

CHILD TRUST FUND AND LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN

Guidance for Local Authorities (England and Wales)

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This guidance sets out the responsibilities of local authorities in relation to looked after children and the Child Trust Fund (CTF).

What is the Child Trust Fund?

- 1.2 The CTF is a long-term savings and investment account for children. The scheme forms part of the Government's broader programme to improve outcomes for children and young people, and its welfare agenda of encouraging saving and investment.
- 1.3 The CTF will provide all children and young people with a financial asset which can have a significant impact on their opportunities in the future. Children will receive financial education in school. The CTF - an asset every young person will have – will be used as a real life example in lessons about finance and developing financial capacity.
- 1.4 Children who are born on or after 1 September 2002 are eligible for a CTF if Child Benefit has been awarded for them, they live in the UK and they are not subject to immigration restrictions.

2. CTF and looked after children

- 2.1 As outlined above, CTF accounts are normally linked to an award of Child Benefit. Child Benefit is not normally payable for children whilst they are being looked after so the Government has put in place regulations to ensure that looked after children do not miss out.

- 2.2 If a Child Benefit award is made for a child before they become looked after then they will be eligible for a CTF account in the usual way – i.e. a CTF voucher will have been sent to the Child Benefit claimant. But where a child goes into care without a Child Benefit award or where there is no one appropriate with parental responsibility, and would otherwise be eligible for the CTF, HM Revenue & Customs will open a CTF account for the child. The role of the local authority is **to help identify those children who do not have a CTF account or who have no one appropriate with parental responsibility.**

3. Role and duties of the local authority

- 3.1 Local authorities have a statutory duty to provide some basic information to the Child Trust Fund Office (CTFO) about the looked after children in their care to ensure they receive their CTF account.
- 3.2 There are two broad processes that local authorities have to follow in respect of children born on or after 1 September 2002:
- the identification and provision of information on children **who come into their care for the first time since 6 April 2005**, and
 - the identification of looked after children with **no one (or no one appropriate) with parental responsibility.**
- 3.3 The Child Trust Fund Office will use this information to identify any children who do not have a CTF account and ensure that one is opened for them. Where there is someone appropriate with parental responsibility, HM Revenue and Customs will write with details of the child's account. Where there is no one (or no one appropriate) with parental responsibility, HM Revenue & Customs will arrange for the Official Solicitor to manage that child's CTF account. Information provided by local authorities will be strictly protected. HM Revenue & Customs staff work within strict information protocols.

Legislative framework

- 3.4 The legislative framework of the scheme is set out in:
- Section 16 The Child Trust Funds Act 2004
 - Child Trust Funds Regulations 2004 (SI 1450)
 - Regulation 33 of Child Trust Fund Regulations sets out the duties of local authorities. Further clarification is provided in Regulation 14A of Child Trust Fund Regulations (SI 2676)

- Child Trust Fund (Amendment No.2) Regulations (SI 3382) 21 December 2004 sets out the remit of the Official Solicitor.

- 3.5 Regulation 33 of the Child Trust Funds Regulations 2004 sets out the local authorities' responsibilities in respect of looked after children. For the purposes of these Regulations, "looked after children" are as defined by section 22(1) of the Children Act 1989, extended to include a child accommodated by a local authority under section 17 of that Act. Any child that qualifies as a looked after child within this definition must be reported. This includes children who are looked after and placed in voluntary homes for adoption and those on short break care, but does not include children on interim care orders under Section 38 of the Children Act 1989. The regulations can be accessed at <http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si2004/20041450.htm>
- 3.6 The regulations and the guidance are based on The Children Act 1989 and The Adoption and Children Act 2002.

4. Information required by HM Revenue & Customs

- 4.1 Local authorities are required to make a return to the Child Trust Fund Office (CTFO) in HM Revenue & Customs on a monthly basis. Each monthly return period runs from the 7th of a month to the 6th of the next, and the local authority has 10 days from the end of the return period to send in their return. Returns are therefore due before the 17th of each month.
- 4.2 The information required is a statement for each child (born on or after 1 September 2002 and entering that local authority's care for the first time since 6 April 2006) covering:

- Name of the local authority
- Address of the local authority
- Name of the local authority officer responsible for the return
- Unique Identifier for the local authority
- Child's full name, gender and date of birth
- Home Office reference number, if applicable
- Date the child first came into the local authority's care
- Birth parent details
- Parental responsibility details

- In addition, local authorities should report any child in their care born on or after 1 September 2002 whose circumstances change so that they no longer have any one appropriate with parental responsibility (see section 5 below).

Unique Identifier

- 4.3 Each local authority already has a unique identifier used by HM Revenue & Customs for other tax purposes. This number is used for CTF purposes too. Annex A provides a list of the unique reference numbers.

Child's full name, gender and date of birth

- 4.4 It is important that the full, accurate name, gender and date of birth of a child is given to help CTFO to identify each child. HM Revenue & Customs will check whether the child already has a CTF account. A child can have a similar name as others born on the same day. If the child's name has changed or they are known by more than one name local authorities should include this information on the return.

Home Office Reference Number

- 4.5 Children who are subject to immigration controls and who have a time limit on their stay in the UK are not eligible for the CTF. Local authorities may be looking after some children in this category. Only children who have been recognised as refugees and granted settlement (indefinite leave to remain) will be eligible for a CTF account. Children who are granted discretionary leave or humanitarian protection will not be eligible.
- 4.6 If you are aware that the child has a time limit on their stay in the UK please provide details in the additional information box on the return. These children should also have a Home Office reference number, which the Home Office provides to local authorities so they can apply for funding for the child. If you know the Home Office reference number, this should be provided on the return.

Birth Parent Details

- 4.7 There have been some difficulties in tracing some of the children that are on returns from local authorities. In order to help the tracing process, local authorities should provide details of the child's birth mother (name and address) if possible, or birth father. There may be circumstances where it would be inappropriate for a local authority to provide this information, (for example where children are given up at birth and the parents want no contact), in which case this part should be left blank.
- 4.8 **These details will not be used for correspondence** and will not be passed on.

Parental Responsibility Details

- 4.9 CTFO will open a CTF account for looked after children who were not part of a Child Benefit award before entering care and therefore will not have received a CTF voucher. CTFO therefore require information (full name and address) about someone with parental responsibility for the child. This should be provided for each child. CTFO will contact the person named by the local authority with details of the account, unless told not to do so by the local authority (see 4.11 below).
- 4.10 If there is no one or no one appropriate with parental responsibility (see below for the six conditions where someone is deemed inappropriate for CTF purposes), then the local authority must show which of the six conditions applies and provide a correspondence name and address. In most cases, it is most appropriate to use a contact within the local authority who would be able to pass on any correspondence to the child or the child's current carer.
- 4.11 It has come to light that there are circumstances where, although a person with parental responsibility for a child does not fit into any of the six conditions where someone is deemed inappropriate for CTF purposes, the local authority does not think it suitable for this person to be contacted about the child (e.g. a court order has not yet been obtained by the time the local authority sends in its monthly return). A tick-box has been added to the return which local authorities should use in these circumstances. This box should only be used where there is a genuine concern about this person being contacted about the child.

Death of a child

- 4.12 If a child dies whilst in local authority care and before the local authority has sent in a return about that child, then the local authority should still send in the above information about the child, as the CTF money may still be payable. In addition, local authorities should include the date of

the death of the child and the name and the name and address of his/her personal representative.¹

Additional Information

4.13 There is a space on the return for any additional information that local authorities feel would be helpful for the CTF Office to know. This could be used if a local authority has its own reference number for a child. Where appropriate, this information will be passed to the Official Solicitor for help in managing the account or for ease in contacting the local authority about a particular child.

5. Parental Responsibility and the Official Solicitor

5.1 Only a person with **parental responsibility** for a child can manage that child's CTF account. Parental responsibility is held by:

- a. the child's mother;
- b. the child's father, provided
 - he was married to the mother at the child's date of birth or subsequently, or
 - he has (re-)registered the child jointly with the mother, or
 - one of the parents (re-)registered the child on production of a statutory declaration made by the other parent;
- c. any person who has acquired parental responsibility by virtue of a court order (e.g. a Residence Order or a Special Guardianship Order), a formal parental responsibility agreement, by adopting or by being appointed guardian for the child.

5.2 The vast majority of looked after children will have someone with parental responsibility that can manage their CTF account for them, even if they are not currently living with them. However, there are a few circumstances where there is no one with parental responsibility (e.g. orphans with no legal guardian), or there is someone with parental responsibility but it would be inappropriate for him or her to manage the CTF account (e.g. where contact has been restricted because of abuse).

5.3 Although local authorities do sometimes have parental responsibility for looked after children they are excluded from managing CTF accounts by section 3(8) of the Child Trust Funds Act. In these cases where

¹ A person who has the authority to administer a deceased individual's estate (e.g. an executor named in a will or a person with Letters of Administration from a court).

there is no one or no one appropriate (apart from the local authority) with parental responsibility, the Official Solicitor will manage the CTF accounts of these children. The Official Solicitor will try to take into account and respect any cultural or religious upbringing or wishes of the child when deciding what type of CTF account to select for the child.

5.4 For a child to be treated as having no one or no one appropriate with parental responsibility, they have to be looked after by a local authority and at least one of the following conditions must apply, as set out in the regulations.

5.5 **The six conditions where there is no one, or no one appropriate, with parental responsibility:**

Condition 1: where there is no person, or no person other than the local authority, who has parental responsibility for the child.

Condition 2: where it is part of the care plan for the child that the child will live indefinitely away from the home and will not have face to face contact with any parent having parental responsibility for the child.

Condition 3: where an order has been made under section 34(4) of the Children Act 1989 authorising the local authority to refuse to allow contact between the child and a person with parental responsibility and there is no one else in a position to manage the child's CTF account.

Condition 4: where the Court of Protection has appointed a receiver for a person with parental responsibility or determined that such a person is a 'patient' for the purposes of section 7 of the Mental Health Act, and there is no one else in a position to manage the child's CTF account.

Condition 5: where the child has been lost or abandoned (within the meaning of section 20(1)(b) of the Children Act 1989) and there is no prospect for the foreseeable future of reunification. (This includes children who are given up at birth whose parents want no contact.)

Condition 6: an adoption agency or local authority has been authorised to place the child for adoption under section 19, or by a placement order under section 21, of the Adoption and Children Act 2002.

5.6 The Official Solicitor will take over the management of these CTF accounts. This means that they have the ability to move the CTF account to a different provider or change the type of CTF account if they feel this is necessary and for the benefit of the child. Having taken control of a CTF account, the Official Solicitor will write to the child explaining their role as registered contact and giving contact details.

- 5.7 The Official Solicitor will send a copy of the annual statement to the child, so that the child and its carers are aware of the account, in case they would like to contribute to the account. The Official Solicitor will write to a child when they move a child's CTF account. They will explain why they have moved the account and let the child and its carers know the new provider of the account. The child or the child's carer could also contact the Official Solicitor with any queries about the account. The child and its carers can express their preferences but all decisions about selection and management of accounts lie with the Official Solicitor depending on what he thinks is best for the child.
- 5.8 There will be occasions when the Official Solicitor will need to contact the local authority for further information, for example where someone with parental responsibility becomes available. The contact named on the return sent to the CTF Office will be passed onto the Official Solicitor for such queries.

Circumstances where the Official Solicitor ceases to act

- 5.9 The role of the Official Solicitor ceases
- when the child reaches 16 years of age, or
 - if the child dies, or
 - if someone with parental responsibility becomes available and applies to take on the role of registered contact.
- 5.10 All children become responsible for their own CTF account when they reach the age of 16. The Official Solicitor will write to the child in the months before their sixteenth birthday and help them take control of their account.
- 5.11 The role of the Official Solicitor ceases if a child dies. The child's personal representatives will deal with the CTF as part of administering the child's estate. If the child has no one to act as the personal representatives the Treasury Solicitor² will administrate the child's affairs.
- 5.12 If, once the Official Solicitor has taken over control of a child's CTF account, someone appropriate with parental responsibility becomes available (e.g. someone acquires parental responsibility under a residence order) it would then be best if they were able to manage the Child Trust Fund.
- 5.13 A child's circumstances may change either while they are looked after and accommodated or sometime after they leave. If they are still being looked after the person should be directed to the Official Solicitor. Once

² Farrer and Co in Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster

they have confirmed the person's identity the Official Solicitor will contact the local authority to confirm that the person has parental responsibility. Once this is established they will take the necessary steps to relinquish their role and to allow the person with parental responsibility to take on being registered contact.

- 5.14 If the child is no longer looked after, the Official Solicitor will verify the person's identity. They will contact the local authority to confirm whether or not this person had parental responsibility at the point the child stopped being looked after and whether anything has arisen to the local authority's knowledge that would prevent that person exercising parental responsibility. If the local authority does not know the person the Official Solicitor will undertake further checks to satisfy themselves as to the person's credentials.

6. Changes in Parental Responsibility

- 6.1 As set out in Regulation 33A, local authorities should also inform the CTF Office as part of their monthly return, when a child's circumstances change so that they no longer have anyone appropriate with parental responsibility (i.e. they fall within one of the 6 conditions set out at paragraph 5.5).
- 6.2 This is not just for the children who local authorities report when they first come into their care, but for all children of CTF age who are being looked after by that local authority.
- 6.3 The information required for these children is the same as when a child is first reported (as set out in section 4) and local authorities should indicate that this is a change of circumstances return in the additional information box.
- 6.4 The CTF Office does not need to be informed when a child gains someone appropriate with parental responsibility, e.g. when a child is adopted.

7. Additional Duties after 31 August 2009

- 7.1 The Government will make further contributions to CTF accounts on eligible children's 7th birthdays. This will come into force after 31 August 2009, when the first children turn 7.
- 7.2 For returns for periods after 31 August 2009, local authorities will be required to provide on their monthly return, details of every child born on or after 1 September 2002 who was being looked after on their 7th birthday.

8. Sending the return to the CTF Office

- 8.1 Each local authority will need to nominate an officer who will be responsible for the contents of the return sent to the CTF Office. They will also have a role to play in any follow-up queries that may arise from that return. This could cover queries from the CTF Office about the details of a particular child or from the Official Solicitor.
- 8.2 The monthly return should be faxed on:
- 0191 2251910
0191 2247006
0191 2251853
0191 2251895
- 8.3 On receipt of the faxed return, the CTF Office will check it to see there are the correct number of pages. If there are any discrepancies they will contact the local authority liaison officer.
- 8.4 The fax numbers given above are all for one fax machine that is located within the secure environment of the CTF Office within a secure site at Waterview Park in Washington.
- 8.5 The CTF Office routinely acknowledge when a fax has been received so that local authorities know a fax has been successfully sent. Local authorities may want to keep a receipt from their own fax machines as proof of sending.
- 8.6 HM Revenue & Customs are still working on secure e-communication between the CTF Office and local authorities. It is proving difficult to find a method that is secure enough to send child's details.

The consequences of not supplying a return

- 8.7 The audit team in HM Revenue & Customs will be in touch with the relevant local authority about why a return has not been made and will offer to help them to make a return.
- 8.8 HM Revenue & Customs expect that all local authorities will want to ensure that children in their care do not miss out on the CTF. In the worst case children might consider seeking redress from local authorities if they discover at a later date that the authority's failure to fulfil its obligations has disadvantaged them.

9. Other Issues

CTF Account Details

- 9.1 If local authorities want to contribute to a looked after child's CTF account and they do not have the account details, the CTF Liaison Officer within the local authority should contact the CTF Office, who will

guide them through the process to obtain the necessary details. This information will not be distributed routinely. The CTF Office will be able to tell the Liaison Officer the name of the provider of a child's CTF account and the child's unique reference number. The Liaison Officer will then need to liaise with the provider to obtain the precise details necessary to contribute to the account.

Terminal illness and early access

- 9.2 The general rule is that that no money can be withdrawn from a CTF account until the child holding the account is 18. The exception to this is where the child is terminally ill. The Government wants children who are terminally ill to be able to benefit from the money in their CTF accounts. The rules relating to access for terminally ill children are in The Child Trust Funds (Amendment) Regulations 2004.
- 9.3 The CTF uses the definition of "terminally ill" in section 66(2) of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992: a person is "terminally ill" if at that time he suffers from a progressive disease and his death in consequence of that disease can reasonably be expected within 6 months.
- 9.4 The regulations give Local Authorities the power to make a terminal-illness claim if they have parental responsibility for a child. If a local authority is considering making a claim to access funds in a CTF, they should contact their CTF Office contact who will be able to advise them how best to proceed.

Children who have died whilst being looked after

- 9.5 The proceeds of a child's CTF account form part of their estate and in common with their other property pass under the rules of intestacy. Local authorities do not need to inform the CTF Office when a child dies in their care, unless that child has not been reported previously (and was born on or after 1 September 2002).

When a looked after child changes local authority

- 9.6 If a looked after child moves to another local authority area, the local authority with legal responsibility for the child remains responsible for the CTF returns. Where the new local authority has legal responsibility, it will need to make a return that the child has entered its care.

When a child leaves the care of a local authority

- 9.7 When a child leaves its care, a local authority should encourage the child or the new carers of the child to take an interest in their CTF account. The Pathway Plan co-ordinated by the young person's adviser currently maps out a route to independence for care leavers including

assessing and meeting their financial needs.

- 9.8 Like parents, local authorities are responsible for assessing and meeting the financial needs of 16-17 year old care leavers. The local authority must keep in touch with care leavers until they are at least 21, or later if they are still being helped with education or training. These young people should be able to rely on the same arrangements for financial help as other 18-21 year olds. The responsible local authority should continue to provide assistance with the costs of education or training.
- 9.9 Local authorities do not need to inform the CTF Office when a child leaves their care.

Adoption

- 9.10 When a child is adopted a local authority should either provide the adopting parents with the account details of the child's CTF if they have them or encourage the new parents to contact the CTF Helpline to get the details of the child's CTF account so that they can take an active role in the account.
- 9.11 There is a factsheet about adoption and fostering available on the HM Revenue & Customs website which local authorities could pass as appropriate - www.hmrc.gov.uk/ctf/la-info.htm.
- 9.12 Intra-country adoption - Where a child is being adopted from abroad, the local authority should ensure the child falls within the definition of a looked after child for CTF purposes before reporting this child to the CTFO.

Short break / Respite Care / Interim Care Orders

- 9.13 Children who are looked after by a local authority under the short break/respite care provisions fall within the definition of looked after for the purposes of the CTF. The local authority must make a return for them the **first** time they become looked after by that local authority. It is not necessary for the same local authority to make a return for the same child each time they become looked after and accommodated.
- 9.14 Children being looked after under an interim care order under S38 of the Children Act 1989 where the child is still living at home should not be reported to the CTF Office.

Child Benefit Compliance

- 9.15 The Child Trust Fund Office will notify the Child Benefit Office when they are informed that a child is looked after. The Child Benefit Office will ensure that Child Benefit rules are being complied with.

Financial Education

9.16 In general, looked after children will receive financial education in relation to their CTF account through the school system, in the same way as other children. As children get older, local authorities could direct children in their care to the dedicated CTF website www.childtrustfund.gov.uk. This will provide more information about the CTF and financial education. There is also a section on this website for children who are too old to qualify for the CTF.

10. Further Information

10.1 This guidance is intended to help local authorities to complete the returns required by statute. Further information on the Child Trust Fund is available on the HM Revenue & Customs website <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/ctf/>. Information for parents and carers can be found at www.childtrustfund.gov.uk. Or the local authority officer responsible for making returns can contact the CTF Office.

Named CTFO contact

10.2 CTF Office staff act as contacts for individual local authorities. A list of CTF Office contacts is attached to this guidance at Annex A.

Unique Identifiers and CTF Office Contacts (England)

	Unique Identifier	CTF Office Contact
Barnsley MBC	10233	Michael Beattie – 0191 2251880
Bath & North East Somerset Council	11027	
Bedfordshire CC	10724	
Birmingham City Council	11001	
Blackburn with Darwin BC	10472	
Blackpool BC	10805	
Bolton MBC	10134	
Bournemouth BC	11098	
Bracknell Forest BC	12102	
Bradford City Metropolitan Council	10843	
Brighton & Hove Council	10713	
Bristol English Unitary	10342	
Buckinghamshire CC	10344	
Bury MBC	10725	
Calderdale MBC	10918	
Cambridgeshire CC	12679	
Cheshire CC	12477	
City of Coventry	10255	
City of London	21582	
City of Newcastle	10777	
City of Sunderland	10427	
City of York Council	10828	Sheila Black – 0191 2251125
Cornwall CC	15249	
Council of the Isles of Scilly	11089	
Cumbria CC	10416	
Darlington BC	10706	
Derby City Council	12140	
Derbyshire CC	11259	
Devon CC	10921	
Doncaster MBC	10726	
Dorset CC	12300	
Dudley MBC	10604	
Durham CC	13977	
East Northamptonshire DC	12376	
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	15774	
East Sussex CC	11094	
Essex CC	10840	
Gateshead MBC	11100	
Gloucestershire CC	15250	
Halton BC	11186	

Hampshire CC	12315	
Haringey Council	14990	
Hartlepool BC	12024	
Herefordshire CC	12036	
Hertfordshire CC	12169	
Isle of Wight English Unitary	10378	
Kent CC	10387	
Kingston upon Hull City Council	10354	
Kirklees Metropolitan Council	10838	
Knowsley MBC	11076	
Lancashire CC	10736	
Leeds City Council	11122	
Leicester City Council	11074	
Leicestershire CC	15027	
Lincolnshire CC	11121	
Liverpool City Council	11919	
London Borough of Barking & Dagenham	11933	
London Borough of Barnet	10798	
London Borough of Bexley	12649	
London Borough of Brent	10532	
London Borough of Bromley	10012	
London Borough of Camden	10629	
London Borough of Croydon	12075	
London Borough of Ealing	11021	
London Borough of Enfield	11036	
London Borough of Greenwich	10356	
London Borough of Hackney	10830	
London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham	11178	
London Borough of Harrow	12089	
London Borough of Havering	10537	
London Borough of Hillingdon	11219	
London Borough of Hounslow	10048	
London Borough of Islington	10628	
London Borough of Lambeth	11090	
London Borough of Lewisham	12032	
London Borough of Merton	10219	
London Borough of Newham	12609	
London Borough of Redbridge	10266	
London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames	10669	
London Borough of Southwark	10115	
London Borough of Sutton	10785	
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	10879	
London Borough of Waltham Forest	10644	

Hilary Forrest
– 0191 2251040

Karen Brown
– 0191 2251880

London Borough of Wandsworth	11240	
Luton BC	11220	
Manchester City Council	10543	
Medway Council	18022	
Middlesborough BC	10005	
Milton Keynes Council	11194	
Norfolk CC	10057	
North East Lincolnshire Council	15775	
North Lincolnshire Council	10287	
North Somerset DC	10120	
North Tyneside MBC	10446	
North Yorkshire CC	12627	
Northamptonshire CC	21662	
Northumberland CC	10503	
Nottingham City Council	11077	Diane Lawless
Nottinghamshire CC	12691	
Oldham MBC	10293	– 0191 2251120
Oxfordshire CC	10659	
Peterborough City Council	10232	
Plymouth City Council	10694	
Poole BC	10231	
Portsmouth City Council	12708	
Reading BC	10161	
Redcar & Cleveland Council	12566	
Rochdale MBC	10881	
Rotherham MBC	11093	
Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea	10450	
Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames	11215	
Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead	10021	
Rutland CC	10554	
Salford City Council	10274	
Sandwell MBC	11144	
Sefton MBC	10658	
Sheffield City MDC	10310	
Shropshire CC	11157	
Slough BC	10254	Joanne Robson
Solihull MBC	10379	
Somerset CC	21581	– 0191 2251120
South Gloucestershire English Unitary	15776	
South Shropshire	11962	
South Tyneside MBC	10216	
Southampton City Council	12434	
Southend on Sea BC	10382	

St Helens MBC	12225	Colleen Wilkinson – 0191 2251125
Staffordshire CC	10764	
Stockport MBC	10747	
Stockton-on-Tees BC	12372	
Stoke on Trent City Council	10244	
Suffolk CC	10124	
Surrey CC	10645	
Swindon BC	10993	
Tameside MBC	11167	
Telford & Wrekin Council	11132	
Thurrock BC	10109	
Torbay BC	11239	
Trafford MBC	10886	
Wakefield MBC	12108	
Walsall MBC	10301	
Warrington BC	11238	
Warwickshire CC	10510	
West Berkshire Council	10351	
West Sussex CC	12226	
Westminster City Council	12558	
Wigan MBC	10751	
Wiltshire CC	10584	
Wirral MBC	10033	
Wokingham DC	10776	
Wolverhampton City Council	10151	
Worcester CC	11061	

Unique Identifiers and CTF Office Contacts (Wales)

	Unique Identifier	CTF Office Contact
Blaenau Gwent	11166	Diane Lawless – 0191 2251120
Bridgend	10178	
Caerphilly	15644	Joanne Robson – 0191 2251120
Cardiff	10544	
Cardiganshire	10400	
Carmarthenshire	15779	
City & County of Swansea	15783	
Conwy	15777	
Cyngor Gwynedd	15778	
Denbighshire	15780	
Flintshire	15643	
Merthyr Tydfil	10791	
Monmouthshire CC	11208	Diane Lawless – 0191 2251120
Neath & Port Talbot	15781	Colleen Wilkinson – 0191 2251125
Newport	10618	
Pembrokeshire	15782	
Powys	15139	
Rhondda Cynon Taff	10324	
Torfaen	10969	
Vale of Glamorgan	10908	
West Glamorgan	10705	
Wrexham County	10126	
Ynys Mon / Isle of Anglesey	12085	