or working tax credit, they should declare their ‘profit’ from providing a “Staying Put” arrangement, as calculated on pages 35 to 38. That profit may well be nil.

Foster carers/”Staying Put” carers who are in receipt of a means tested benefit may find it helpful to undertake a ‘Better Off’ assessment when their foster child reaches 16 or becomes a “Staying Put” young person at 18, or when their own youngest child reaches the age of 5. A ‘Better Off’ assessment (usually undertaken by a welfare rights worker or the Citizens Advice Bureau) will calculate whether the foster carer/”Staying Put” carer is ‘better off’ claiming a means tested benefit

Early planning for, and identification of, the benefits and financial circumstances of individual carers is critical to ensuring that appropriate plans and arrangements are in place for both the carers and young person. Given the complexity of making these arrangements, commencing planning these from the child’s 16th birthday should provide sufficient time to ensure the necessary arrangements and support are in place by their 18th birthday.

As noted above under Universal Credit, income from a ‘Boarder’ is fully disregarded in terms of the impact on the carers Universal Credit claim. However, a ‘Boarder’ will incur an under occupancy penalty for the “Staying Put” carer. In such circumstances Lancashire Children’s Services will provide a Section 23C payment equivalent to the 25% or 14% under occupancy penalty (if one is applied), depending on whether it is a social sector or private tenancy.

Payment Adjustments/Compensation Table (Applies to “Staying Put” carers claiming ‘Legacy Benefits’)

All situations	Carer in receipt of benefit
<p>Adjustment to foster carer’s / “Staying Put” carer’s payment when young person claims Income Support, or Employment and Support Allowance or Jobseekers Allowance or has earnings from employment.</p> <p>Young person pays rent/claims housing benefit/housing element of Universal Credit - £51.50.</p>	<p>Adjustment to foster carer’s / “Staying Put” carer’s payment when young person claims Income Support, or Employment and Support Allowance or Jobseekers Allowance or has earnings from employment.</p> <p>Young person pays rent/claims housing benefit/housing element of Universal Credit - £51.50).</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowance reduces by £57.90 per week (pocket money and clothing allowance and personal element). <p>Rent/housing benefit/housing element of Universal Credit is paid to the “Staying Put” carer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowance reduces by £57.90 per week (pocket money and clothing allowance and personal element). • A Section 23C Compensation Payment of £15.75 or £10.24 per week is made in order to compensate for the £15.75 or £10.24 of weekly benefit being lost as a result of the young person’s rent/housing benefit/housing element of Universal Credit payment. • Actual reduction of £47.66 (HB) or £42.15 (IS, JSA, E&SA and HB) for the pocket money, clothing allowance and personal element, which incorporates the section 23C Compensation Payment. <p>Rent/housing benefit/housing element of Universal Credit paid to “Staying Put” carer.</p>
<p>Carer no longer provides pocket money, clothing or a personal allowance element of £57.90 per week.</p>	<p>Carer no longer provides pocket money, clothing or personal allowance element of £57.90 per week.</p>

Council Tax, Council Tax Support and Non-Dependent Deductions

1. From April 2013 Council Tax Benefit has been replaced by local Council Tax Support schemes that reflect individual local authority priorities and are administered through local rules.
2. A claim for Council Tax Support is administered by the local district/borough council and will need to be made separately to a Universal Credit claim
3. The impact of the “Staying Put” arrangement on “Staying Put” carers Council Tax and Council Tax Support will depend on both the circumstances of the “Staying Put” carer and the young person. For example, full time students are ‘invisible’ for Council Tax purposes and will not have any impact on the “Staying Put” carers Council Tax or Council Tax Support.

4. In circumstances where a “Staying Put” carer is working and in receipt of the 25% single person Council Tax reduction, this discount may continue when a “Staying Put” young person is living in the arrangement. The continuation of the 25% discount will depend on the circumstances of the young person.
5. Where “Staying Put” young people are claiming a means tested benefit (legacy benefit), a Non-dependent Deduction should not be applied to the “Staying Put” carers own means tested benefit claim (legacy benefit).
6. When planning for a “Staying Put” arrangement, consideration should be given to the impact of the arrangement on the “Staying Put” carers Council Tax, Council Tax Support and whether a Non-dependent Deduction will be applied. In circumstances where an increase in Council Tax occurs; a reduction in Council Tax Support applies, or a Non-dependent Deduction is applied an application should be made as part of the “Staying Put” request to the relevant Area Senior Manager for a payment from section 23C equivalent to the carers financial loss.
7. “Staying Put” young people will not incur an ‘Under Occupancy’ or ‘bedroom tax’ charge on the “Staying Put” carers under a legacy benefit claim, but will incur an ‘Under Occupancy’ penalty 25% first room, 14% second room if the carer is claiming Universal Credit, a section 23C compensation payment equivalent to the reduction will be applied in such cases.
8. How any changes to the “Staying Put” carers Council Tax or Council Tax discount will be address should be set out in their “Staying Put” Carer Financial Statement (Appendix six). The “Staying Put” Carer Financial Statement should be completed when the young person reaches the age of 17¾. A copy should be given to the carer and a copy should be presented to the Area Senior Manager with the “Staying Put” request/monitoring report.
9. As Lancashire County Council is supporting The Children’s Society - Council Tax Exemption Campaign – Care Leavers up to the age of 21 (and until they leave Staying Put if after 21) will have any Council Tax liability paid on their behalf.

The Treatment of Benefits/Universal Credit

Payments from Children’s Services to young people under section 17, section 20, section 23, section 24 and section 31 (Children Act 1989) do not count as income for benefit purposes. Payments made to young people and passed to former foster carer/s from section 23C (Children Act 1989) are disregarded in the assessment of

the former foster carer/s' income for benefit purposes, if the young person was formerly in the claimant's care, is aged 18 or over and continues to live with the claimant within a part non-commercial family type arrangement. If the arrangement is a commercial one (i.e. if the young person contributes to the arrangement by paying rent) the section 23C disregard ceases on any non-section 23C element of the payment.

Under Universal Credit, income from a 'Boarder' is fully disregarded in terms of the impact on the carers Universal Credit claim, however, a 'Boarder' will incur an under occupancy penalty as 'Boarder's' are deemed not part of the household. In such circumstances Children's Services will provide a Section 23C payment equivalent to the under-occupancy penalty (which varies between the social and private sector).

Universal Credit for Foster Carers & "Staying Put Carers

Under Universal Credit many of the rules governing eligibility and conditionality for means tested benefits for foster carers and "Staying Put" carers have changed. In addition, foster carers and "Staying Put" carers were able to choose between claiming Working Tax Credits or Means Tested Benefits; under the new system they will claim Universal Credit. During 2019 all Jobcentre Plus areas within Lancashire will become Universal Credit Full Service areas. Once Universal Credit Full Service applies, all new claims will be for Universal Credit. Between the end of 2019 and 2023 existing claims will be migrated to Universal Credit, either when circumstances change or at a predetermined transfer point.

- Under Universal Credit single foster carers (or the lead carer in a foster care couple) are exempt from the work search and availability requirements until their foster child reaches the age of 16 (18 in specific circumstances). Where a child requires the care of two adults, both foster carers can be given that exemption. Foster carers who are not the lead carers will still need to attend ‘work focussed interviews’ if unemployed.
- When a foster child leaves a placement, single and lead foster carers will be eligible to continue to claim Universal Credit and be exempt from the work search and availability requirements for up to 8 weeks. After that, they may be required to look for work; depending on other circumstances (e.g. disability or children aged under 3).
- Foster carers have one bedroom ‘allowed’ for foster children when the under-occupancy penalty is calculated, regardless of the number of foster children they have, or are approved for.
- Income from ‘Boarder’ Arrangements is fully disregarded for Universal Credit entitlement.

Income Tax and National Insurance Issues for “Staying Put” Arrangements

Where young people remain living with their former foster carer/s under a “Staying Put” arrangement, the Income Tax and National Insurance rules that apply are set out in the ‘Shared Lives Carers’ – ‘Qualifying Care Relief’ Guidance.

The ‘Shared Lives Carers’ – ‘Qualifying Care Relief Guidance’ sets out that “Staying Put” carers receive tax exemptions up to a given ‘qualifying amount’ for each “Staying Put” young person living with them. The “Staying Put” qualifying rate mirrors the system and amounts that applied when the placement was previously a foster care placement.

“Staying Put” carers will be covered by the Qualifying Care Relief system where they provide a “Staying Put” arrangement for a young person who was looked after immediately prior to the young person’s 18th birthday. Qualifying Care Relief can continue until the young person reaches the age of 21, or, until they complete a programme of education or training being undertaken on their 21st birthday.

The Qualifying Care Relief system provides for foster carer/s and/or “Staying Put” carer/s to earn up to a given amount without paying Income Tax or Class 4 National Insurance Contributions on their caring income. The Income Tax free allowance consists of two elements. Firstly, a fixed amount per foster care or “Staying Put” household per year (for 2019 - 2020 this is set at £10,000). Secondly, an additional

amount per week per child (£200 per week under the age of eleven [0-10], £250 per week age eleven to their eighteenth birthday [11-17] 2019 - 2020) and £250 per week per adult aged eighteen to the twenty-first birthday [18-20] or until the end of the programme of education or training, as defined as “Staying Put” by HMRC (see terminology section).

The £10,000 per year applies once per household regardless of how many foster children or “Staying Put” young people are placed. The additional amount applies per child/young person per week. Where there is more than one paid “Staying Put” carer in the household, the allowance is shared equally by both carers.

The tax free allowance is only available to households with three or fewer placements. However, foster care placements are excluded for this purpose, and sibling groups are counted as one placement.

The tax free allowance only applies to the “Staying Put” carer’s income from caring. If they have income from other sources, they will pay tax on that income in the normal manner.

If the “Staying Put” carer/s exceed the allowance they will have a choice of using the ‘simplified’ method or the standard profit and loss method to calculate their taxable profits. The carer/s will also be liable to pay Class 4 National Insurance Contributions on their taxable profit. Under the simplified method, a carer’s taxable profit is the income they receive from caring which exceeds their tax free allowance. Where foster carer/s or “Staying Put” carer/s do incur an Income Tax and Class 4 National Insurance liability and they have not used their personal allowance this can be used to off-set this liability.

Individual carers can consult their local HMRC office for guidance on their circumstances and liabilities.

In practice HMRC will treat the taxable profit from foster care or “Staying Put” care as earnings from self-employment for National Insurance Contributions purposes.

“Staying Put” carer/s as well as foster carer/s should note that they may be able to claim Working Tax Credits which are administered by HMRC. Fostering/”Staying Put” care is counted as work for Working Tax Credit purposes. The carer’s taxable income is included in the total household income that is used to assess the amount of tax credits that they are entitled to. So, where the carer is paid less than their tax free allowance, their income from caring for tax credits purposes is also nil.

Once the Universal Credit Full Service is implemented all new claims for Foster carers and “Staying Put” carers will come within the Universal Credit system, and

carers will not have a choice of claiming Working Tax Credits or Means Tested Benefits. Existing Working Tax Credit and Means Tested Benefit claimants will be migrated to Universal Credit if they have a relevant change of circumstances or by 2023.

HMRC is aware that a number of foster carers and "Staying Put" carers may not have registered for Class 2 National Insurance Contributions because they make little or no taxable profit. Foster care and "Staying Put" care is deemed as self-employment and as such carer/s should register as self-employed. All self-employed people aged 16 and over who are below State Pension age are liable and must register to pay Class 2 National Insurance Contributions. Failure to do this may affect their entitlement to Employment and Support Allowance, Maternity Benefit, State Pension and Bereavement Benefit. However, self-employed carers may be able to apply for Carers Credits which have replaced Home Responsibilities Protection, and those with low taxable profits may be able to apply for a Small Earnings Exemption.

To claim a carers credit, foster carers/"Staying Put" carers must complete form CF411A available from HMRC (www.hmrc.gov.uk).

If carers have not previously registered as self-employed they can obtain further information by calling the Newly Self-employed Helpline on **0300 200 3504**.

If they are currently registered to pay Class 2 National Insurance Contributions they can obtain further information by calling the Self-employed Helpline on **0845 915 4655** instead.

HMRC Helpsheet (hs) 236 sets out information about the 'Shared Lives Carers' – 'Qualifying Care Relief Guidance' - Fostering and "Staying Put" Income Tax and National Insurance framework. <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/helpsheet/hs236.pdf>

Foster carers and "Staying Put" carers should always inform the DWP, Housing Benefit Department and HMRC if their circumstances change and should always check with the DWP, Housing Benefit Department and HMRC regarding their personal circumstances and how payments for foster care or "Staying Put" care may affect their means tested benefits, Universal Credit or any Income Tax or National Insurance liability.

The following short HMRC films provide information for foster carers, "Staying Put" carers and Shared Lives carer about their income tax and national insurance responsibilities.

HMRC Webinars:

- <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/webinars/self-employed.htm> HMRC Site
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MjtJaQ4x8HM> Foster Care
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IP7jcNGRbqE> Shared Lives

“Staying Put” - Social Care and Regulatory Frameworks

Where a Fostered Child/Children are also Living in the “Staying Put” Arrangement, or where a Future Foster Child/Children will be Placed

Where a young person reaches the age of 18 and fostered children are also living in the placement (or will be placed in the future), all aspects of the legislation relating to fostering continue to apply and govern the regulation of the household.

The major change being that the previously fostered child (from age 18) becomes a “Staying Put” young person and therefore an adult member of the household. As such the young person will require:

- A Disclosure and Baring Service (DBS) check (and a risk assessment if the DBS check highlights a ‘trace’ [potential risk]);
- In Lancashire a DBS check (and risk assessment if required) should be undertaken and completed:
 - on all fostered children (“Staying Put” young people) prior to reaching the age of 18 (where foster children are in placement or future foster children will be placed), as they will become adult members of the foster care household;
 - on all children of foster carers or “Staying Put” carers prior to the child reaching the age of 16 (where foster children are in placement or future foster children will be placed), as they will become adult members of the foster care household;
 - in order to ensure DBS checks have been completed by the young person’s 16th birthday (and any risk assessment), these will need to be planned in advance (planning for a DBS check should commence when the child reaches the age of 15½).

Consideration will be given to the impact of the “Staying Put” young person on any foster children in the placement and any potential safeguarding risks.

In situations where a DBS check highlights a ‘trace’ [potential risk], the decision to approve the “Staying Put” arrangement and the risk mitigation approach must be ratified by the nominated officer, the report to foster carer review should set out the arrangements for safeguarding foster children in the placement and should be signed by the supervising social worker and approved by the fostering practice manager.

From the age of 18 the requirement for a young person to have a Placement Plan that sets out the day to day arrangements for the placement ceases; the Placement Plan should be converted to a ‘Living Together Agreement’ (conversion meeting to take place when the young person is 17³/₄) which sets out the practical “Staying Put” arrangements. See section - “Staying Put” Practical Arrangements – Living Together Agreements.

The foster carer/s’ annual review that takes place in the year prior to a young person reaching the age of 18 and becoming a “Staying Put” young person should consider the impact of this change on the foster carer/s’ household. The report presented by the supervising social worker for the foster carer, to the review should address the household’s change of circumstances given that the young person will become a new adult member of the household – “Staying Put” young person.

The report should address any future/anticipated issues arising from the DBS check and associated ‘risk assessment’; how any foster children, or children of the foster carer/s living in the household will be safeguarded and the safer caring plan/arrangements regarding the impact of any adult visitors of the “Staying Put” young person on any foster children.

Foster Carers Approved for a Sole Placement and Wanting to Continue Fostering When the “Staying Put” Arrangement Ends

In situations where a “Staying Put” carer is to remain approved as a foster carer; but is unable to provide a placement (due to limited space), the report for the foster carer review should set out the requirements for the foster carer to maintain their training and capacity to foster during their period of fostering inactivity.

Where it is anticipated that a young person will leave a “Staying Put” arrangement by their 19th birthday the “Staying Put” carer should remain registered as a foster carer.

Where it is anticipated that a young person will remain in the “Staying Put” arrangement beyond the age of 19, consideration should be given to the carer resigning their foster care status for the young person’s “Staying Put” period, and then being re-approved as a foster carer in the months leading up to the young person leaving the “Staying Put” arrangement.

Where it is anticipated that a young person will remain in the “Staying Put” arrangement beyond the age of 19, the foster carer should not submit their resignation until at least 6 months after the young person’s 18th birthday to ensure the “Staying Put” arrangement is settled, stable and long term.

The supervising social worker should submit a report to the foster carer review regarding the individual circumstances of the carer and the young person and the rationale for resigning or remaining registered as a foster carer during the “Staying Put” period.

In situations where a carer (approved for one placement) remains registered as a foster carer whilst providing a “Staying Put” arrangement, the supervising social worker will identify the training and development needs of the “Staying Put” carer, in anticipation of their return to fostering.

Where a carer resigns their foster care status in order to support a “Staying Put” arrangement and wishes to resume fostering when the young person leaves, the supervising social worker will complete a fast track fostering assessment shortly before the “Staying Put” young person leaves the household in order that the carer can resume fostering as soon as space becomes available.

Where no Fostered Child/Children are Living in the “Staying Put” Arrangement and no Further Foster Child/Children will be Placed

Whilst fostering regulations no longer formally apply when a young person reaches the age of 18 the following requirements and standards will continue to govern the Lancashire “Staying Put” arrangements in circumstances where no fostered child/children are living in the household and no further foster children will be placed (for the duration of the “Staying Put” arrangement):

The responsibility for, and the oversight of “Staying Put” carers and “Staying Put” arrangements that cease to be approved foster carers and fostering households will become the remit of the Leaving Care Team (the responsibility for the oversight of “Staying Put” carers who are no longer approved as foster carers is currently under review (2019)).

- The Placement Plan should be converted into a 'Living Together Agreement' when the young person reaches the age of 17¾, in preparation for their 18th birthday (the Placement Plan remains in place until their 18th birthday);
- The foster carer review prior to the commencement of the "Staying Put" arrangement will discuss the changes in the household arrangements and the plans for fostering deregistration;
- A yearly review of the "Staying Put" carer and the overall arrangement in line with the fostering review and oversight framework.
- Safeguarding and risk assessment checks on household members and regular visitors;
- Health and safety checks in line with the standards applied to foster care placements;
- Regular support from the Leaving Care Team (the responsibility for the oversight of "Staying Put" carers who are no longer approved as foster carers is currently under review (2019)).
- Regular support and supervision, at a frequency of no less than every 3 months;
- The opportunity to attending appropriate training and support groups.

The Leaving Care Team (support for the "Staying Put" carer) will work closely with the fostering service and will assess individual circumstances and consider the level of the above checks, based on the needs of the young person and the needs/situation of the "Staying Put" household.

Support for "Staying Put" Carers

All "Staying Put" Carers will be allocated a named supervising social worker or be supported by the Leaving Care Team (the responsibility for the oversight of "Staying Put" carers who are no longer approved as foster carers is currently under review (2019)).

1. In situations where foster children are placed in the household, or may be placed in the future and the "Staying Put" carer will remain registered as a foster carer,

their existing supervising social worker will continue to support the overall arrangement (Fostering and “Staying Put”).

2. In situations where there are no foster children in the household and it is not planned that any further foster children will be placed, the arrangements for support will transfer to the Leaving Care Team (the responsibility for the oversight of “Staying Put” carers who are no longer approved as foster carers is currently under review (2019)).
 - The frequency of supervising social worker visits to “Staying Put” carers who remain registered as foster carers will continue at the foster carer level, or more frequently, as required.
 - The frequency of support visits to “Staying Put” carers who cease to be approved as foster carers will continue at the foster carer level if the needs of the young person or the “Staying Put” carer remain the same. In circumstances where the needs of the young person and the “Staying Put” carer reduce, the frequency of visits will be reassessed and may reduce to three monthly. Visits will be no less than 3 monthly.
 - In circumstances where an IFA “Staying Put” carer withdraws/resigns from the IFA as they have no foster children placed with them and they will not continue to foster; they will be supported by the Leaving Care Team (the responsibility for the oversight of “Staying Put” carers who are no longer approved as foster carers is currently under review (2019)).

Recording Information - “Staying Put” Carers

“Staying Put” carer’s should keep a brief log/diary of significant events with dates and times in case a situation arises with a “Staying Put” young person where information needs to be shared. Information being recorded should be shared with the young person. Young people should also be informed that the log/diary/information will only be shared with other professionals on a ‘need to know’ basis.

- In situations where a “Staying Put” carer remains registered as a foster carer, the supervising social workers will record any issues arising at the regular supervision sessions. Supervising social workers should record any information about the “Staying Put” arrangement on the foster carers’ review record under the section headed ‘other’.
- In situations where a “Staying Put” carer ceases to remain registered as a foster carer the Leaving Care Team will set up a supervision file akin to the system used

by foster to record any issues arising from the “Staying Put” arrangement (the responsibility for the oversight of “Staying Put” carers who are no longer approved as foster carers is currently under review (2019)).

Safeguarding and “Staying Put”

All “Staying Put” arrangement should continue to have safer caring plans in respect of:

- The “Staying Put” young person;
- Foster children;
- Children of the foster carer/”Staying Put” carer;
- Visitors.

The safer caring arrangements for each household will depend on the make-up of the household and whether there are foster children and/or children of the foster/”Staying Put” carer living there and also the level of ‘vulnerability’ of the children and “Staying Put” young person. Foster carers/”Staying Put” carers should be fully involved in formulating safer caring arrangements, which in part will depend on any risk and ‘vulnerability’ issues associated with children and adults in the household.

Arrangements for ‘delegated authority’ to the carers should continue once a foster child becomes a “Staying Put” young person, particularly regarding the agreement for, oversight of, and management of any of their visitors and their impact on foster children in the household, which should also be set out in the safer caring plan and the Living Together Agreement.

Whilst ‘delegated authority’ would not apply to the “Staying Put” young person, it would apply to ensuring foster children in the household are ‘safe’, therefore the “Staying Put” carer may need to make decisions regarding the “Staying Put” young person’s activities to ensure the foster child/children are ‘safe’.

Minimum Standards and Practical Requirements

In situations where no foster children live in the placement and a decision is taken to terminate/deregister the “Staying Put” carers fostering registration, the overall arrangement comes within the ‘Suitable Accommodation’ framework as set out in the Planning Transition to Adulthood Guidance, which includes the Care Leavers (England) Regulations 2010 (revised 2015) and must comply with Regulation 6, 7 & 9 and Schedule 2.

“Staying Put” carers should ensure they inform their mortgage provider or landlord and their buildings and contents insurance provider that they will continue to be supporting a former foster child as a young adult under a “Staying Put” arrangement. Failure to inform the above may cause a breach of mortgage/tenancy requirements and may result in their insurance cover being void due to a ‘failure to disclose material facts’.

“Staying Put” carers who transport young people are required to apply the same level of standards, safety equipment and care when transporting “Staying Put” young people as they did when they were transporting a foster child, i.e. comprehensive business insurance, a valid MOT, a valid Road Vehicle Licence and a road worthy vehicle.

“Staying Put” carers need to ensure they continue be covered under their own household insurances in the same way as Foster Carers.

“Staying Put” carers continue be covered under Lancashire Council’s Insurance Policy in the same way as Foster Carers.

All “Staying Put” expectations should be incorporated into the ‘Fostering Agreement’ (“Staying Put”) section that foster carers sign on initial approval, and then on a yearly basis following a successful review of their terms of approval.

All “Staying Put” expectations should be incorporated into a “Staying Put” Agreement’ carers sign prior to commencing a Staying Put arrangement.

“Staying Put” Practical Arrangements – Living Together Agreements

All young people (who are looked after) living in foster care should have a Placement Plan that sets out the day to day arrangements governing the placement; this is then incorporated into their Care Plan/Pathway Plan. The requirement to have a Placement Plan ceases when a child reaches the age of 18 and is replaced in Lancashire by the requirement that all young people remaining with their former foster carers under a “Staying Put” arrangement have a ‘Living Together Agreement’. The ‘Living Together Agreement’ replaces the Placement Plan and should cover the same range of issues and include a focus on the young person’s needs associated with the reason for the “Staying Put” arrangement being agreed.

Young people, “Staying Put” carer/s, the young person’s children in our care social worker and leaving care personal adviser and the carer’s supervising social worker should meet to convert the Placement Plan into a ‘Living Together Agreement’ prior to a young person’s 18th birthday.

A Placement Plan – Living Together Agreement meeting should take place when the young person reaches the age of 17¾ to establish the initial Living Together Agreement. The responsibility for organising the initial Placement Plan conversion to a Living Together Agreement meeting rests with the young person's children in our care social worker, with support from the young person's leaving care personal adviser. Where appropriate, consideration should be given to including birth parents in the conversion meeting.

Depending on the circumstances of the prospective "Staying Put" young person and any other foster children in the household, the young person's children in our care social worker and leaving care personal adviser should consult with the social workers of the other foster children.

The Living Together Agreement should set out the expectation of all parties and clarify roles and responsibilities. The Living Together Agreement should also be incorporated into the young person's pathway plan and reviewed alongside the Pathway Plan.

The Living Together Agreement should cover:

1. Preparation for independence tasks, expectations, goals and targets;
2. Finance, including young people having credit cards, loan agreement and mobile phone contracts registered at the address;
3. Ensuring the young person has a key;
4. Income and benefit claims;
5. Friends, girlfriends/boyfriends and partners visiting and staying overnight;
6. Staying away for nights/weekends and informing carers of travel arrangements and movements;
7. Education, training and employment activities;
8. Health arrangements;
9. Move-on arrangements;
10. Issues related to younger foster care children in the placement, safeguarding, role modelling and time keeping;
11. Specific issues to do with the needs of the young person.

See Lancashire's Living Together Agreement.

Conclusion and Universal Credit

The information in this guidance sheet is correct as of 1st March 2019 and will apply to "Staying Put" arrangements during 2019-2020. The introduction of the Universal Credit system will create changes to the benefit and tax credit system for foster carers, "Staying Put" carers and young people in, and leaving care. The introduction of Universal Credit Full Service is being introduced nationally and between the end of 2018 and 2023 existing benefit claimants will be migrated to Universal Credit. During the transitional; and transfer phase there will be four possible "Staying Put" arrangements, all of which will have different impacts on the "Staying Put" carer and young person's claim:

1. "Staying Put" carer on the legacy benefit system and the young person also on the legacy benefit system;
2. "Staying Put" carer on the legacy benefit system and the young person on Universal Credit system;
3. "Staying Put" carer on Universal Credit system and the young person on the legacy benefit system;
4. "Staying Put" carer on Universal Credit system, young person on Universal Credit system.

Foster carers and "Staying Put" carers must ensure that they inform the Department for Work and Pensions, the Housing Benefit Department and HM Customs and Revenue of any change of circumstance in their family, with their foster children, or with their "Staying Put" young people.

This document template and content was developed by John Short – Leaving Care Training and Consultancy and remains the intellectual property of that organisation. The content cannot be reproduced without the express permission of Lancashire County Council and/or John Short – Leaving Care Training and Consultancy.

APPENDIX ONE

Staying Put - Move-On Arrangements – Planned and Un-Planned Endings and Evictions

All young people reaching the age of 18 should have a pathway plan that sets out the arrangements for them moving to semi-independent or independent living. Young people reaching the age of 18 and commencing a “Staying Put” arrangement should also have a pathway plan that sets out the provisional arrangements for moving-on from “Staying Put”. The majority of young people will leave “Staying Put” in a planned manner and move to a Lancashire district/borough council housing authority or housing association tenancy in the same way that other care leavers do. Individual arrangements should be set out the young person’s pathway plan.

Planned Move-On

Where young people decide that they would like to leave the “Staying Put” arrangement, or the “Staying Put” carers decide that they would like the arrangement to come to an end, each party should give at least 28 days ‘notice of termination’. The children in our care social worker / leaving care personal adviser will arrange for the young person to access suitable accommodation via a Lancashire district/borough council housing department or partner housing association.

Staying Put Stability Meeting

Where a young person displays unacceptable behaviour or participates in activities that are deemed inappropriate, a “Staying Put” Stability Meeting will take place. Any new or changed requirements or house rules will be set out in an up-dated Living Together Agreement.

Emergency and Unplanned Move-On and Evictions

Where a young person displays extreme behaviour, commits an offence against a person within the household they may be required to leave the “Staying Put” arrangement on the same day or within a short period of time. Wherever possible, a “Staying Put” Stability Meeting will take place and will set out where the young person will move to. Lancashire Children’s Social Care will arrange emergency accommodation for a short period whilst an accommodation pathway for the young person is developed.

The circumstances leading to the young person being required to leave may result in the young person being deemed ‘intentionally homeless’. Additionally, leaving the “Staying Put” arrangement in an emergency and in an un-planned manner may limit

the young person's accommodation choices, and in the short term they may need to live in a range of temporary accommodation.

Non-Payment of Rent

In situations where young people do not pay their rent, either by not making the required payment or by not claiming housing benefit/housing element of Universal Credit they may be subject to an eviction process. In all situations where a young person owes four weeks rent (£206.00) a "Staying Put" Stability Meeting will be held. The "Staying Put" Stability Meeting will decide on the action required by the young person to address the rent arrears. Young people will be given every opportunity to repay any arrears and eviction will only take place as a last resort in situations of rent arrears.

Tenancy Status – Excluded Licence

The tenancy status of young people living in "Staying Put" arrangements is that of an 'Excluded Licensee'. Being on a 'Licence' and living in a household with the 'landlord' means that the licensee has very few tenancy rights and can be asked to leave the property with 'reasonable notice'. Reasonable notice could be construed as having to leave immediately, where a person has acted in an extremely inappropriate manner, for example, violence towards members of the household, property damage, abusive/racist behaviour, theft from the property. Wherever possible, 28 days notice should be given by any party wishing to end the "Staying Put" arrangement.

“Staying Put” Carer/Landlord – Rent Payment Details

Contact Details:

“Staying Put” Carer/Landlord Details

Please make payments via BACS
“Staying Put” Carer/Landlord Details:
Bank Account for BACS – ADD
Sort Code ADD
Account Code ADD

EXAMPLES

SERVICES	WEEKLY PAYMENTS
NET RENT – ACCOMMODATION ONLY	£51.50
SUPPORT	£29.60
UTILITIES/SERVICES	£25.00
MEALS/FOOD	£30.00
TOTAL	£136.10

Staying Put Fee (£115.00)

SERVICES	WEEKLY PAYMENTS
NET RENT – ACCOMMODATION ONLY	£51.50
SUPPORT	£144.60
UTILITIES/SERVICES	£25.00
MEALS/FOOD	£30.00
TOTAL	£251.10

Staying Put Fee - Reduced by 50% (£57.50)

SERVICES	WEEKLY PAYMENTS
NET RENT – ACCOMMODATION ONLY	£51.50
SUPPORT	£87.10
UTILITIES/SERVICES	£25.00
MEALS/FOOD	£30.00
TOTAL	£193.60

APPENDIX TWO (B) (liaise with DWP/HB regarding which Licence they require)

“Staying Put” Arrangement – Licence Agreement

“Staying Put” & Property Licence Address

Name of Young Person (**LICENSEE**):

Date of Birth:

Name of Landlord (**LICENSOR**):

Licence to Occupy – Licence Agreement - Board and Lodgings Arrangement

This Agreement is made on (ADD DATE)

This Agreement is made between (ADD NAME OF YOUNG PERSON) and (ADD NAME OF FOSTER CARER/STAYING PUT CARER/LANDLORD)

This agreement places a commercial liability on (ADD NAME OF YOUNG PERSON) for the provision of £51.50 per week rent for the provision of accommodation. The Local Authority will also provide £55.00 per week for meals and fuel (services) on behalf of the young person. **Total - £106.50.**

1. The young person will be provided with a ‘room’ in a shared house and the provision of a range of practical support services.
2. The landlord will provide a ‘room’ in a shared house and the provision of a range of practical and emotional services.

Services Provided within the Overall Staying Put Arrangement (Board & Lodgings Arrangement)

1. Accommodation - £51.50 per week to be paid by the young person/Licensee
2. Meals and Food provided to the young person by the Licensor and paid for by Children’s Services on behalf of the young person - £30.00 per week
3. Utilities and Fuel provided to the young person by the Licensor and paid for by Children’s Services on behalf of the young person - £25.00 per week
4. Support provided to the young person by the Licensor and paid for by Children’s Services on behalf of the young person – A) £29.60, B) £87.10, C) £144.60 per week, depending on the needs of the young person and skills of the carer

The information provided below is to confirm that **[add full name of young person]** was previously a child placed in my foster care household by Lancashire Children's Services. **[Add full name]** has now reached the age of eighteen and will be remaining as an "independent adult" in my household under a "Staying Put" arrangement. **[Add full name]** is liable for net rent costs of £51.50. Lancashire Children's Services will continue to provide an allowance (on behalf of the young person) to meet meal/food costs, utility/fuel/service costs and support costs of **[add amount]**.

As **[add full name]** is provided with meals and is a care leaver I understand **[he/she]** is eligible to claim Housing Benefit under the 1996 Housing Benefit rent rules relating to "Boarder" arrangements.

As **[add full name]** was previously "Looked After" and remains vulnerable (Tier One – UC Claimant) I would request that the Housing Benefit (Housing Element of Universal Credit) is paid directly to the "Staying Put" carer/s/landlord on behalf of the young person. Lancashire Children's Services will continue to pay the "Staying Put" carer/s the combined meals/food, utility/fuel/services and support cost to avoid any disruption to the "Staying Put" carer/s payments on behalf of the young person rather than pay these to the young person to be passed to the "Staying Put" carer/s/landlord.

If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me.
Yours faithfully,

[Signed by "Staying Put" Carer/s/Landlord]

[Signed by the "Staying Put" Young Person/Licensee]

"Staying Put" Carer/Landlord – Rent Payment Details

Contact Details:

"Staying Put" Carer/Landlord Details

Please make payments via BACS
"Staying Put" Carer/Landlord Details:
Bank Account for BACS – ADD
Sort Code ADD
Account Code ADD

APPENDIX THREE

Standard Benefit/Universal Credit Claim Letter - Young Person in “Staying Put”

ADD LANCASHIRE COUNCIL LOGO

Lancashire Children’s Services
ADD ADDRESS

Name of Young Person (LICENSEE):

Date of Birth:

National Insurance Number:

“Staying Put” Address:

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION:

- Previous Foster Care Placement - “Staying Put” Arrangement – Excluded Licence
- The “Staying Put” carer is deemed the landlord

Name of Landlord: (“Staying Put” Carer)
Agent for the Landlord: Lancashire Children’s Services

Dear Sir/Madam,

This letter is provided to verify the identity of the above named young person and to confirm and clarify **(his/her)** circumstances.

The above named young person was previously placed in foster care at the above address. The young person has now reached the age of eighteen and is no longer in foster care; **(he/she)** will be remaining with **(his/her)** previous foster carer/s under a “Staying Put” arrangement. The young person is now deemed ‘independent in **(his/her)** own right’ and is liable for rent/accommodation costs of £51.50 per week, excluding meals, utility and support charges. The information provided below sets out **(his/her)** legal status and financial circumstances.

I can confirm that **(Add Full Name)** was previously an ‘Eligible’ child or an ‘Eligible’ and ‘Relevant’ child and became a ‘Former Relevant’ child on **(Add Date)** as defined by the Care Planning, Placement and Case Review Regulations and Guidance 2010 (revised 2015) and Care Leavers (England) Regulations 2010 (revised 2015).

- A. I can also confirm that **(Add Full Name)** was previously ‘Looked After’ by Lancashire Children’s Services and was ‘Accommodated’ under Section 20 of the Children Act 1989.
- B. I can also confirm that **(Add Full Name)** was previously ‘Looked After’ by Lancashire Children’s Services and was subject to a Section 31 Care Order under the terms of the Children Act 1989.

(Add Full Name) ceased to be 'Looked After' on **(Add Date)** and will continue to receive practical support and, in specific circumstances, financial help from Lancashire Children's Services under Section 23C of the Care Leavers (England) Regulations 2010 (Children Act 1989). Section 23C payments must be declared when claiming benefits/Universal Credit but are not to be counted as income for welfare benefit purposes. Whilst **(Add Full Name)** is establishing **his/her** welfare benefit claim **he/she** will be provided with a **£57.90** per week allowance under these powers for a maximum of 5 weeks.

1. As **(Add Full Name)** has now become a 'Former Relevant' child and ceased to be 'Looked After', I believe **he/she** will be entitled to claim Jobseekers Allowance (Universal Credit) at the rate of £57.90 per week and full Housing Benefit (Universal Credit) and Council Tax Support.
2. As **(Add Full Name)** has now become a 'Former Relevant' child, has ceased to be 'Looked After' and is engaged on a traineeship at the rate of £57.90 per week, I believe **he/she** will be entitled to claim full Housing Benefit (Universal Credit) and Council Tax Support.
3. As **(Add Full Name)** has now become a 'Former Relevant' child, has ceased to be 'Looked After', remains estranged from his/her parents and is covered by the relevant education criteria, I believe **he/she** will be entitled to claim Income Support (Universal Credit) at the rate of £57.90 per week and full Housing Benefit (Universal Credit) and Council Tax Support.
4. As **(Add Full Name)** has now become a 'Former Relevant' child, has ceased to be 'Looked After', remains estranged from his/her parents and has been given a 'Fit Note' by **his/her** Doctor, I believe **he/she** will be entitled to claim Employment & Support Allowance (Universal Credit) and full Housing Benefit (Universal Credit) and Council Tax Support.
5. As **(Add Full Name)** has now become a 'Former Relevant' child, has ceased to be 'Looked After' and is earning a low income, I believe **he/she** will be entitled to claim Housing Benefit (Universal Credit) and Council Tax Support. Please find attached relevant wage slips/prove of income.
6. As **(Add Full Name)** has now become a 'Former Relevant' child, has ceased to be 'Looked After' and is temporarily unable to submit a claim for means tested benefits, Lancashire Children's Services will provide a £5.00 allowance under Section 23C of the Care Leavers (England) Regulations 2010. As this payment will constitute a low income, I believe **he/she** will be entitled to claim Housing Benefit (Universal Credit) and Council Tax Support.

As **(Full Name)** was 'Looked After' on/or after **his/her** sixteenth birthday **he/she** is exempt from the single room rent restriction.

As **(Add Full Name)** was previously 'Looked After' and remains vulnerable I would request that the Housing Benefit/Housing Element of Universal Credit is paid directly to the "Staying Put" carer. Lancashire Children's Services will continue to pay the landlord ("Staying Put" carer) the combined food/meals, utility/services and support costs to avoid any disruption to the landlord's payments.

ADD BANK DETAILS

(Add specific information)

If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully

Approved Signatures

Team Manager

*** Please complete, or delete, either section A or B, complete the bold text sections and the relevant sections 1 to 6. All other sections must be completed.**

Information about disregarding Social Services payments to care leavers.

Welfare Benefits and Tax Credits Handbook; Child Poverty Action Group: 2018/2019

Part 3 General rules for means tested benefits

Chapter 20 Income under pension credit age

4: Income other than earnings

Page 439

Payments by Social Services

The Following payments are ignored:

A payment from a social services department under ss17, 23B, 23C or 24A of the Children Act 1989 or, in Scotland, a payment from a social work department under s12 of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 or under ss29 or 30 Children (Scotland) Act 1995 – i.e., payments from social services to assist children in need or young people who have been in care or who have been looked after. For IS and income-based JSA, such payments are not ignored if you or your partner are involved in or, for IS only, have returned to work after a trade dispute. ²⁰⁸

²⁰⁸ **IS** Sch 9 para 28 IS Regs
JSA Sch 7 para 29 JSA Regs
ESA Sch 8 para 30 ESA Regs
HB Sch 5 para 28 HB Regs
CTB Sch 4 para 29 CTB Regs

APPENDIX FOUR

Lancashire Authorisation to Disclose Information Form

Agencies and individuals I agree to share information with

I agree to my Children in our Care Social Worker or Leaving Care Personal Adviser sharing my information and relevant sections of my pathway plan and discussing my situation with the following agencies:

Tick each agency or person as relevant:

- Connexions Service
- Jobcentre Plus
- Housing Benefit Department
- Housing Department and Partner Housing Associations
- Local College and Employment and Training Providers
- Health Services
- Other Agency or Individuals (Specify)

- Permission to assist with bidding on properties through Choice Based Lettings

I understand that my Social Worker or Leaving Care Personal Adviser will only share my personal information and my pathway plan with these agencies on a 'need to know' basis and in situations relevant to each particular agency. If a situation arises where my information needs to be shared as a result of safeguarding issues (where I, or others, are at imminent risk of serious harm, or if there is a legal requirement to share information) I will be consulted and informed beforehand.

Full Name.....

Signed..... Date of Birth.....

Address.....

National Insurance Number.....

My Children in our Care Social Worker and/or Leaving Care Personal Adviser will review this consent to share information on a yearly basis.

Date agreement made.....

Date agreement to be reviewed.....(not more than one year after the agreement is made)

APPENDIX FIVE

“Staying Put” Financial Structure and Rates (2019 – 2020)

The following information should be used when making an application for housing benefit to show the breakdown of the whole payment. The applicable table below should be applied to the Lancashire ‘Standard “Staying Put” Arrangement - Housing Benefit/Universal Credit Claim Letter’ – Appendix Two. The rent, utilities/services and meals/food are fixed costs; the rate of support to be paid depends on the needs and age of the young person and the Staying Put Fee.

“Staying Put” Year One Allowances

(Level One) Fostering Maintenance Allowance Only Carers

<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>WEEKLY PAYMENTS</u>
NET RENT – ACCOMMODATION ONLY	£51.50
SUPPORT	£29.60
UTILITIES/SERVICES	£25.00
MEALS/FOOD	£30.00
TOTAL	£136.10

Staying Put Fee (£115.00)

<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>WEEKLY PAYMENTS</u>
NET RENT – ACCOMMODATION ONLY	£51.50
SUPPORT	£144.60
UTILITIES/SERVICES	£25.00
MEALS/FOOD	£30.00
TOTAL	£251.10

“Staying Put” Year Two and Year Three Allowances (50% of Staying Put Fee)

(Level One) Fostering Maintenance Allowance Only Carers

<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>WEEKLY PAYMENTS</u>
NET RENT – ACCOMMODATION ONLY	£51.50
SUPPORT	£29.60
UTILITIES/SERVICES	£25.00
MEALS/FOOD	£30.00
TOTAL	£136.10

Staying Put Fee - Reduced by 50% (£57.50)

<u>SERVICES</u>	<u>WEEKLY PAYMENTS</u>
NET RENT – ACCOMMODATION ONLY	£51.50
SUPPORT	£87.10
UTILITIES/SERVICES	£25.00
MEALS/FOOD	£30.00
TOTAL	£193.60

APPENDIX SIX

Foster Carer/"Staying Put" Carer Financial Allowances Statement (completed when the young person reaches age 17¾) to be presented to the Area Senior Manager

"Staying Put" Carer Financial Statement

1. Level of Fostering Maintenance Allowance to be paid:
.....
2. Level of Staying Put Fee (if receiving one):
.....
3. What benefits will the young person apply for:
.....
4. What is the level of the benefits that it is anticipated the young person will receive:
.....
5. Level of Rent/Housing Benefit/Universal Credit and where paid:
.....
6. If the young person is working, will they be making a rent contribution, if so, how much will they contribute to their rent and how will the contribution be made:
.....
7. Will the "Staying Put" carer's Council Tax discount or level of Council Tax payment change (if so what is the change/level of shortfall):
.....
8. Is the foster carer / "Staying Put" carer in receipt of any means tested benefits (IS, JSA, ESA and/or HB or UC):
.....
9. If the foster carer / "Staying Put" carer is in receipt of a means tested benefit what is the level of the section 23c compensatory payment:
.....

Total to be paid to the "Staying Put" carer - £.....

Date "Staying Put" arrangement/payment to be reviewed.....

“Staying Put” – Young Person Task Checklist

“Staying Put” and Benefit Task Checklist (completed when the young person reaches age 17¾) (Also to be presented to the Area Senior Manager)

Task	Responsibility for Task Completion – (Name and Service)	Completed Yes/No or Date to be completed
Report/Information for the Area Senior Manager		
Does the young person have their National Insurance Number		
Does the young person have proof of citizenship or immigration status		
Does the young person have proof of identity x 2		
Does the young person have proof of address x 1		
Does the young person have a letter from college as proof of study		
Does the young person have a ‘Fit Note’ from their GP as proof of sickness		
Personal benefit/Universal Credit claim		
Housing benefit/Universal Credit claim		
Council tax support claim and LA payment organised		
If the young person is earning, will they be making a rent contribution, if so how much and how will the payment be made		
DBS check		
Developing the Living Together Agreement		
ADD AS REQUIRED		

APPENDIX SEVEN

“Staying Put” Professionals/Viability Meeting - Agenda

To be used at the age 16 professionals/viability meeting and again at the age 17¼ to 17½ meeting

Date of Meeting:

Name of Young Person:

Name of Foster Carer:

Attendees:

1. Is it likely that the young person will remain under a “Staying Put” arrangement when they reach their 18th birthday;

Action:

2. Does the young person and the foster carer/s understand the procedures and tasks associated with extending a foster placement into a “Staying Put” arrangement;

Action:

3. Does the young person understand their financial and benefit responsibilities associated with remaining in a “Staying Put” arrangement;

Action:

4. Does the foster carer/s understand the changes in their funding arrangements associated with a “Staying Put” arrangement (and the Staying Put Fee if they receive one);

Action:

5. Does the foster carer/s understand the impact of a “Staying Put” arrangement on their welfare benefit/Universal Credit income and on their Income Tax and National Insurance responsibilities and liabilities;

Action:

6. What is the parallel plan for the young person should the “Staying Put” arrangement not be viable;

Action:

APPENDIX EIGHT

Lancashire Rent & Housing Benefit Contributions Table 2019 - 2020

Rent Liability – Earnings/Income and Housing Benefit Eligibility – Contribution Table
The table below sets out the level of contribution that the young person will need to make towards their rent and the amount of housing benefit they will receive for a given level of income/earnings.

Rent Liability and Earnings/Income – Housing Benefit Contributions Table - Staying Put - 2019 – 2020			
Rent Liability = £51.50 per week - 2019 – 2020			
Earnings/Income £ per week	Disregard £ per week (Single person £57.90 element plus £5.00)	Housing Benefit contribution - £51.50 per week paid to the “Staying Put” Carer	Rent contribution - £ per week paid to the “Staying Put” Carer
62.90	62.90	51.50	0
72.90	62.90	45.00	6.50
82.90	62.90	38.50	13.00
92.90	62.90	32.00	19.50
102.90	62.90	25.50	26.00
112.90	62.90	19.00	32.50
122.90	62.90	12.50	39.00
132.90	62.90	6.00	45.50
142.90	62.90	0	51.50

Lancashire Children's Services

“Staying Put” – Living Together Agreement (Young People Aged 18-21 living in “Staying Put”)

This Living Together Agreement provides a framework that sets out the house rules and expectations of young people and their carer/s where young people remain living with their former foster carer/s after their 18th birthday and under a “Staying Put” arrangement.

The Living Together Agreement should be based on the information set out in the preceding Placement Plan and the agreements set out in any ‘Delegated Authority’ framework. Whilst the Living Together Agreement is a formal document setting out everyone’s expectations the majority of house rules and expectations will be the same as those in place prior to the young person’s 18th birthday; so most of the requirements will remain broadly the same. However, reaching the age of 18 and adulthood is a good opportunity to revisit all of this and see what needs to change.

The Living Together Agreement is a flexible document and should be used to set out tasks, expectations and house rules which help the “Staying Put” arrangement to run smoothly.

In order to ensure everyone knows what is expected of them, the first Living Together Agreement should be completed prior to a young person’s 18th birthday and be signed and linked to the young person’s Pathway Plan.

The Living Together Agreement contains three main areas:

- 1 responsibilities of everyone who signs the agreement;
- 2 house rules and expectations;
- 3 support to be provided to the young person.

The information in this document should cover all of the day to day arrangements that are needed to ensure that the positive aspects of fostering transfer to the “Staying Put” arrangement.

Please sign the Living Together Agreement after discussing and agreeing everyone’s expectations.

Signed copies of this document should be given to each person to keep.

Name of Young Person:

Date:

Name of Staying Put Carer:

Address: Postcode:

Young Person's date of birth:.....

Next of Kin:.....

Primary Language:.....

Young persons mobile number:.....

Carers mobile/telephone number(s):.....

Supervising Social Worker:.....

Contact details:.....

Children in our Care Social Worker.....

Contact details:.....

Leaving Care Personal Adviser:.....

Contact details:.....

Team Manager/Duty Worker:

Contact details:.....

Emergency duty number (Out of Hours).....

Missing Person's Police reporting number:.....

GP details:.....

Are there any plans to change GP/Opticians/Dentist. If so, by when?.....

Who will assist young person?.....



4. House Rules and Support:

The points and headings set out below are not intended to be a definitive list; they provide a broad set of topics which should be discussed, clarified and expectations set out, it will be important to add other topics relevant to the individual “Staying Put” household.

Each household will have different rules and expectations, some of these will depend on who else lives in the household, for example, where younger foster children are living in the house, it may not be appropriate to have a friend or boyfriend or girlfriend stay over.

Suggested Topics for discussion:

Issues regarding privacy, for example, when it is acceptable to enter the young person’s bedroom, which parts of the house are private, shared etc.

What are the arrangements for the young person having their own key and accessing their home?

What time is the young person expected to return in the evening, what are the arrangements if the young person is going to be late, or wants to stay out overnight etc? (are the arrangement different at weekends)

What are the arrangements for ascertaining the young person’s whereabouts if they do not return on time?

What are the arrangements for reporting the young person missing if they cannot be located, how long would you continue to try to contact them before reporting them missing? (This should be linked to the young person’s vulnerabilities and risk and how these may change over time)

What are the arrangements for the young person having visitors and/or for friends staying overnight and/or boyfriends/girlfriends staying overnight, what is deemed acceptable?

What are the arrangements if the young person smokes, what are the rules on consuming alcohol?

What are the rules and arrangements regarding the young person having a mobile phone contract, credit arrangements, catalogue/store cards etc?

Arrangements for helping with the development of life skills:

Cooking and food preparation

Laundry, ironing household chores

Budgeting and money management

Arrangements for dealing with administrative tasks and officialdom:

Renewing housing benefit/Universal Credit claims

Returning official forms

Arrangements for helping with any health needs:

Setting up and attending appointments

Any specific health needs

Arrangements for education, training or employment activities:

Support with homework/assignments

Attending school, college or university open days etc.

Arrangements for support with maintaining contact with family and friends:

Support with maintaining contact with family and extended family members

Support in maintaining appropriate friendships

Arrangements for hobbies, leisure interests and sports activities:

Support with maintaining activities

Support with identifying and trying new activities

What are the appropriate behaviour codes and the safer caring arrangements:

Is the young person registered on a local authority housing needs register (HNR)?

What is the proposed move-on plan from “Staying Put”?

What are the arrangements for ending “Staying Put”?

Arrangements for holidays and when the “Staying Put” carer will be away:

Other issues to be added:

6. Living Together Agreement Signatures:

Signed:(Young Person)

Date:

Signed:(Staying Put Carer)

Date:

Signed:(Social Worker and Personal Adviser)

Date:

Signed:(Supervising Social Worker)

Date:

APPENDIX TEN

ADD LANCASHIRE COUNCIL LOGO

Lancashire Children's Services
ADD ADDRESS

NOTICE TO QUIT – STAYING PUT ACCOMMODATION

Reference ADD NAME – DATE OF BIRTH – ADD ADDRESS

Dear ADD NAME,

I am writing to give you 28 days' 'Notice' to leave your staying put accommodation due to ongoing and persistent non-payment of rent.

This has not been paid since ADD DATE and now amounts to ADD AMOUNT.

PROVIDE INFORMATION AS TO THE STEPS TAKEN TO SUPPORT THE YOUNG PERSON TO PAY RENT/CLAIM BENEFITS/UNIVERSAL CREDIT.

If you start to pay your rent or complete a Housing Benefit/Universal Credit claim within the next 7 days and make an agreement to start to pay off your rent arrears, consideration will be given to deferring you notice to leave the property.

If we have not heard from you within 7 days, you will need to leave your Staying Put accommodation on ADD DATE (35 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THIS LETTER 7 + 28) and make alternative accommodation arrangements.

Yours sincerely

IRO – Staying Put Checklist

Planning for Staying Put

Age 15/16

Has a Staying Put viability meeting taken place (by the young person's 16th birthday), the meeting should include:

the child's social worker;
a representative from the leaving care team;
supervising social worker;
foster carer.

The young person should not be included in the formal staying put planning process until it is agreed in principle by the foster carer and social worker that Staying Put is viable.

Has the social worker and a representative of the leaving care team discussed the requirements of staying put with the young person?

Does the foster carer understand the funding framework for staying put:
Stepped Fee approach (universal/year one, year two, year three;
The approach taken if the young person goes to university and returns at weekends in the vacation;
Pocket money, clothing allowance and a personal allowance ceasing 5 weeks after the young person's 18th birthday;
Rent/housing benefit being paid to the carer.

Does the young person understand the requirements of Staying Put?
Need for a DBS check (if the household will remain a fostering household);
Requirement to meet personal costs at 18 from employment/benefits;
Requirement to pay rent from employment/benefits;
Requirement to have a Living Together Agreement;
To maintain the housing rules and staying in touch requirements.

Where the young person has additional needs/disabilities and meets the Care Act 2014 eligibility criteria, planning for Shared Lives rather than Staying Put should take place.

Has a formal request for Staying Put been presented to the Area Senior Manager?

Is the young person registered with a housing authority - Housing Needs Register as part of the planning for after Staying Put?

What life skills work had been done and what work will continue in order to support the young person's transition to adulthood work?

Age 17

Has a formal request for Staying Put been presented to the Area Senior Manager?

Has the young person got all the necessary identity and benefit claim documents?

National Insurance Number;

Verify.Gov.Uk - registration number;

Passport;

Birth certificate;

Biometric card;

Driving license;

Proof of address;

Proof of care leaver status;

Proof of college/education course.

Age 17½

What benefits will the young person apply for when they reach the age of 18 and what is the anticipated level they will receive?

If the young person is working, will they be making a rent contribution, if so, how much will they contribute to their rent and how will the contribution be made:

Is the foster carer/"Staying Put" carer in receipt of any means tested benefits? If so the young person payment rent may impact on the carers benefit and require a section 23C compensation payment, has this been organised?

Will the household remain registered as a fostering household?

If yes are there any issues that will need to be considered at the fostering review;

If no what are the arrangements for transfer of the support of the carer;

What are the arrangements for ensuring the young person has a DBS check on reaching age 18 if the staying put household will also remain registered as a fostering household.

Has a Living Together Agreement been developed and approved?

What are the arrangements for the young person having a key;

Understanding the house rules;

Having friends visit;

Safer caring plans for any remaining foster children;

Returning home time (weekdays and weekends).