

Families can present as NRPF as **self-referral** or **agencies via the Front Door**

First consideration is to **establish if they are a UK/EEA national***

No

Yes

Habitual resident test (HRT)*

Even if the claimant can show that they have a right to reside, they may still need to show they are habitual resident

If families are EEA nationals, they are not usually NRPF.

Failed HRT

Passed HRT

Advise on **returning** to their country of origin within EEA

Duty and Advice

Direct family to Benefits Agency to investigate if they have recourse to any welfare benefits and advise that they can seek work. Duty and Advice will make relevant referrals to the relevant cluster social work team based on their early assessments

Not returned

Children Services **responsible** to assess to determine if a child in need under S17 Children Act 1989

Refer to **Cluster Social Work Team** for assessment under the S17 children Act 1989
Decision will consider if it is necessary to make immediate arrangements for emergency accommodation and maintenance funded through S17 pending the Child and Family Assessment

No

Yes

Advise Social Worker to direct the family elsewhere according to their circumstances

To make immediate arrangements but not committing to longer term funding – maximum support for 4 weeks

Refer to NRPF multi-agency panel within 4 weeks (meets monthly). They will decide on eligibility to continuing S17 funding and advise on courses of action needed

No

Yes

Contact NRPF Connect to fast track the case

Advise Social Worker to direct the family elsewhere according to their circumstances and if necessary to undertake a Human Rights Assessment, which would be presented at Panel

Social Worker to ensure welfare needs are addressed. With Housing dept support arrange suitable housing and considering what financial support is needed, ensure children are on school roll and linked into a children's

***Habitually Resident:** 'To pass the test you'll be counted as 'habitually resident in fact'. To pass you'll need evidence to show:

- when you arrived in the UK, Ireland, Channel Islands or Isle of Man
- the UK, Ireland, Channel Islands or Isle of Man is your main home
- you have a right to claim benefits in the UK

The DWP will need to believe you plan to stay in the UK, not just visit. They'll consider things like:

- if you intend to make the UK your home
- if you'll be working or looking for work
- your ties to the UK - like if family are joining you
- how often you return to the country where you previously lived
- if you're a member of local organisations - like clubs, gyms, social or community groups
- the length of your stay

You'll usually need to be in the UK, Ireland, Channel Islands or Isle of Man for at least 1 to 3 months before you can claim benefits - this is called an 'appreciable period of time'. - *Citizens Advice, 2023*

***EEA and EU Countries:**

The EU countries are:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

The European Economic Area (EEA) countries:

The EEA includes EU countries and Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. It allows them to be part of the EU's single market.