

# Family and Friends Care Policy

This policy was approved in September 2011.

It will be reviewed by the Fostering Manager and Divisional Manager, Children's Resources in 2014.

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## **1. Introduction**

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Children may be brought up by members of their extended families, friends or other people who are connected with them for a variety of reasons and in a variety of different arrangements.

This policy sets out the local authority's approach towards promoting and supporting the needs of such children and covers the assessments which will be carried out to determine the services required and how such services will then be provided.

In drawing up this policy, we have consulted family and friends carers, will be consulting our Children In Care Council and are considering how to reach the parents of young people in placement. The presentation to Carers is a summary of their comments. A summary of feedback from the carers' consultation, showing how their views have informed this policy, is at Annex B - Summary of Consultation Findings - to follow.

The manager with overall responsibility for this policy is the Divisional Manager for Children's Resources .

This policy will be regularly reviewed, and made freely and widely available.

## **2. Values and Principles**

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Consideration of children's welfare and best interests will always be at the centre of the work we do.

It is an underlying principle that children should be enabled to live within their families unless this is not consistent with their welfare. We will therefore work to maintain children within their own families, and facilitate services to support any such arrangements, wherever this is consistent with the child's safety and well-being. This principle applies to all children in need, including those who are looked after by the local authority. Where a child cannot live within his or her immediate family and the local authority is considering the need to look after the child, we will make strenuous efforts to identify potential carers within the child's network of family or friends who are able and willing to care for the child.

We will provide support for any such arrangements based on the assessed needs of the child, not simply on his or her legal status, and will seek to ensure that family and friends carers are provided with support to ensure that children do not become looked after by the local authority, or do not have to remain looked after longer than is needed.

## **3. Legal Framework**

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All local authorities have a general duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of Children in Need\* living within their area and to promote the upbringing of such children by their families. The way in which they fulfil this duty is by providing a range and level of services appropriate to those children's assessed needs (Section 17, Children Act 1989). This can include financial, practical or other support.

It is important to note that local authorities do not have a general duty to assess all arrangements where children are living with their wider family or friends network rather than their parents but it does have a duty where it appears that services may be necessary to safeguard or promote the welfare of a Child in Need.

\*A Child in Need is defined in Section 17(10) of the Children Act 1989 as a child who is disabled or who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision of services by the local authority.

To clarify the children who may come within the definition of Children in Need, the local authority has drawn up a 'Thresholds to Children's Social Care Services' document, which is available through the [Dudley Safeguarding Children Board website](#).

Children in Need may live with members of their family or friends in a variety of different legal arrangements, some formal and some informal. Different court orders are available to formalise these arrangements.

Looked after children will always come within the definition of Children in Need, whether they are accommodated under Section 20 of the Children Act 1989 (with parental consent) or in care subject to a Court Order whereby the local authority shares parental responsibility for the child. The local authority has a responsibility wherever possible to make arrangements for a looked after child to live with a member of the family (Section 22 of the Children Act 1989).

For a detailed summary of the meaning and implications of different legal situations, the rights of carers and parents, and the nature of decisions which family and friends carers will be able to make in relation to the child, please see [Annex A: Caring for Somebody Else's Child - Options, Section 4. Different Situations whereby Children may be Living with Family and Friend Carers](#) sets out the local authority powers and duties in relation to the various options.

In relation to financial support, local authorities may provide carers of children in need with such support on a regular or one-off basis, under Section 17 of the Children Act 1989. This may include discretionary funding based upon a financial means test. However, the status of the placement will determine the nature and amount of the financial support and who can authorise its payment. The legal status of the child may have a bearing on the levels of financial support which may be available to carers, however. There are different legislative provisions which apply to financial support for children living with family or friends in looked after/adoption/special guardianship/residence order arrangements. The following sections of this policy set out the financial support that we may provide to family and friends who are caring for children in these different contexts.

## **4. Different Situations whereby Children may be Living with Family and Friend Carers**

### **4.1 Informal family and friends care arrangements**

Where a child cannot be cared for within his or her immediate family, the family may make their own arrangements to care for the child within the family and friends network. (Providing they are a relative of the child as defined by Section 105 of the Children Act 1989 or have Parental Responsibility, the arrangement does not come within the definition of 'private fostering' and there is no requirement to notify the local authority.)

The local authority does not have a duty to assess any such informal family and friends care arrangements, unless it appears to the authority that services may be necessary to safeguard or promote the welfare of a Child in Need. In such cases, the local authority has a responsibility under Section 17 of the Children Act 1989 to assess the child's needs and provide services to meet any assessed needs of the child. Following assessment, a Child in Need Plan will be drawn up and a package of support will be identified. This can comprise a variety of different types of services and support, including financial support.

Dudley Council's Directorate of Children's Services' approach to providing financial support under Section 17 of the Children Act 1989 is that, before any support can be provided, an assessment of the family circumstances and the needs of the child would be made following the principles of the Children Act 1989.

## **4.2 Private fostering arrangements**

A privately fostered child is a child under 16 (or 18 if disabled) who is cared for by an adult who is not a parent or close relative, where the child is to be cared for in that home for 28 days or more. Close relative is defined as 'a grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt (whether of the full blood or half blood or by marriage or civil partnership) or step-parent.' It does not include a child who is Looked After by a local authority. In a private fostering arrangement, the parent still holds Parental Responsibility and agrees the arrangement with the private foster carer.

The local authority has a duty to assess and monitor the welfare of all privately fostered children and the way in which they carry out these duties is set out in the Children (Private Arrangements for Fostering) Regulations 2005. However, the local authority may also become involved with a child in a private fostering arrangement where the child comes within the definition of a Child in Need. In such cases, the local authority has a responsibility to provide services to meet the assessed needs of the child under Section 17 of the Children Act 1989. Following assessment, a Child in Need Plan will be drawn up and a package of support will be identified. As in 4.1 above, this can comprise a variety of different types of services and support, including financial support.

## **4.3 Family and friends foster carers - "Connected Persons"**

Where a child is looked after by the local authority, we have a responsibility wherever possible to make arrangements for the child to live with a member of the family who is approved as a foster carer (Section 22 of the Children Act 1989). The child can be placed with the family members prior to such approval, subject to an assessment of the placement, for up to 16 weeks. This temporary approval can only be extended in exceptional circumstances. In this context the carer is referred to as a Connected Person and the process of obtaining approval for the placement is set out in the Family and Friends (Connected Persons) Fostering Procedure. Where temporary approval is given to such a placement under the procedure, the carers will receive financial support on a regular basis from the point of placement prior to a Viability Assessment being presented to Fostering Panel 8 weeks after the child is placed. The District Social Work Team will make a weekly payment per child prior to 'approval with conditions' being conferred by the Fostering Panel. Once 'approval with conditions' is granted, full Level 1 Fostering Allowance will be paid to carers backdated to the point of placement.

In addition for all children placed there will be a placement plan which sets out the specific arrangements surrounding the child and the carers including the expectations of the foster carers and the support they can expect to receive to enable to fulfil their responsibilities for the child.

The assessment and approval process for family and friends who apply to be foster carers for a specific Looked After child will be the same as for any other foster carer except that the timescales for the assessment are different where a child is already in the placement as indicated above. In all other respects the process is the same as for any other potential foster carers and is set out in the Assessment and Approval of Foster Carer Procedure. An information pack will be available to potential foster carers about the process and they will be given the name and contact details of the social worker from the Fostering Service allocated to carry out the assessment.

The Fostering Service Statement of Purpose - to follow indicates how Family and Friends and Connected Persons will be supervised, trained and supported. In summary:

- All carers who are Family and Friends/Connected Persons are expected to complete Induction Standards for Children's Workforce (ISCW);

- There is a dedicated Fostering Service Training Coordinator who will with the support of the Supervising Social Worker plan pre and post assessment training, some of which is mandatory;
- All carers who are Family and Friends/Connected Persons will have an allocated supervising social worker who will visit to provide regular supervision;
- All carers who are Family and Friends/Connected Persons will become members of Dudley Foster Care Association (DFCA). This association can provide support and information outside of Children's Services to all its members;
- All carers who are Family and Friends/Connected Persons will have access to a carer's support group where they can meet people who are in similar situations to themselves;
- All carers who are Family & Friends/Connected Persons will have access to all in-house training some of which is mandatory e.g. Safeguarding/child protection, recording skills and some of which is dependent on the carer's individual placement needs;
- Children in their care will be entitled to 'leaving care' provision under the Leaving Care Act 2000;
- Carers will have access where appropriate to specialist support from the Children and Adolescent Mental Health Team and the 'Virtual School';
- All carers who are Family and Friends/Connected Person will also be able to access KEEP skills training.

Once approved as foster carers, they will receive fostering allowances for as long as they care for the child as a foster carer. Family and Friends Foster Carers/Connected Persons will be entitled to level 1 Fostering Allowance because they will be/are caring for a child who is already known to them, they are not expected to take children with whom they do not have a prior connection.

While the child remains a looked after child, as a foster carer, they will be expected to cooperate with all the processes that are in place to ensure that the child receives appropriate care and support, for example, contributing to reviews of the child's Care Plan, cooperating with the child's social worker and promoting the child's education and health needs.

#### **4.4 Residence Order**

A Residence Order is a Court Order which gives parental responsibility to the person in whose favour it is made, usually lasting until the child is 18. Parental responsibility is shared with the parents.

Relatives may apply for a Residence Order after caring for the child for one year.

Residence Orders may be made in private family proceedings in which the local authority is not a party nor involved in any way in the arrangements. However, a Residence Order in favour of a relative or foster carer (who was a 'Connected Person') with whom a child is placed may be an appropriate outcome as part of a permanence plan for a Child in Need or a 'Looked After' child.

The local authority may pay Residence Order Allowances to relatives or friends, unless they are a spouse or civil partner of a parent, with whom a child is living under a Residence Order. This is set out in paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 of the Children Act 1989 however this is discretionary.

Dudley Council's Directorate of Children's Services' current financial policy is to:

- Support the carers of former Looked After Children through payment of the equivalent of the Level 1 Fostering Allowance excluding Child Benefit whilst the child remains with the carers;

- Private applications are subject to means testing set against the Adoption Support payment.

The Service Manager for Adoption is the manager with financial decision making responsibility.

#### **4.5 Special Guardianship Order**

Special Guardianship offers a further option for children needing permanent care outside their birth family. It can offer greater security without absolute severance from the birth family as in adoption.

Relatives who are approved foster carers may apply for a Special Guardianship Order after caring for the child for one year. As Special Guardians, they will have Parental Responsibility for the child which, while it is still shared with the parents, can be exercised with greater autonomy on day-to-day matters than where there is a Residence Order.

Special Guardianship Orders may be made in private family proceedings and the local authority may not be a party to any such arrangements. However, a Special Guardianship Order in favour of a relative or foster carer (who was a 'Connected Person') with whom a child is living may be an appropriate outcome as part of a permanence plan for a Child in Need or a 'Looked After' child.

Where the child was Looked After immediately prior to the making of the Special Guardianship Order, the local authority has a responsibility to assess the support needs of the child, parents and Special Guardians, including the need for financial support.

Former foster carers (who were 'Connected Persons') and the young person for whom they are caring will be assessed at the outset of the application for Special Guardianship. The assessing social worker should identify a financial support plan which must be approved by the Independent Provision Agreement (IPAG). The Plan should include consideration of the potential support needs of the child and whether there are exceptional circumstances as identified below, which require ongoing additional financial support, to maintain the child in placement following the granting of the order and/or beyond the transitional 2 year period specified in the Special Guardianship Regulations 2005.

For the applicant to qualify for 'exceptional needs' related financial support, the child or former foster carer ('Connected Person') who has previously received Level 1 Fostering Allowance, must meet at least one of the following:

- a. The carers would either not be able to provide the placement or the placement would be unable to continue without ongoing specific financial support;
- b. The child is to be placed with one or more siblings;
- c. The child needs special care, which requires a greater expenditure of resources than would otherwise be the case because of a disability, illness, emotional or behavioural difficulties or is suffering from the consequences of past abuse or neglect (Regulation 6 (2) b);
- d. The child has been approved by the budget holder in principle as complying with circumstances, which may make an alternative permanent placement i.e. adoption, difficult to achieve.

The underpinning principle is that this local authority believes there should be no financial impediment to the making of a Special Guardianship Order for former 'Looked After Children' who have been previously cared for by Family/Friends or Connected Persons.

The Assistant Director is the manager responsible for all decisions relating to financial support in respect of the Special Guardianship Regulations 2005.

#### **4.6 Adoption Order**

Adoption is the process by which all parental rights and responsibilities for a child are permanently transferred to an adoptive parent by a court. As a result the child legally becomes part of the adoptive family.

An Adoption Order in favour of a relative or foster carer (who was a 'Connected Person') with whom a child is living may be an appropriate outcome as part of a permanence plan for a Child in Need or a 'Looked After' child.

Local authorities must make arrangements, as part of their adoption service, for the provision of a range of adoption support services. They then have to undertake assessments of the need for adoption support services at the request of the adopted child, adoptive parents and their families, as well as birth relatives. The support required is then set out in an Adoption Support Plan and this may include financial support.

For further details please see also the Adoption Support Scheme, for details of what financial assistance may be available to holders of Adoption Orders and the applicable criteria set out in the chapter relating to Adoption Support Services Procedure.

The Assistant Director is the manager responsible for all decisions relating to financial support under the Adoption Regulations.

## **5.Provision of Financial Support - General Principles**

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There are three categories of payment, which may be considered. One or more of these may be applicable, depending on the particular circumstances of the case:

### **1. Subsistence crisis (one-off) payments**

These should be used to overcome a crisis, following the best assessment that can be achieved in the circumstances.

### **2. Setting-up**

These are for such items as clothing, furniture, or bedding. The social worker must be satisfied that the carers' financial position justifies the payment through a financial assessment. Assistance may be given subject to conditions, including repayment in certain situations. However, in most situations, it will be inappropriate for the Department to seek to recover money provided under these circumstances.

### **3. Weekly living contribution**

It is possible for the local authority to make regular payments where family members or friends care for a child whether or not the child is not Looked After. Where regular payments are to be made, relative carers should be assisted to maximise their Income/Benefit as regular payments may adversely affect an individual's claim to income support.

In all cases where regular financial support is agreed, a written agreement will be drawn up detailing the level and duration of the financial support that is to be provided, and the mechanism for review.

The following criteria will be applied to all such payments:

- The purpose of the payments must be to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child;
- As part of the assessment, a view should be taken as to whether the carers need financial support based on their reasonable requirements in taking on the care of the child;
- There are no other legitimate sources of finance;

- Payments will be paid to the carer, not the parents;
- The payment would not place any person in a fraudulent position.

## **6. Accommodation**

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The authority works with landlords to ensure that, whenever possible, family and friends carers living in social housing are given appropriate priority to move to more suitable accommodation if this will prevent the need for a child to become looked after.

## **7. Supporting Contact with Parents**

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The authority is under a duty to promote contact for all Children in Need, although this differs depending on whether or not the child is Looked After.

Where the child is not Looked After, we are required to promote contact between the child and his/her family 'where it is necessary to do so in order to safeguard and promote his or her welfare'. As part of the support arrangements, it may be identified that specific assistance is required to ensure that any such contact can be managed safely. If necessary, information will be made available to family and friends carers about local contact centres and family mediation services, and how to make use of their services.

However in these circumstances you can seek further information and advice from:

- Dudley Council's Family Information Service Helpline 01384 814398;
- [Dudley Council's Family Information Service for parents/carers](#);
- [Dudley Council's Family Information Service for young people](#);
- Parenting Support Programmes; Greystone Passage, Dudley 01384 816155;
- CAF/CASS based in Wolverhampton 0844 3534790.

Where a child is Looked After, we are required to endeavour to promote contact between the child and his or her family 'unless it is not practicable or consistent with the child's welfare'. The overall objective of the contact arrangements will be included in the child's Care Plan and the specific arrangements will be set out in the child's Placement Plan - see Contact with Parents and Siblings Procedure.

## **8. Useful Organisations**

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Other organisations that may be able to assist you are as follows:

- Dudley Foster Care Association; 62 Price Street, Dudley, DY2 7JP Further details from your Supervising Social Worker;
- [The Family Rights Group](#);
- [Grandparents Plus](#);
- [Grandparents Association](#);
- [Fostering Network](#).

## **9. Family Group Conferences**

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Family Group Conferences are meetings held between professionals and family members, which aim to achieve the best outcomes for children. They promote the involvement of the wider family to achieve a resolution of difficulties for Children in Need, and may help to identify short-term and/or permanent solutions for children within the family network.

We will offer a Family Group Conference or other form of family meeting at an early stage. If a child becomes Looked After, perhaps following an emergency, without a Family Group Conference having been held, then (where appropriate) we will arrange one as soon as possible.

The process is set out in the Family Group Referral Conference Procedure.

## **10. Complaints Procedure**

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Where a family or friends carer is not satisfied with the level of support provided to enable them to care for the child, then they have access to the local authority's complaints process. Our aim would be to resolve any such dissatisfaction without the need for a formal investigation but where an informal resolution is not possible, then a formal investigation will be arranged.

The timescales and process are set out in the [Complaints Procedure](#).

## **Annex A: Caring For Somebody Else's Child - Options**

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[See Annex A](#)

## **Annex B - Summary of Consultation Findings**

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[See Consultation Findings](#)

[View Feedback](#)