

Staying Put Procedures

Part 1: Arranging & Supporting
Placements

Part 2: Assessment, Supervision &
Support

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Introduction

From the age of 18, young people are no longer “in care” or “looked after”. 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 after the age of 18, the arrangement should be deemed as “remaining with their former foster carer” or a “Staying Put arrangement”

Section 98 of the Children and Families Act 2014 sets out specific duties on a Local Authority in relation to “Staying Put arrangements”. Warwickshire County Council (WCC) is under a duty to monitor Staying Put arrangements. Additionally if WCC considers that a Staying Put arrangement is consistent with the welfare of the former relevant child, WCC must provide advice, assistance and support, including financial support, to the former relevant child and the former foster parent with a view to maintaining the Staying Put arrangement.

The Children Act 1989 guidance and regulations Volume 3: planning transition to adulthood for care leavers was revised in January 2015. As a result Warwickshire Children’s Services reviewed its procedure.

This revised Staying Put Procedure is to be implemented from 1st December 2015, with an audience of all those parties that could be involved within a Staying Put arrangement for example young people, Staying Put providers (internal and external), Independent Reviewing Offices and staff members within the Fostering Team and the Asylum and Leaving Care Team.

Aims and Objectives and Provision of Service

Supporting care leavers to stay with their former foster carers (‘Staying Put’ arrangements) will allow them to leave stable and secure homes when they are ready and able to make the transition to independence. It will also help care leavers enter adult life with the same opportunities and life prospects as their peers.

The Staying Put scheme in Warwickshire offers the opportunity for young people in placement prior to their 18th birthday to remain continuously with the same carers until they reach 21 and potentially until the completion of an agreed programme of study. The benefits of a ‘Staying Put’ arrangement for a care leaver are primarily about extending a familial relationship in which the young person continues to experience security and stability.

Any break in ongoing tenancy ends the arrangement. The opportunity to “stay put” applies equally to young people who are living with foster carers (kinship or mainstream) from WCC or Independent Fostering Agencies.

Staying Put Procedures which refer to extended arrangements with foster carers must not be confused with Supported Lodgings which are addressed under Asylum and Leaving Care Procedures.

The emphasis of the arrangement is for care leavers to gain the necessary skills and experience:

- to make the most of education, employment and training opportunities;
- to enable them to move to independence in a planned way when they are ready (and not at a pre-determined age), so that they make a successful transition to a healthy and productive adult life.

Part 1: Arranging & Supporting Placements

1. Establishing a Staying Put arrangement

1. The Asylum and Leaving Care worker is responsible for ensuring planning for a Staying Put arrangement takes place as early as possible subject to the start date that a young person becomes Eligible. Where applicable this should be established as early as the young person's 16th birthday. For young people who start to be Looked After following their 16th birthday planning should start from the point they become Eligible. The identified individual Staying Put arrangement should be confirmed within the young person's Care Planning/Pathway Plan prior to their 18th birthday.
2. The term "arrangement" should be used rather than placement; the term placement denotes a situation where the local authority arranges and places a child with a foster carer. Once the young person reaches the age of 18 and legal adulthood, the local authority is no longer making a placement, but maintaining a "Staying Put" arrangement for the former relevant child.
3. A Staying Put arrangement occurs when the former foster carer and the young person, based upon their commitment to each other, take the joint decision for their relationship to continue under a Staying Put arrangement. When WCC determines that a Staying Put arrangement is appropriate, the Asylum and Leaving Care worker plus the Fostering Social Worker will provide advice, assistance and support in order to establish a "Staying Put arrangement". The legal basis on which the care leaver occupies the foster home changes and they will become an "excluded licensee" i.e. a lodger in the home.

4. The arrangement can only be made with the agreement of both the young person and the prospective Staying Put Provider. Professionals involved also need to be satisfied that there is clear evidence that the young person remaining with their foster carer beyond 18 years will assist their progression towards achieving independence.
5. As part of the initial Pathway Planning, Asylum and Leaving Care workers and Fostering Social Workers should meet with the current foster carer and the care leaver to give advice on what a Staying Put arrangement entails.
6. In particular the differences between a Staying Put arrangement and a foster placement should be clarified. An initial indication of whether or not the foster carer and the young adult are agreeable should be established or whether alternative housing arrangements need to be considered.
7. The process should always allow for both care leaver and foster carers to change their minds about establishing a Staying Put arrangement.

2. Standards of Provision

- 2.1 When considering a Staying Put arrangement the following conditions should apply and be reflected in initial discussions, the “Living Together Agreement” and the Licence Agreement.

2.1.1 Practical Arrangements:

- A single room - all young adults must be provided with a room of their own; where there is an existing shared arrangement this can be continued with the agreement of all parties. However, when this arrangement ceases no new arrangements for sharing can be made and the Staying Put young adult must have their own room.
- The room should be equipped with its own bed, and wardrobe or storage space for clothing;

2.1.2 Access to the household.

- All young adults are members of the household and must have access to all communal areas - kitchen(s), bathroom(s) and laundry facilities. Any provision as to times and nature of access should be discussed and agreed within the pathway plan as a “Living Together” agreement.
- Each young adult should be, wherever possible, provided with a front door key - with, if required, a short ‘trial’ period early on in the arrangement. Exceptions to this would be where a young adult has

previously demonstrated irresponsibility or incapacity. This should be discussed and recorded in the “Living Together” agreement aspect of their Pathway Plan.

2.1.3 Food/meals

- The former foster carer (“the Staying Put Provider” or “the Provider”) may offer prepared meals as an initial part of the plan, but they must give the care leaver the opportunity of achieving a greater degree of self-sufficiency by allowing them to participate in food preparation and food purchase. Care leavers should be able to practice budgeting for and cooking meals for themselves well before the end of a Staying Put arrangement. This will be kept under review by the care leaver, the provider and the workers supporting the arrangement. The “Living Together Agreement” aspect of the Pathway Plan will determine the roles and responsibilities with regard to preparation, communal eating, washing up etc.

2.1.4 Living Together Agreements

- A meeting should be held before the arrangement starts and will be convened and managed by the Asylum and Leaving Care worker. The Provider, young adult and Fostering Social Worker. Other parties can be invited as appropriate and to assist in drawing up the “Living Together Agreement” which will be incorporated in their Pathway Plan.

2.1.5 Reviews of Living Together Agreements

- Agreements must be in place for all Staying Put arrangements. The Pathway Plan and incorporated agreement should be reviewed at least annually, but more often if required. It may be helpful to use the Pathway Plan and incorporated agreement as a working document and refer to it for purposes of support and on-going development of both the Provider and the young adults.

3. Roles and responsibilities

3.1 The Staying Put Provider will support the young adult to continue to develop a range of skills including:

- Relationships
- Emotional Resilience
- Financial and budgeting
- Cooking
- Managing a home
- Applying for jobs

- 3.2 The Asylum and Leaving Care worker will continue to provide support to the young adult throughout the Staying Put arrangement. The Asylum and Leaving Care worker will complete Pathway Plans and support the young adult within the new arrangement.
- 3.3 The Asylum and Leaving Care worker will ensure that the young adult understands the terms and responsibilities of their Pathway Plan and Staying Put Living Together Agreement before the arrangement commences.
- 3.4 This may include reinforcing what the young adult is expected to purchase from their income, supporting the young adult to apply for relevant funding and benefits, and helping them to establish a method of making any regular payments such as Housing Benefit (Local Housing Allowance) to the Staying Put Provider according to the terms of the agreement
- 3.5 A WCC Social Worker will monitor all Staying Put arrangements. If there remains a foster placement in the home, it will be the Fostering SW that monitors the Staying Put placement. If there is no foster placement but the Provider wants to remain a foster carer, then the Fostering SW monitors the Staying Put arrangement. If the carer does not want to continue as a Warwickshire foster carer then an Asylum and Leaving Care Worker would monitor it. The Asylum and Leaving Care worker and the Fostering Social Worker will also provide advice, assistance and support to the Staying Put Provider and the young adult with a view to maintaining the Staying Put arrangement. The Asylum and Leaving Care worker and Fostering Social Worker's role will involve:
- Supporting the Staying Put Provider to understand the nature of the Staying Put arrangement.
 - Advise the provider about their changing role with the young adult under the Staying Put arrangement.
 - Supporting the Provider to obtain advice about tax and national insurance implications, and about home and liability insurance through Warwickshire Welfare Rights Service.
 - Advise Staying Put Providers about on-going support groups and training opportunities.
 - Be responsible for approval process and annual reviews.

- 3.6 If the Staying Put Providers are tenants themselves, it is advisable for them to check their tenancy agreement and ensure that their lease allows them to sub-let. The Asylum and Leaving Care worker or Fostering Social Worker can liaise with the housing provider to resolve any difficulties that may arise.

4. Finance information

- 4.1 The Asylum and Leaving Care worker will work with the young adult to assess their financial contribution to the cost of the Staying Put arrangements. The young adult will also be assisted to maximise their entitlement to benefits and the Asylum and Leaving Care worker will calculate the amount required from the Asylum and Leaving Care Team budget.
- 4.2 Young adults claiming benefits should continue to be encouraged to seek part time or full time, education, training or employment opportunities.
- 4.3 The Asylum and Leaving Care worker will ensure that all claims for benefits are submitted in a timely fashion that minimises any potential disruption in allowances being received by the Staying Put Provider. The Asylum and Leaving Care worker will in conjunction with the young adult follow up these claims for benefits until a decision has been made and a payment commences.
- 4.4 In certain circumstances it may be necessary for the worker to agree contingency arrangements due to the impact on the former foster carer's level of remuneration. In these exceptional circumstances the agreement of the Service Manager (central) is required.
- 4.5 Total payment to the provider or providing an arrangement will be broken down into:-
- A weekly fee of £40.00 in recognition of them achieving the necessary skills to be a Staying Put Provider. This will rise in line with rises in WCC foster payments.
 - Weekly allowance towards board, food, heating, lighting and support for the young adult. Staying Put Providers are not expected to pay for young adult's clothes, toiletries, leisure activities, credit to mobile phones or other day to day expenses that are not covered by the Staying Put payment as the young person pays for these items.
 - Where young adults are intending to join the Staying Put Providers on a family holiday they will be expected to pay their share in full towards the

total costs if the carer requires this. WCC will not be contributing towards such costs.

The allowance is made up of:

- WCC has agreed that the young adult will pay a fixed rate of rent per week, to be reviewed annually. The young adult will be expected to claim Housing Benefit to cover this amount if not working and will pay this to the Provider.
- Where a young adult is in receipt of means tested benefits or in employment they will be expected to make a contribution towards board etc. subject to income. Any bursaries for attending higher education are not included.
- The remainder is paid by the Asylum and Leaving Care Team up to the agreed amount.
- Additional monies can be agreed and paid by the Asylum and Leaving Care Team for particular services e.g. a fee for blocking a bed within the home where a risk assessment deems this appropriate; ongoing therapeutic input. (*Refer to Financial Information Staying Put*)

5. Licence Agreement for Staying Put Households

- 5.1 Before or at the start of any arrangements, a “Living Together Agreement” meeting will set out all the financial arrangements and this will be included in the Pathway Plan. A Licence Agreement will need to be completed and should be sent with the Housing Benefit claim form. (*Refer to Staying Put Licence Agreement*).
- 5.2 Providers and the young adults will be expected to agree to sign for money given/received using the finance monitoring sheet.
- 5.3 Finance monitoring sheets must be available for the Asylum and Leaving Care workers and Fostering Social Worker to view during supervision sessions or visits. It is particularly important to maintain these records as it will assist to resolve any disputes in future. ([*Refer to Staying Put Finance Record Sheet*](#))

6. Benefits to be claimed by the Young Adult

- 6.1 All young adults will be expected to claim any benefits they are entitled to claim, and will be helped to complete this by their Asylum and Leaving Care Worker.
- 6.2 All young adults are expected to claim Housing Benefit where possible. This sometimes takes several weeks to set up. During this time, where appropriate, The Asylum and Leaving Care Team will provide the Staying Put Providers with this payment (as a loan). The loan will need to be paid back to Warwickshire County Council when the Housing Benefit is paid. Housing Benefit is paid directly to the young adult who will pay the Provider.
- 6.3 Where care leavers have savings they should still apply for Job Seekers Allowance or means tested alternatives and Housing Benefit but subject to money saved may only receive a proportion of these. (Refer to [Savings Allowance Thresholds in Financial Information Staying Put](#)).

7. Benefit Implications for Staying Put Providers

- 7.1 If Staying Put Providers already claim means tested benefits or Pension Credits, the weekly payment to Staying Put Providers may impact on these.
- 7.2 For Staying Put Providers the money directly financed by the Asylum and Leaving Care Team continue to be dis-regarded as income if the young adult has continuously lived in the arrangement prior to their 18th birthday. This can continue until they are 21 years of age or until the end of an agreed programme of study.
- 7.3 Where the Staying Put Allowance is made up in part of contributions from the young adult or from Housing Benefit these payments are not disregarded and are considered as part of the Staying Put Provider's income i.e. only payments received from the Asylum and Leaving Care Team are dis-regarded. However, the young adult should still be required to claim Housing Benefits or pay the difference from their income.
- 7.4 If the Staying Put Provider receives Pension Credit then there are more generous disregard rules as it is considered a "Boarder Arrangement" and it is likely that all income is disregarded irrespective of the source (i.e. Local Authority, young adult or benefits).
- 7.5 Council Tax relief will be dealt with differently within each of the five housing districts in Warwickshire. When the young adult is 18 they can claim for this to offset any loss that the Provider has taken. However, as each District Housing Authority is designing their own system, the Asylum and Leaving

Care Team will need to recompense the Staying Put Provider if they become ineligible for their local Council Tax relief.

- 7.6 Further information about the individual impact that payments will have on the Provider's benefits can be sought through the Fostering Social Worker and Warwickshire Welfare Rights.

8. Taxation

- 8.1 As Warwickshire County Council is placing the young adult, then for tax purposes this will be treated under the new Qualifying Care Relief 'Shared Lives Carers' rules. The Income Tax free allowance consists of two elements.
- 8.2 Firstly, a fixed amount per foster care or "Staying Put" household per year (for 2014 -2015 this is set at £10,000).
- 8.3 Secondly the Provider can receive up to £250 per week tax free per adult aged eighteen to twenty i.e. up until their 21st birthday or until the end of the programme of education or training.
- 8.4 In most cases Providers will use the self-employment pages of a self-assessment tax return to declare any taxable income. This means that most Staying Put Providers who only have one young adult lodging with them will not be required to pay tax on this income.
- 8.5 If former foster carers decide to proceed with an application to be a Staying Put Provider, their Fostering Social Worker can seek further advice on their behalf from Warwickshire Welfare Rights Service for clarification regarding the financial implications.

9. Young Adults at University

- 9.1 For young adults at University but continuing to live at a Staying Put Providers home during term time and vacations these arrangements will be paid as any other Staying Put arrangement. These arrangements must remain in place until the young adult is 21 and may continue until the end of an agreed course or period of study that has commenced prior to the young adult reaching 21 years.
- 9.2 During term time the young adult will be expected to pay the equivalent of Housing Benefit and the set weekly contribution towards heating, and lighting etc. from their student loan. [Refer to Financial Information Staying Put.](#)

10. Young Adults in receipt of Personal Independence Payment (previously DLA)

- 10.1 Where both the young adult with a disability and the Staying Put Provider are in agreement, the young adult in receipt of Personal Independence Payment may pay a proportion to their Staying Put Provider. This would be an additional allowance for any care or tasks undertaken by the Staying Put Provider which are specific to the young adults disability needs. This will be discussed and confirmed with all parties at the Pathway Planning Meeting that outlines the "Living Together Agreement" and recorded accordingly.

10.2 Young Parent and Baby Placement

Where a young parent is over 18 they will be expected to claim benefits to support their baby.

10.3 Review of Staying Put Payments

All payments will be reviewed annually by the Asylum and Leaving Care Team in line with fostering payments.

11 Insurance

- 11.1 Staying Put Providers who were previously Warwickshire Fostering Carer will receive the same insurance cover and protection as that afforded to Warwickshire approved Foster Carers and will need to submit any claim or have a discussion as outlined in the Foster Carers Insurance procedure.
- 11.2 Staying Put Providers are also advised to notify their household insurers of any young adult continuing to live with them either as a Staying Put Arrangement or through a private arrangement. Failure to do so could affect any claims they may submit.
- 11.3 Staying Put Providers should ensure via their insurance brokers if the belongings of a young adult living with them are covered by the household contents insurance or if the young adult needs to take out additional cover in their own right.
- 11.4 Young adults in a Staying Put arrangement are liable for their own actions and responsible for reparation to third parties. Any decision for police involvement should be reached by the Provider only after close liaison with the young adult, Asylum and Leaving Care worker and the Fostering Social Worker.

- 11.5 For legal protection Staying Put Providers are advised to join Fostering Network or Foster Talk. Fostering Network has confirmed that cover is extended to “An approved foster carer or former foster carer and **who is looking after a young person up to the age of 21, who was fostered by them prior to turning 18**, where the arrangement is subject to on-going supervision by the Local Authority or Agency acting on their behalf and where the foster carer is receiving a fee or allowance for this service, excluding rent.”
- 11.6 It is currently Warwickshire Children’s Services understanding that Providers who have had a young person placed with them no later than 2 months before their 18th birthday will be included in the insurance cover from Fostering Network.

12. End of Arrangement

- 12.1 The Staying Put arrangement can be ended before the care leaver is 21 years old, as part of a Pathway Plan when a young adult is deemed ready to move on or by the young adult or Provider giving notice. Both parties should give as much notice as possible, and this should in most circumstances be a minimum of 28 days. Whilst the licence agreement allows for the ending of the arrangement immediately this should only be used in exceptional circumstances e.g. a serious breach of the licence conditions.
- 12.2 If during any week an arrangement disrupts/ends suddenly or in circumstances beyond the control of the young adult or Provider then Staying Put Providers would continue to be paid until the end of that week.
- 12.3 The Staying Put arrangements will end when the young adult becomes 21 or until the end of an agreed period of study. The latter would include where a young adult is at a critical time in their education (e.g. final exam period).
- 12.4 Planning by the care leaver and the Asylum and Leaving Care worker will be undertaken to ensure the young adult can move on into suitable accommodation. Professional workers involved in the young adult’s independence planning need to be mindful that as a young adult approaches 21 (18-20), they will still be classed as in “priority need” for social housing. This will cease to be the case once the young adult has reached their 21st birthday. Planning should consider whether it is in the young adult’s interests to move on no later than in their 20th year.
- 12.5 When a Staying Put arrangement has ended the Practice Leader (Asylum and Leaving Care Team) will ensure all arrangements to end payments to Providers are in place.

- 12.6 When an arrangement is ended, a date is agreed and payments from the Asylum and Leaving Care Team and Housing Benefit will be adjusted accordingly.
- 12.7 The Asylum & Leaving Care worker will make the young adult aware of their responsibility to inform Housing Benefit that their arrangement has ended.
- 12.8 At the end of an arrangement care leavers need to ensure they return house keys. If this is not done, the Asylum and Leaving Care worker will retrieve them as a matter of priority and return to the provider. If this is not possible, then urgent consideration should be given by the Asylum and Leaving Care Team to reimbursing Providers for changing the lock.
- 12.9 Staying Put Providers need to ensure that the belongings of the young adult are returned to them directly. If this not possible then it is the responsibility of the Asylum and Leaving Care worker to collect them on their behalf. Belongings will include all possessions, any documentation e.g. medical cards, hospital appointment cards etc.
- 12.10 The Staying Put Provider will also ensure that any paper records they have regarding the young adult are returned to the Asylum and Leaving Care worker and all electronic records held on a computer are either anonymised or deleted.
- 12.11 Where Staying Put Providers have dual approval as foster carers the Fostering Practice Leader is responsible for the completion of an End of Arrangement Report. Where the Staying Put Provider is not dual approved the End of Arrangement Report will be completed by the Asylum and Leaving Care Practice Leader.
- 12.12 Where a disruption has occurred, it is only necessary to have a disruption meeting if there are significant issues that need to be recorded or if the Provider is going to continue to be a Staying Put Provider or Foster Carer. A disruption meeting would be viewed as helpful to assist in learning for the Providers/carers and the Service.
- 12.13 It is the responsibility of the Fostering Practice Leader to co-ordinate a disruption meeting, invite attendees as appropriate and prepare an End of Arrangement Disruption Monitoring Report.

13. Issues regarding Providers identified Job Description

- 13.1 Should a Staying Put Provider be identified as not working in line with procedures, roles, responsibilities and/or Pathway Plans all efforts will be made to support them to develop an understanding of expectations through supervision and/or support visits to rectify the situation.
- 13.2 Fostering Panel, where a Staying Put Provider is dual approved or the Leaving Care Panel where the carer is Staying Put approved, will only be informed of the situation and any resolutions via the Staying Put Providers/Foster Carers Annual Review or a full report outlining reasons for any proposed recommendation(s). These can be brought forward where there are serious concerns.
- 13.3 The Fostering Team or Asylum & Leaving Care Team will make a clear recommendation in the relevant Annual Review. Providing evidence as to the reasons for the recommendation with regard to the Providers/Foster Carers continuing suitability to offer care. The Providers/carers should read this report and should have been invited to provide their own observations in writing for either the Fostering or Leaving Care Panel to consider.
- 13.4 The respective Panel will make a recommendation based on documents received and any verbal representation made to the Panel. Where a Provider is also a Foster Carer the recommendation will be forwarded to the Agency Decision Maker for final decision.
- 13.5 Should Panel withdraw their recommendation of the Providers continuing approval the respective care leaver's arrangement can no longer be supported practically and financially by the Staying Put Scheme.
- 13.6 Panel will also give due consideration to the impact on a Providers continued fostering approval where they are also offering Fostering placements.

Part Two: Assessment, Supervision and Support of Staying Put Providers

1. Assessment of Applications

- 1.1 **Foster Carers who are already approved as Foster Carers for Warwickshire, are offering a Staying Put 18+ arrangement**

- 1.1.1 In partnership with the appropriate Asylum & Leaving Care worker the Fostering Social Workers will be required to present an assessment of the carer's skills and abilities to Fostering Panel for approval before the relevant young person reaches the age of 18. This assessment would normally form part of the foster carers Foster Home Performance Review but include a separate section that covers the carer's capacity to support the young person's Pathway Plan. (Refer to Section 8b of the [Foster Home Performance Review](#))
- 1.1.2 The review will need to demonstrate clearly how the carer is meeting the needs of the young adult in their care and how they would meet their needs as they move towards independence. All checks and references would need to be up to date.
- 1.1.3 Applicant(s) and the Fostering Social Worker will be invited to attend Fostering Panel by the Fostering Panel Manager. The Panel will make a recommendation on the approval which will be for a period of one year.

1.2 Annual reviews of Staying Put Providers

- 1.2.1 All providers' approvals will be reviewed within 12 months or before if appropriate. For carers with dual approval for mainstream Foster Care and Staying Put this will be done using the Foster Home Performance Review with the additional section. (Refer to Section 8b of the [Foster Home Performance Review "Carers support of the young adults Pathway Plan"](#))
- 1.2.2 However the report must continue to address the performance of the carers as Staying Put Providers and their capacity to ensure a young adult is prepared for independent living, as well as their skills and abilities as a mainstream Foster Carer.
- 1.2.3 Where Providers no longer have dual approval or where Warwickshire young people are placed with agency carers within or outside of Warwickshire then a separate Staying Put Review should be completed by the Asylum & Leaving Care worker. (Refer to [Children Safeguarding Staying Put Providers Annual Review](#))

2. Ongoing Checks and References

- 2.1 Fostering Social Workers are responsible for ensuring that the appropriate checks and references are completed, where a Staying Put Provider is continuing to be approved as a Foster Carer and has Looked After children placed, the care leaver in the Staying Put Arrangement will be subject to the

same checks and references, including DBS reference in the same way as every other adult member of the household. This may have an impact on the ability to make additional placements or in matching children appropriately and should be discussed before the placement is confirmed.

- 2.2 Fostering Social Workers should record any agreements/disagreements on the carer's file and any subsequent Foster Home Performance Reviews.

3. Supervision and Support

- 3.1 All Staying Put Providers will be required to attend training in respect of preparing young adults for independence.
- 3.2 Where Staying Put Providers have dual approval as Foster Carers Fostering Social Workers will provide formal supervision at the same time as undertaking fostering supervision and more often if required. Where Staying Put Providers do not have dual approval Asylum & Leaving Care workers will ensure appropriate support, advice and guidance is in place.
- 3.3 In the event of a Provider or young adult requiring support in an emergency, if the incident is in office hours it will be dealt with by the Asylum & Leaving Care Worker/line manager or the Fostering Social Worker/line manager.
- 3.4 Should the incident occur outside office hours – i.e. overnight or at weekends, the Emergency Duty Team or the Out of Hours Foster Care Support Line should be contacted for advice.

Information in other formats

Please contact the Interpreting and Translation Unit
Tel: 01926 359177 Email: itsunit@warwickshire.gov.uk