East Midlands Councils
Strategic Migration Partnership

UK Immigration Status and Visa Guide for Local Authorities

Document Version: V1.2 (June 2026)
Current at: 19 June 2026

(Not Legal Advice)

Extended operational guide for frontline staff, managers and advice pathways

Important use note

- This guide is for triage and operational awareness. **It is not immigration legal advice**.
- Immigration status must be checked through original documents, eVisa/share code checks, Home Office correspondence, or specialist advice.
- Public funds, homelessness duties and social care duties are complex. Do not refuse urgent safeguarding, Care Act, Children Act or homelessness assistance solely because a person has NRPF without following local procedures and obtaining advice.
- Rules are changing. Use the reform risk column and source list to check the latest position before relying on a route.

Important legal note: Immigration law, public funds policy, asylum policy and settlement rules are subject to frequent amendment. This guide is intended for operational awareness only and does not constitute legal advice. Where an individual's immigration position may affect legal rights, entitlement to services, eligibility for public funds, housing assistance, or future immigration applications, current guidance and specialist immigration advice should be obtained.

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1. Executive summary

Key messages

• Many temporary migrants have NRPF, although some routes and specific circumstances provide access to public funds or exemptions. This usually excludes most benefits, tax credits and state-funded housing assistance.

• A person may have the right to work but still have NRPF. Work rights and public funds rights must be assessed separately.

• Visitors generally cannot work, cannot claim public funds and cannot live in the UK through repeated long visits.

• Student and Graduate routes allow work in different ways. The Graduate route is changing most non-doctoral grants are 2 years if applied for on or before 31 December 2026, and 18 months from 1 January 2027.

• Skilled Worker and Health and Care Worker routes remain major work and settlement routes but have been subject to significant policy and rule changes. Staff should verify current sponsorship, salary and settlement requirements through current guidance where relevant.

• People granted refugee status or humanitarian protection usually have work rights and recourse to public funds. The duration and conditions of protection permission have been subject to recent reform and should be verified against current Home Office guidance

• Settled status, ILR and British citizenship are the most secure statuses. They usually confer unrestricted work rights and access to public funds if eligibility for the relevant benefit or housing scheme is otherwise met.

2. Introduction

Local authority officers increasingly encounter residents with a wide range of immigration statuses when delivering housing, homelessness, adult social care, children's services, safeguarding and wider public services. At the same time, the UK's immigration system continues to evolve, with frequent changes to immigration routes, settlement requirements, digital status arrangements and eligibility for public funds.

Understanding the practical implications of different immigration statuses has become increasingly important for frontline staff. While local authority officers are not expected to provide immigration advice, they do need sufficient operational awareness to identify an individual's likely immigration status, understand how it may affect access to services, recognise safeguarding or vulnerability issues, and know when specialist advice should be sought.

This guide has been developed by the East Midlands Councils Strategic Migration Partnership as a practical operational resource for local authorities. It brings together high-level information on the most common immigration routes, associated work rights, access to public funds, settlement pathways and the implications for local authority services. It also reflects the increasing use of digital immigration status (eVisas) and highlights current areas of immigration reform that may affect operational practice.

The guide is intended to support informed decision-making, promote consistent practice and improve confidence amongst frontline staff. It should always be used alongside current Home Office guidance, local authority procedures and specialist immigration advice where an individual's legal rights or entitlements require detailed assessment.

3. How to use this guide

This guide is designed for housing options, homelessness, adult social care, children's services, safeguarding, customer services, employment and skills, public health and NRPF teams.

Use the tables to identify likely rights and restrictions, then verify the person's actual immigration conditions. The same route can have different conditions depending on grant date, dependants, concessions, changes of condition, or transitional arrangements.

The reform risk rating is practical rather than legal: Low means no major current change identified; Medium means route affected by general reform or operational change; High means current, or recent reform directly affects route duration, eligibility, settlement or frontline implications.

4. Core concepts for local authority staff

Concept	Operational meaning
Visa, leave, permission and status	People often say visa, but the legal issue is usually their immigration permission or status. Some people hold an eVisa only. Some people with status may not have a current physical document.
Right to work	The right to work is route-specific. Some routes allow unrestricted work, some restrict work to a sponsor or occupation, and visitors generally cannot work.
Right to rent	Relevant in England. Many people prove this digitally through the Home Office online service. A Right to rent does not mean access to social housing or eligibility for homelessness assistance. Separate legal tests apply.
No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF)	NRPF means a person cannot usually claim most benefits, tax credits or housing assistance classified as public funds for immigration purposes. Exceptions, concessions and changes of conditions may apply in some circumstances. NRPF does not remove all local authority duties, including safeguarding duties.
Public funds and NHS access are different	The Immigration Health Surcharge gives many migrants access to NHS care on broadly the same basis as UK nationals, but this does not mean they can claim public funds.
Settlement and citizenship	Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR), settled status and British citizenship are long-term statuses. They generally allow unrestricted work. Benefit or housing entitlement still depends on ordinary rules such as habitual residence, eligibility, priority need, local connection and capital or income tests.
Dependants	Dependants often have work rights and frequently have NRPF, but conditions should always be checked individually. Dependants' permission generally expires in line with the main applicant.
Digital status	Many people prove status using an eVisa or share code. Decision letters alone may not be enough for some checks, but Home Office letters are relevant for triage and referral.

5. Using eVisa Share Codes

Using eVisa Share Codes

Many people now hold a digital immigration status (eVisa) rather than a physical immigration document. Local authority staff should be familiar with share codes, which are commonly used to prove immigration status, right to work, right to rent, and other immigration-related entitlements.

What is a share code?

A share code is a temporary code generated by a person through their UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) online account. The code allows another organisation to view specific information about their immigration status online.

Share codes are commonly used by employers, landlords, local authorities and other organisations that need to verify a person's immigration status or immigration-related rights.

How can a resident generate a share code

A person can generate a share code through the GOV.UK "View and Prove Your Immigration Status" service using their UKVI account.

They will normally need:

- Their UKVI login details.
- Access to the email address or telephone number linked to their account.
- Their identity document details if requested.

The individual selects the reason for generating the code and is then provided with a share code which can be given to the organisation requesting evidence of status.

How can local authority staff use a share code?

Where a resident provides a share code, staff can use the Home Office online checking service to verify the person's immigration status and any associated conditions.

The online service may confirm:

- The immigration route or status held.
- The expiry date of permission.
- Whether the person has permission to work.
- Whether there are restrictions on employment.
- Other relevant immigration conditions.

Staff should record the status verified, any relevant conditions identified, and the date the check was completed.

Important points

- Share codes expire and can be replaced by a newly generated code.
- A share code is not evidence of entitlement to public funds by itself. Public funds eligibility must be assessed separately.
- Work rights, housing eligibility and public funds eligibility are different issues and should not be treated as interchangeable.
- Some residents may require support to access their UKVI account or generate a share code, particularly where there are language, digital exclusion, disability or vulnerability issues.
- If a resident cannot access their digital status, consider whether additional evidence is available and seek advice where necessary.

Good practice

Where a person states that they hold an eVisa or digital immigration status, ask whether they can provide a share code. If a share code is unavailable, record the explanation given and consider whether further evidence or specialist advice is required.

6. Current reform picture as at June 2026

Area	Risk	What frontline staff need to know
Graduate route	High	The Graduate route has been subject to recent reform affecting route duration. Staff should check current GOV.UK guidance for the applicable grant period at the time of application.
Skilled Worker and Health and Care Worker	High	The 2025 white paper and subsequent changes tighten lower-skilled migration, salary and skills expectations, and affect shortage or temporary shortage arrangements. Local authorities should expect more complexity for sponsored workers, especially care workers.
Settlement / ILR	High	The government has consulted on an earned settlement model and wider settlement reform. Many routes continue to operate under existing settlement provisions pending implementation of any future changes. Settlement advice should be treated as specialist advice. Many routes still show 5-year settlement on GOV.UK, but future qualifying periods and requirements may change. Treat settlement advice as specialist advice.
Protection / refugee status	High	Protection permission arrangements have been subject to recent reform. Staff should check current Home Office guidance and be alert to transitional arrangements that may affect different cohorts of applicants, with work rights and recourse to public funds. Earlier claims may have different grant periods.
EU Settlement Scheme	Medium	Pre-settled status can be extended and may be automatically converted to settled status where evidence supports this. Late and complex cases remain common.
Digital immigration status	Medium	Local authorities should be ready to support residents who struggle to access or prove eVisa status.
Visitor routes	Low	Core visitor restrictions remain stable: no work for a UK company/self-employment except permitted activities, no public funds, and no living in the UK through frequent successive visits.

7. Visa and immigration status matrix

The matrices below are split by route type to improve readability. They summarise typical conditions only. Individual grants may differ because of transitional provisions, concessions, changes of conditions, court judgments, policy updates or route-specific exceptions. Always verify the actual grant conditions and expiry date.

Visitor and short stay routes

Route / status	Typical length	Work rights	Public funds and settlement	Local authority note
Standard Visitor	Usually up to 6 months per visit.	No UK employment or self-employment. Permitted visitor activities only.	No public funds; no settlement.	High risk if homeless or destitute because status may not match long-term support needs. Reform risk: Low.
Marriage / Civil Partnership Visitor	Up to 6 months.	No work.	No public funds; no settlement.	Not the same as a spouse visa. Reform risk: Low.
Transit Visitor / Direct Airside Transit	Usually transit period, often up to 48 hours.	No work.	No public funds; no settlement.	Rarely relevant except ports and airports. Reform risk: Low.

Study and post-study routes

Route / status	Typical length	Work rights	Public funds and settlement	Local authority note
Student	Course length plus wrap-up period, depending on sponsor and course.	Usually limited. Degree-level students commonly 20 hours in term time and full-time in vacations. No self-employment or professional sportsperson work.	Usually subject to NRPF, although exceptions or concessions may apply in some cases. No direct settlement route.	Check term dates and sponsor conditions. Reform risk: Medium.
Child Student	Course length. Ages 4 to 17 at independent schools.	Very limited and age-dependent.	Usually subject to NRPF, although exceptions or concessions may apply in some cases. No direct settlement.	Safeguarding and education teams may need to check parent status separately. Reform risk: Low.
Graduate	2 years if applied for by 31 Dec 2026; 18 months from 1 Jan 2027 for most applicants; 3 years for PhD/doctoral qualification.	Can work in most jobs and self-employment; not professional sportsperson.	Usually subject to NRPF, although exceptions or concessions may apply in some cases. No direct extension or direct settlement route.	Can work full-time but may be excluded from benefits. Reform risk: High.

Sponsored and general work routes

Route / status	Typical length	Work rights	Public funds and settlement	Local authority note
Skilled Worker	Up to 5 years at a time; extendable if eligible.	Must work for sponsor in eligible role. Additional work is limited and conditional.	Usually subject to NRPF, although exceptions or concessions may apply in some cases. Current 5-year ILR route if requirements met, subject to settlement reform.	Job loss or sponsor loss can trigger curtailment and destitution. Reform risk: High.

Route / status	Typical length	Work rights	Public funds and settlement	Local authority note
Health and Care Worker	Up to 5 years at a time; extendable if eligible.	Sponsored eligible health or care role.	Usually subject to NRPF, although exceptions or concessions may apply in some cases. Current 5-year ILR route if requirements met, subject to settlement reform.	Care recruitment reforms and sponsor issues may create local pressure. Reform risk: High.
Scale-up Worker	Usually: 2 years when applying from overseas. 3 years when switching in-country.	Sponsored initially, then more flexibility after sponsored period.	Usually subject to NRPF, although exceptions or concessions may apply in some cases. May lead to settlement after 5 years if requirements met.	Check whether still in sponsored period. Reform risk: Medium.
Global Business Mobility routes	Varies by sub-route, often temporary.	Work for overseas employer or UK host in specific role.	Usually subject to NRPF, although exceptions or concessions may apply in some cases. Usually no direct settlement.	Includes Senior or Specialist Worker, Graduate Trainee, UK Expansion Worker, Service Supplier and Secondment Worker. Reform risk: Medium.
Overseas Domestic Worker	Usually up to 6 months.	Domestic work in private household under strict conditions.	Usually subject to NRPF, although exceptions or concessions may apply in some cases. No settlement.	Potential exploitation and safeguarding concerns. Reform risk: Medium.

Unsponsored work, talent and business routes

Route / status	Typical length	Work rights	Public funds and settlement	Local authority note
Global Talent	Up to 5 years per grant.	Flexible work, self-employment and business activity generally allowed.	Usually NRPF until settlement, although exceptions or concessions may apply in some cases. May settle after 3 or 5 years depending on field/basis.	Often secure but check dependants and expiry. Reform risk: Low.
Innovator Founder	Up to 3 years.	Work on endorsed business; other work may be permitted subject to rules.	Usually subject to NRPF, although exceptions or concessions may apply in some cases. May settle after 3 years if business criteria met.	Specialist route requiring endorsement. Reform risk: Low.
High Potential Individual	2 years, or 3 years with PhD/doctoral qualification.	Can work in most jobs and self-employment; not professional sportsperson.	Usually subject to NRPF, although exceptions or concessions may apply in some cases. No direct settlement route.	Expiry and switching planning are important. Reform risk: Medium.
Youth Mobility Scheme	Usually up to 24 months; Australia, Canada and New Zealand nationals can extend by one year.	Can work in most jobs; restrictions include no professional sportsperson.	Usually subject to NRPF, although exceptions or concessions may apply in some cases. No direct settlement.	No dependant route. Reform risk: Low.
India Young Professionals Scheme	Up to 24 months.	Can live and work in UK subject to route restrictions.	Usually subject to NRPF, although exceptions or concessions may apply in some cases. No direct settlement.	Ballot-based route. Reform risk: Low.

Route / status	Typical length	Work rights	Public funds and settlement	Local authority note
UK Ancestry	5 years.	Can work and must be able and intend to work.	Usually NRPF until settlement. May extend or apply for ILR after 5 years, although exceptions or concessions may apply in some cases.	Commonwealth route. Reform risk: Medium.

Family, dependant and private life routes

Route / status	Typical length	Work rights	Public funds and settlement	Local authority note
Partner / Spouse under family route	Usually 33 months from outside UK or 30 months from inside UK, then extension.	Usually unrestricted work.	Usually NRPF unless change of conditions granted or NRPF not imposed. Settlement after 5 or 10 years depending on route.	Key route for homelessness, domestic abuse, children and NRPF teams. Reform risk: Medium.
Parent under family route	Usually 30 months per grant.	Usually unrestricted work.	Usually NRPF unless changed. Settlement after 5 or 10 years depending on route, although exceptions or concessions may apply in some cases.	A British child does not automatically give parent public funds. Reform risk: Medium.
Adult Dependent Relative	May be indefinite or limited depending on sponsor/status and grant.	Depends on grant conditions.	Depends on grant. Route is narrow and complex.	Specialist advice needed. Reform risk: Low.
Dependant of work or study route	Usually in line with main applicant.	Often can work, but restrictions may apply.	Usually subject to NRPF, although exceptions or concessions may apply in some cases. Settlement depends on main route.	Check each family member separately. Reform risk: Medium.
Private Life / Human Rights leave	Usually 30 months per grant, but varies.	Usually can work, subject to conditions.	Often NRPF, but change of conditions may be possible in hardship.	Common in NRPF casework. Reform risk: Medium.

Humanitarian, EUSS and special routes

Route / status	Typical length	Work rights	Public funds and settlement	Local authority note
British National (Overseas) Hong Kong	30 months or 5 years.	Can work in almost any capacity except professional sportsperson/sports coach; can study.	Usually NRPF, but access to public funds may be possible in hardship. Settlement after 5 years.	Integration, ESOL, housing and hardship pathways may be relevant. Reform risk: Medium.
EU Settlement Scheme - settled status	Indefinite.	Unrestricted work.	Can access benefits/housing if otherwise eligible.	Digital status. May apply for citizenship if eligible. Reform risk: Medium.
EU Settlement Scheme - pre-settled status	Limited status with extensions and possible automated conversion.	Work permitted.	May access benefits/housing if otherwise eligible, but right-to-reside rules can be complex.	Welfare rights advice may be required. Reform risk: Medium.

Route / status	Typical length	Work rights	Public funds and settlement	Local authority note
Ukraine schemes / Ukraine Permission Extension	Further permission under current Ukraine extension arrangements.	Work permitted.	Access to public funds. No conventional settlement route currently.	Housing pressures when sponsorship/accommodation ends. Reform risk: High.
Refugee status / humanitarian protection	For claims from 2 Mar 2026, normally 30 months; earlier claims may differ.	Immediate unrestricted work once granted.	Recourse to public funds once granted. Settlement rules depend on claim/grant date and reforms.	Move-on from asylum support creates homelessness risk. Reform risk: High.
Asylum seeker awaiting decision	Temporary pending claim.	Generally no work unless permission granted after delay, usually restricted to eligible skilled occupations.	No mainstream public funds; may receive asylum support.	Children, care, safeguarding or human rights duties may still arise. Reform risk: High.
No lawful status / overstayer	No valid permission.	No lawful right to work.	No mainstream public funds.	Safeguarding, children, care, trafficking and human rights issues must still be considered. Reform risk: High.
ILR / ILE, British citizen, Irish citizen	Permanent or indefinite rights, subject to limited exceptions such as long absence for ILR.	Unrestricted work.	Can access public funds if otherwise eligible.	Benefit/housing eligibility still depends on ordinary rules. Reform risk: Low to Medium.

8. Route notes for frontline staff

Visitors

- Visitors are admitted for temporary purposes only. A person cannot use repeated visits to live in the UK.
- Business visitors can attend meetings and undertake listed activities, but cannot fill a UK role or provide services to the UK market except where a permitted activity allows it.
- Visitor status is often incompatible with homelessness or long-term care needs, but local authority statutory duties may still be triggered.

Students and Graduates

- Student work rights depend on course level, sponsor type and term dates. Do not assume all students can work 20 hours.
- Graduate route holders can usually work flexibly, but their permission is time-limited and the route is changing from January 2027 for most applicants.
- Students and graduates generally have NRPF, so destitution should trigger NRPF pathway screening and specialist advice.

Sponsored workers

- Sponsored workers are tied to the sponsoring employer and role. If employment ends, permission may be curtailed.
- Additional work for Skilled Workers is limited and subject to route rules. The presence of a second job does not necessarily breach conditions, but it must be checked.
- Care sector changes mean existing workers and dependants may need careful transitional advice.

Family and private life

- Many family route holders can work but still have NRPF. This is one of the most important distinctions for local authority staff.
- A change of conditions application may be available for some people on family, private life, Appendix Child Relative and BN(O) routes where the relevant requirements are met. Specialist advice should be obtained where eligibility is uncertain. Where they are destitute, at risk of destitution or there are child welfare issues.
- Domestic abuse, coercive control, separation and children's welfare can change the advice needed. Refer quickly.

Protection and asylum

- Asylum seekers awaiting a decision are not the same as refugees. Asylum seekers generally cannot work and usually rely on Home Office asylum support if eligible.
- Once a person is granted refugee status or humanitarian protection, they will normally have permission to work and recourse to public funds, subject to the conditions of their grant and any future policy changes, but they may face a short move-on period from asylum accommodation.
- For claims lodged on or after 2 March 2026, the default period of protection permission is normally 30 months, creating a more temporary and review-based model.

EUSS and digital status

- EUSS status is usually digital. Decision letters are useful, but status is usually proved through the online service.
- Pre-settled status is not the same as settled status. Benefit and housing eligibility may require advice on habitual residence and qualifying right to reside.
- Late EUSS applications and family member cases are complex and should not be treated as straightforward refusals without advice.

9. Local authority service implications

Service area	**Practical implications**
Housing options / homelessness	Check eligibility for assistance, immigration status, NRPF, habitual residence, priority need, children, domestic abuse, care needs and human rights issues. Eligibility for homelessness assistance and eligibility for social housing allocation are separate legal assessments
Adult social care	Care Act assessment duties are not removed by NRPF. Eligibility for services and charging require separate analysis. Immigration advice may be needed where support engages human rights.
Children's services	Section 17 Children Act 1989 duties can arise regardless of parent immigration status. A British child does not automatically give the parent public funds.
Safeguarding adults and children	Immediate safeguarding duties are status-neutral. Immigration concerns should not delay safety planning.
Domestic abuse services	Immigration status may affect refuge funding, benefits and housing. Some routes may access domestic violence concessions or settlement routes. Specialist advice is essential.

Service area	Practical implications
Benefits and welfare support	NRPF restricts many benefits and housing assistance, but does not cover every form of support. For those with recourse, ordinary eligibility tests still apply.
Employment and skills	Right to work and funding eligibility for training are separate. Some residents can work but cannot access certain funded programmes.
Customer services / first contact	Record the exact status evidence seen, expiry dates, dependants, household composition, risks, and whether a share code was provided. Escalate uncertainty rather than giving immigration advice.

10. Verification checklist

1. Ask what immigration status the person believes they hold and when it expires.
2. Ask whether they have an eVisa, BRP, BRC, passport vignette, Home Office decision letter, Application Registration Card, asylum support paperwork, EUSS decision, or share code. Where an eVisa is held, request a share code where appropriate and verify status through the Home Office online service.
3. Record the exact wording of work and public funds conditions, not just the route name.
4. Check if there are dependants and whether each family member has the same or different status.
5. Check whether there is an outstanding application, appeal, administrative review, asylum claim, EUSS application, or change of conditions request.
6. Check risks: homelessness tonight, children, pregnancy, disability, care needs, domestic abuse, trafficking, exploitation, rough sleeping, mental health, destitution.
7. Refer to an OISC-regulated or solicitor immigration adviser where immigration advice is needed. Local authority staff should avoid advising someone to make, vary or withdraw an immigration application unless authorised.

Practical tip: A share code is often the quickest way to verify immigration status where a person holds digital status. Other forms of evidence and verification may also be relevant depending on the circumstances. If a resident says they have an eVisa but cannot show proof of status, ask whether they can access their UKVI account and generate a share code before seeking further evidence.

11. Red flags requiring escalation or specialist advice

- Person has children and NRPF or no lawful status.
- Person is fleeing domestic abuse or coercive control and immigration status depends on partner.
- Person is a care worker who has lost employment or sponsorship.
- Person has an expiring Graduate, Skilled Worker, Student or Ukraine permission and no clear onward route.
- Person says they have EUSS rights but cannot prove status digitally.
- Person is a newly recognised refugee leaving asylum accommodation.
- Person may be a victim of trafficking, modern slavery or labour exploitation.
- Person needs community care, mental health support, hospital discharge or safeguarding support.
- Person has been told to leave the UK or has a curtailment/removal decision.

12. Common scenarios and suggested first steps

Scenario	First steps
Visitor presents as homeless	Check immediate safety and vulnerability. Visitors have no public funds and no settlement route, but safeguarding, children, Care Act, trafficking or human rights duties may arise. Refer for immigration advice before any return planning.
Skilled Worker loses job	Check whether sponsor has withdrawn sponsorship, whether Home Office curtailment notice has been received, expiry date, dependants, rent arrears and exploitation concerns. Refer quickly because switching deadlines may be short.
Care worker reports exploitation	Treat as potential labour exploitation/modern slavery. Do not assume breach by worker. Consider safeguarding, employment rights, police/GLAA where appropriate, and immigration advice.
Parent of British child has NRPF	Check family/private life status, child welfare, accommodation, income, and whether change of conditions or other application is possible. Children Act assessment may be required.
New refugee at risk of homelessness	Check move-on date, eVisa/BRP, National Insurance, DWP claim, bank account, homelessness application and local connection. Refugees normally have recourse to public funds once granted.
Pre-settled EUSS holder refused benefit	Refer for welfare rights and immigration-adjacent advice. Pre-settled status can involve complex right-to-reside questions.
Ukraine scheme guest accommodation ending	Check current permission, UPE eligibility/timing, public funds, homelessness duties, sponsorship breakdown and safeguarding. Ukraine schemes generally allow work and public funds.

13. What local authority staff should avoid

- Do not assume a person with work rights can claim benefits or access social housing.
- Do not assume NRPF removes all local authority duties.
- Do not advise a person to leave the UK, withdraw an application, or apply for a specific immigration route unless you are authorised and competent to give immigration advice.
- Do not treat lack of physical BRP as lack of status. Many statuses are now digital.
- Do not assume a child shares the parent's immigration status.
- Do not delay safeguarding action while immigration status is being checked.

14. Glossary

Term	Meaning
BRP	Biometric Residence Permit. Physical cards are being replaced by digital status arrangements.
eVisa	A digital record of immigration status.
ILR	Indefinite Leave to Remain. Settlement.

Term	Meaning
NRPF	No Recourse to Public Funds.
Public funds	Benefits and housing assistance listed in immigration rules and guidance.
Share code	Code generated by a person to prove immigration status, right to work or right to rent online.
Sponsor	Licensed employer or education provider supporting a visa application.
Curtailment	Home Office action shortening immigration permission, often after sponsorship ends or conditions are breached.

15. Source list and currency check

The guide was drafted using official GOV.UK and Home Office sources checked on 8 June 2026. Local authorities should check the latest GOV.UK pages before final publication or operational use.

- GOV.UK Standard Visitor: https://www.gov.uk/standard-visitor
- GOV.UK Skilled Worker: https://www.gov.uk/skilled-worker-visa
- GOV.UK Health and Care Worker: https://www.gov.uk/health-care-worker-visa
- GOV.UK Student visa: https://www.gov.uk/student-visa
- GOV.UK Graduate visa: https://www.gov.uk/graduate-visa
- GOV.UK Youth Mobility Scheme: https://www.gov.uk/youth-mobility
- GOV.UK Global Talent: https://www.gov.uk/global-talent
- GOV.UK High Potential Individual: https://www.gov.uk/high-potential-individual-visa
- GOV.UK UK Ancestry: https://www.gov.uk/ancestry-visa
- GOV.UK British National (Overseas) visa: https://www.gov.uk/british-national-overseas-bno-visa
- GOV.UK EU Settlement Scheme: https://www.gov.uk/settled-status-eu-citizens-families
- GOV.UK Ukraine Permission Extension scheme: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/applying-to-the-ukraine-permission-extension-scheme
- GOV.UK Public funds guidance: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/public-funds/public-funds-accessible
- Home Office permitting access to public funds guidance: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/access-to-public-funds-within-family-private-life-and-hong-kong-bno-routes/permitting-access-to-public-funds
- Home Office Restoring control over the immigration system white paper: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/restoring-control-over-the-immigration-system-white-paper
- GOV.UK Earned settlement consultation: https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/earned-settlement
- Home Office Statement of Changes HC 1333 explanatory memorandum: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statement-of-changes-to-the-immigration-rules-hc-1333-14-october-2025/explanatory-memorandum-to-the-statement-of-changes-to-the-immigration-rules-hc-1333-14-october-2025-accessible
- Home Office refugee protection guidance, claims from 2 March 2026: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/permission-to-stay-on-a-protection-route-caseworker-guidance/permission-to-stay-on-a-protection-route-for-asylum-claims-lodged-on-or-after-2-march-2026-accessible
- GOV.UK asylum seekers permission to work guidance: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/handling-applications-for-permission-to-take-employment-instruction/permission-to-work-and-volunteering-for-asylum-seekers-accessible