

Is someone else's child living with you?



Essential Facts about Private Fostering

Information and Advice for Private Foster Carers



www.halton.gov.uk/privatefostering

Tel: Integrated Contact and Referral Team (ICART)

0151 907 8305



If you have someone else's child living in your home, you may be a private foster carer.

Are you a private foster carer?

If you answer yes to all of the following questions then you may be a Private Foster Carer, regardless of whether you are receiving payment.

- Are you looking after someone else's child?
- Is the child going to be living with you for longer than 28 days?
- You are NOT the child's grandparent, brother, sister, aunt, uncle, legal guardian or other person with legal responsibility?
- Is the child below the age of 16? Or 18 if they are disabled?

What is Private Fostering?

There are many reasons why parents might need to ask someone they trust, like you, to care for their child in a private arrangement; if parents need to be admitted to hospital for a long period of time, are living abroad, or are in conflict with their child, they may turn to someone like you as a private foster carer.

Parents do not usually do this without a great deal of thought. It is important that you and the parents have discussed why they want you to look after their child and what arrangements and contingencies should be made if for example the child falls ill or has an accident. You should also have discussed the child's health and education and agreed financial arrangements.

What next?

If you think you may be a Private Foster carer, you need to contact Integrated Contact and Referral Team (ICART) to register your situation as soon as possible. It is a legal requirement to do so and you may be committing an offence if you do not do so.

Call 0151 907 8305 and explain your circumstances for more information and advice.

You will need to inform Children's Social Care of basic facts, such as:

- The child's name, date of birth, religion, racial origin and language.
- How long you expect the child to stay with you.
- Name and address of the child's parents and anyone else who has parental responsibility for them.
- The date the placement started (or is expected to start).
- Your previous addresses for the last five years.
- If you have been disqualified from private fostering before.
- Any offences you have been convicted of. (Having convictions does not mean you cannot privately foster, but the convictions will need to be considered).



What will Children's Social Care do?

The Children Act 1989 says that Children's Services Department have a legal duty to make sure all privately fostered children are safeguarded and their needs are promoted.

To do this you will be visited by a Social Worker who will determine whether the Child is safe to stay with you whilst an assessment is carried out. The social worker will continue to visit you on a regular basis to complete an assessment and compile a report summarising all of the information they have gathered. Then a decision will be made by Children's Social Care whether the arrangement is approved or not. You will be given the result verbally and in writing.

The assessment will include the needs of the child and see what support and advice you may need. They will need to establish whether the household is safe and suitable for the child and what arrangements you have made for the child's health and education. They will ask you to fill in forms so that checks with agencies can be made such as police, GP, Health, Education, etc.

What will Children's Social Care do?

- They will help you work together with the child's parents
- They will help you to get the services you may need to meet the needs of the child
- They will help you get the support needed to care for the child
- They will want to discuss arrangements with the child's parents
- They will discuss with you any arrangements that they feel are not satisfactory
- They will notify other agencies of the arrangements
- They will consult with other agencies to obtain information on the child

If Children's Social Care feel that it is better that the child is not privately fostered by you, the Social Workers will discuss with you, the child and the child's parents as to what the best alternate arrangement may be. This could be a range of options, including the child returning to live with their parents, the child moving in with a relative or the child being looked after by the Local Authority. If approval has been denied by Children's Social Care then you must not continue to care for the child, as this may be deemed to be a criminal offence. You may appeal against decisions by informing Children's Social Care of your objection in writing. You will then be advised of further action you can take.

If approved

If the arrangement is approved, the Social Workers will continue to support you and the child. Children's Social Care has a legal requirement to see children in private foster care regularly. They will request to see the child alone if the child is old enough. They will also arrange a review meeting with you every six months to see how the arrangement is working for you and the child and what support you may need. The Social Worker will help you obtain services from other agencies as well as Children's Social Care to help the child and yourself if necessary.

Education and Health

You will be given specific advice on Education and Health for the child. If the child is of school age, you will need to agree which school the child is to go to, who will inform the school of the arrangements, who will attend parents' evenings and school functions, who will the teacher talk to if there is a problem, what help and support the child may need at school with homework.

Regarding health, it needs to be ensured that the child is registered

with a GP and Dentist. Any allergies, illnesses or treatments need to be noted, and immunisations need to be up to date. You need parental consent in writing to be able to take a child to the doctor and in the case of an emergency; the parents should be informed prior to seeking treatment.

Race, Culture and Religion

It is important that children retain their cultural identity, racial identity and religious beliefs. You should ask the parent about these issues so you can make any special arrangements necessary to carry on these practices. You may also need to be vigilant if a child is of a different ethnic origin to the local community and look out for discrimination and take action to deal with this if it occurs.

Finance

Finance for the child needs to be agreed between you and the parents. The parents will need to inform the Child Benefit Agency that the child is no longer living with them and is now living with you. If you are claiming benefits you may be entitled to claim benefit for the child if the parents are not receiving benefits themselves.

Working together

It is important that you work together with the parents and that the child sees you are working together for their benefit. Parents need to provide you with as much information as possible about the child. You will need to agree what arrangements are to be made about the child's contact with the parents and make sure the child understands. The child may have a lot of anxieties about living with you and worry about when they will see their parents again.

if parents are abroad or are a long distance away, it may only be possible to use indirect forms of contact such as telephone, email, text messages and letters.

The child may have difficulties settling in and show this through behaviour which may be difficult to manage – for example, tempers; unusual behaviour; bedwetting. You need to discuss these issues with the parents. If it becomes a problem, your Social Worker can offer you advice and strategies to help. They could also offer you training alongside other carers who deal with similar difficult behaviour.

What to do if your situation changes

You must inform Children’s Social Care if there are any changes in your household circumstances whilst you are privately fostering:

- Change of address
- If someone moves in to your house, or moves out
- If anyone living in your house commits an offence
- If you move to another Local Authority
- If your financial circumstances change.

What if the placement ends?

You should agree with the parents the circumstances in which the arrangement should end, and what arrangements will be made for the child. It can be very disruptive and upsetting for a child if this is done suddenly without any warning, preparation or planning.

You must inform Children’s Social Care within 48 hours of the arrangement changing and let them know who the child is now with and why.

Children's Social Care can provide you with more information on all of the issues covered within this leaflet

Call 0151 907 8305 to be put through to your local Children's Social Care, or visit:

www.halton.gov.uk/privatefostering

If your first language is not English and you would like information about our services in another language, please call us on 0303 333 4300 or email hdl@halton.gov.uk

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Jeżeli angielski nie jest Twoim pierwszym językiem i potrzebujesz informacji o naszych usługach w innym języku, prosimy o zatelefonowanie do nas pod numer: 0303 333 4300 lub wysłanie maila do: hdl@halton.gov.uk