



Childrens Safeguarding





what is private fostering?

Private fostering is very different from the care of children by local councils through approved foster carers. It occurs when a parent arranges for their child who is under 16 (or under 18 if disabled) to live with someone who is not a close relative.*

The local council will be able to provide more information about which arrangements fall within the scope of private fostering. A privately fostered child is not looked after by the local council under the **Children Act 1989**. Private foster carers do not hold parental responsibility.

Usually a birth parent chooses and organises a private fostering arrangement. Private fostering situations could involve children sent to this country for education and health care by birth parents living overseas, including language students living with host families, children living with a friend's family as a result of separation, divorce or arguments at home, teenagers living with the family of a boyfriend or girlfriend, or children whose parents' work or study involves unsociable hours which makes it difficult for them to use ordinary day care or after school care.

* The Children Act defines 'close relative' in relation to a child as a grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt. They could be a full or half relative, and could be related by marriage. The term also includes a stepparent. A cohabitee of the mother or father would not qualify as a close relative, neither would extended family, such as great aunt/uncle or parent's cousins. Where children are cared for by a 'close relative', the situation is classified as 'family and friends care' and different arrangements apply.

what are the rules governing private fostering?

Privately fostered children are safeguarded by the Children Act 1989 (Part IX) and associated regulations.

what the private foster carer must do:

 advise their local council of their intention to privately foster a child at least 6 weeks in advance or, where a child is received in an emergency, not more than 48 hours thereafter

 notify their local council within 48 hours when a child leaves their care, giving the name and address of the person into whose care the child has been moved.



what birth parents must do:

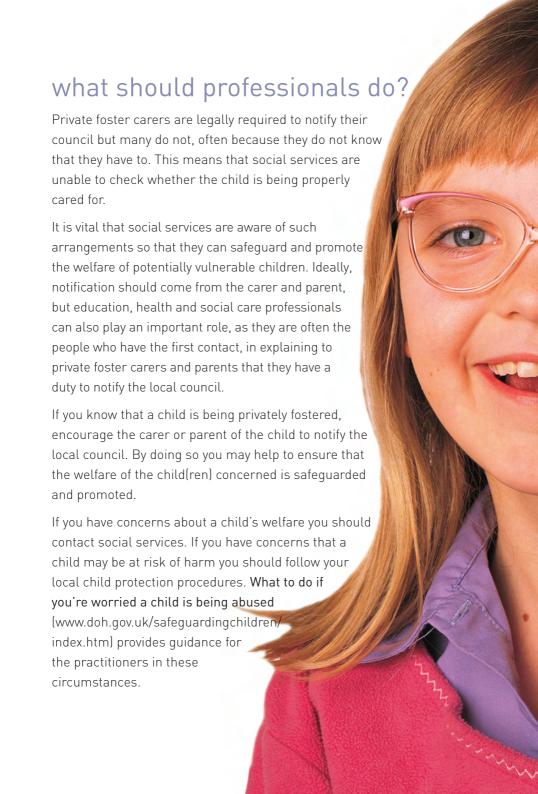
- advise the local council of the private fostering arrangement at least six weeks in advance or, where an arrangement is made in an emergency, within 48 hours, and at the end of such an arrangement
- retain parental responsibility, participating in all decisions about their child
- provide the prospective carer with as much information about the child as possible, including their health, dietary preferences, school, hobbies, religion and ethnicity
- it is the parents' responsibility to ensure that the proposed private fostering arrangement is suitable for their child.

what the local council must do:

- check the suitability of private foster carers
- make regular visits to the child and monitor the overall standard of care provided
- ensure that advice to carers is made available when needed.

what is the problem?

Studies show that local councils are often not being notified about private fostering arrangements, despite this being an offence under the Children Act 1989. When they are, it is nearly always after the arrangement has started. This is a cause for concern, as privately fostered children, without the safeguards provided through the Children Act and associated regulations, are a particularly vulnerable group.



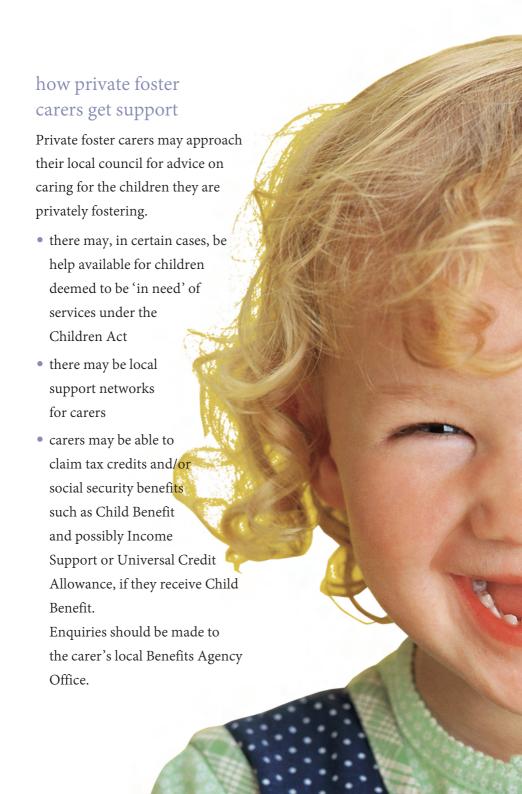
the duties of local councils

Local councils have clear duties under the Children Act 1989 towards privately fostered children. These duties are discharged through a series of home visits.

The purpose of home visits is to ensure that the children are well cared for in a safe environment. There may also be help and support available, through the local council and other agencies, to assist the carer(s).

If the local council thinks that an arrangement is unsuitable, and the child cannot be returned to his or her parents, the council have to decide what action to take to safeguard the child's welfare. This might include providing support to the carer, but might also, in some circumstances, mean taking the child into care.

Local councils have powers to impose conditions and prohibit private fostering arrangements.



further sources of information and advice

Publications

Children Act Guidance and Regulations vol. 8 (Private fostering and miscellaneous)
Department of Health 1991

National Minimum Standards for Private Fostering
(Department for Education & Skills)
incorporating Annex A:
The Children (Private Arrangements for Fostering) Regulations 2005

Children's Experience of Private Fostering (OFSTED 2005)

A report by the Children's Rights Director for England.

Organisations

Department for Education www.education.gov.uk 0370 000 2288

Fostering Network
87 Blackfriars Road
London SE1 8HA
https://www.thefosteringnetwork.org.uk/
020 7620 6400

British Association for Adoption and Fostering (BAAF) Skyline House, 200 Union Street London SE1 0LX 020 7593 2000



where do I go for further information?

If you require further information on the contents of this leaflet, please contact the Shropshire's Customer Service centre on 0345 678 9021.

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https://www.shropshirefostering.co.uk/

BAAF www:baaf.org.uk



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