

Application Supporting Notes

About these notes

Use these notes to help you complete your 'Postgraduate Master's Loan Application form'.

You can also apply online at www.gov.uk/mastersloan/apply

How to use these notes



Where you see this in your Postgraduate Loan Master's Application form it means there's additional information in these notes to help you.

This could be information about how to complete a question or section or an instruction to send specific supporting documents.

These notes are in sections and numbered in the same way as the questions in the application form.

Read these notes - if you don't answer a question or section correctly or you don't include the documents we need this will delay any payments.

Alternative formats

All of our forms and guides are available in Braille, large print format or audio. If you need these, you can request them by emailing your name, address and details of the format you require to: brailleandlargefonts@slc.co.uk or call **0141 243 3686** (this number is only for alternative format requests).

Section 1 Your details

1.1 Change of name

If your name has changed since your passport or birth certificate was issued you need to prove that your name has legally changed.

You need to send us one of the following:

- your change of name deed; **or**
- your marriage certificate or civil partnership documentation; **or**
- a final or conditional order; **or**
- your divorce certificate or dissolution order.

1.4 Your nationality

If you have been granted leave to remain as a Stateless person, you can answer 'None' or 'Stateless' in the Nationality box.

1.5 UK National Insurance number

Any payment of your loan will be withheld until you provide your UK National Insurance number, unless you're a European Union student.

If you've never been given a National Insurance number, leave the National Insurance number box blank. We'll contact you if you need to take any action to obtain a National Insurance number. If in the meantime you get a National Insurance number, let us know as soon as possible.

Section 2 Your previous study

2.2 Qualifications gained

If you have a:

- Doctoral degree; **or**
- Master's degree; **or**
- Integrated Master's degree; **or**
- an overseas equivalent of any of the above

you are not eligible to receive a Postgraduate Master's Loan.

If you have a:

- Postgraduate Diploma; **or**
- Postgraduate Certificate in Education (PGCE); **or**
- Postgraduate Certificate; **or**
- Honorary Masters; **or**
- an overseas equivalent of any of the above

you may be eligible to receive a Postgraduate Master's Loan.

We don't need any proof of your qualifications right now, but we may ask for these in the future.

Section 2 Your previous study

2.3 Previous Funding

If you have received student finance for an undergraduate or postgraduate course that led to a Master's degree you can't get a Postgraduate Master's Loan unless you can prove that you did not complete your previous course due to a compelling personal reason.

Please note that you may still be able to get a Postgraduate Master's Loan if your previous study led to one of the qualifications below:

- an MA from a Scottish university
- an MA from Oxford or Cambridge
- a Postgraduate Certificate or Diploma in Initial Teacher Training
- a Postgraduate Certificate or Diploma in Healthcare

Section 3 Your postgraduate master's course

3.1 Study type and duration

Postgraduate Master's students can study their course over a varying number of years. All full-time courses will be split over 1 – 2 years, however, part-time courses can last up to 4 years.

This will mainly affect how much funding you receive each year, as the total amount you choose to borrow will be split over the duration of your course.

The following courses are eligible for funding from us:

- a full-time course lasting one or two academic years;
- a part-time course lasting two academic years which has a one year full-time equivalent course;
- a part-time course lasting three or four academic years which has a two year full-time equivalent course; or
- a part-time course lasting two or three academic years which has no full-time equivalent course.

If you're doing a part-time course which is a two year full-time equivalent and you haven't decided how many years you want to study over, you can choose the 'undecided' option. This means we'll set your payments to the same as a 3 year course. You need to let us know if your course details change.

3.3 NHS Bursary

Students are **not** eligible for a Postgraduate Master's Loan if they're able to apply for or are getting an NHS bursary. If you're unsure if you can apply for this, you need to speak to your university.

3.4 Social Work bursary

Students are **not** eligible for a Postgraduate Master's Loan if they're in receipt of a Social Work bursary. If you're unsure if you can apply for this, you need to speak to your university.

If you are in receipt of a Social Work travel allowance bursary only, you can still apply for a Postgraduate Master's Loan.

If you have applied for this and been rejected you need to send your rejection letter with your application. We can't accept your application without this.

Section 3 Your postgraduate master's course

3.5 Distance Learning course

Armed Forces

If you're not studying distance learning due to you or a family member being in the armed forces you must be living in England on the first day of your course to be eligible for a Postgraduate Master's Loan.

You will not be eligible for a Postgraduate Master's Loan if at any point you are studying your distance learning course outside of the UK.

Are you studying on a distance learning course because you or a member of your family are in the armed forces?

You may be eligible for support to study a distance learning course if you or your family member is currently serving both in and outside of the UK in one of the following:

- The Naval Service (Royal Navy and Royal Marines)
- The Army
- The Royal Air Force
- The Royal Military Police
- The Gurkhas

The following family members will be eligible students:

- a spouse or civil partner living with a member of the UK Armed Forces serving outside of England
- a dependent parent living with either;
 - a child who is a member of the UK Armed Forces serving outside of England
 - the child's spouse or civil partner who is a member of the UK Armed Forces serving outside of England

Evidence

What you need to send

You need to send a letter confirming your name and your address, or British Forces Post Office address.

If your family member is in the Armed Forces, you need to send a letter confirming the following:

- their name
- their address or British Forces Post Office (BFPO) address
- your name
- their relationship to you

The letter you send must be stamped, signed and dated by the Armed Forces Unit Records Officer. We can't accept a photocopy. We recommend that you use your BFPO address for all correspondence.

Section 4 Your residency information

4.1 & 4.2 UK national

You are a UK national if you have a UK passport or are eligible to apply for one. If you have provided your UK passport details in section 4, you do not need to send any further evidence of your UK nationality.

If it has expired, or is about to expire, you need to send:

- your original birth or adoption certificate

Armed forces

If you, your parent(s) or partner are members of the armed forces, you must apply for student finance in the UK country where you were ordinarily resident when you/they enlisted, unless you are permanently living in another area of the UK.

We can accept certified photocopies of your residency evidence, stamped with your unit stamp. You should use your BFPO address for all correspondence.

4.3 Irish citizen

You must send your original ROI passport or national identity card.

If you hold a UK passport, you should provide your passport details in section 4 as you do not need to send further evidence of your nationality.

4.4 Family member of a UK national

By family member, you must be the:

- husband, wife, civil partner;
- child, step-child or other direct descendant of a UK national.

A direct descendant is defined as the biological child, grandchild, great-grandchild and so on, of a person. For example, you are a direct descendant of your mother, your grandmother, your great-grandmother, and so on.

If you answer 'Yes' to this question, you must provide evidence to show you are the family member of a UK national by sending their passport.

You must also send proof of your relationship to the UK national.

This may be:

- your marriage or civil partnership certificate; **or**
- a birth certificate showing your name and the UK national's name; **and**
- the marriage or civil partnership certificate if you or the UK national are a step-child.

If you are a child, step-child or other direct descendant of a UK national, you must be under 21 or dependent on the person or the person's spouse or civil partner.

Section 4 Your residency information - continued

4.5 Family member of an Irish citizen

By family member, you must be the:

- husband, wife, civil partner;
- parent(s), step-parent(s) or other direct ascending relative;
- child, step-child or other direct descendant of an Irish citizen.

A direct descendant is defined as the biological child, grandchild, great-grandchild and so on, of a person. For example, you are a direct descendant of your mother, your grandmother, your great-grandmother, and so on.

A direct relative in the ascending line is defined as the biological parent, grandparent, great-grandparent and so on, of a person. You are a direct relative in the ascending line of your child, grandchild, great-grandchild, and so on.

If you are a child, step-child or other direct descendant you must be under 21 or dependent on the Irish citizen family member.

If you have pre-settled status and have been in the UK, the EEA, Switzerland or the Overseas Territories for three years, direct ascending line relatives of Irish citizens are eligible.

You must provide evidence to confirm your family member is an Irish citizen and your relationship to them by sending their original ROI passport or national identity card and your birth, marriage or civil partnership certificate (if this shows proof of their Irish citizenship and your relationship to them).

To prove your immigration status, you need to provide us with confirmation of your EU Settlement Scheme award from the Home Office, and a share code. Go to www.gov.uk/view-prove-immigration-status to generate the code. Once generated, the code will expire after 30 days. You should return your application form within 10 days of generating the share code.

We will use your share code to confirm your identity with the Home Office. When you give us your share code you do not need to send identity evidence unless it is required as proof of relationship. We will still need identity evidence from your husband, wife, civil partner, parent, step-parent, direct ascending relative, child, step-child or direct descendant.

Section 4 Your residency information - continued

4.6 Family member of a person of Northern Ireland

By family member, you must be the:

- husband, wife, civil partner;
- parent(s), step-parent(s) or other direct ascending relative;
- child, step-child or other direct descendant of a person of Northern Ireland.

If you are a child, step-child or other direct descendant you must be under 21 or dependent on the Irish citizen family member.

A direct descendant is defined as the biological child, grandchild, great-grandchild and so on, of a person. For example, you are a direct descendant of your mother, your grandmother, your great-grandmother, and so on.

A direct relative in the ascending line is defined as the biological parent, grandparent, great-grandparent and so on, of a person. You are a direct relative in the ascending line of your child, grandchild, great-grandchild, and so on.

If you have been in the UK and Islands for three years and the person of Northern Ireland was in the UK, direct ascending line relatives of the person of Northern Ireland are not eligible.

If you have pre-settled status and have been in the UK, the EEA, Switzerland or the Overseas Territories for three years, direct ascending line relatives of the person of Northern Ireland are eligible.

You must provide evidence to confirm your family member is a person of Northern Ireland and your relationship to them by sending their original ROI or UK passport or and your birth certificate, marriage or civil partnership certificate that shows your relationship to them.

To prove your immigration status, you need to provide us with confirmation of your EU Settlement Scheme award from the Home Office, and a share code. Go to www.gov.uk/view-prove-immigration-status to generate the code. Once generated, the code will expire after 30 days. You should return your application form within 10 days of generating the share code.

We will use your share code to confirm your identity with the Home Office. When you give us your share code you do not need to send identity evidence unless it is required as proof of relationship. We will still need identity evidence from your husband, wife, civil partner, parent, step-parent, direct ascending relative, child, step-child or direct descendant.

Section 4 Your residency information - continued

4.7 Settled or pre-settled status under the EU Settlement Scheme

To prove your immigration status, you need to provide us with a share code. Go to www.gov.uk/view-prove-immigration-status to generate the code. Once generated, the code will expire after 30 days.

You should return your application form within 10 days of generating the share code. We will use your share code to confirm your identity and residency status with the Home Office. When you give us your share code you do not need to send identity evidence.

We'll still need identity evidence if you are the family member of an EU national without settled status. We'll also need to see proof of relationship evidence to your EU family member.

4.8 EU national, family member of an EU national who is a resident of Gibraltar

By family member, you must be the:

- husband, wife, civil partner;
- parent(s), step-parent(s) or other direct ascending relative
- child, step-child or other direct descendant (must be under 21 years of age or dependent on the EU national)

of an EU national who is a resident of Gibraltar.

A direct descendant is defined as the biological child, grandchild, great-grandchild and so on, of a person. For example, you are a direct descendant of your mother, your grandmother, your great-grandmother, and so on.

A direct relative in the ascending line is defined as the biological parent, grandparent, great-grandparent and so on, of a person. You are a direct relative in the ascending line of your child, grandchild, great-grandchild, and so on.

If you're an EU national, you must send your valid EU passport, or valid national identity card (if this is proof of your EU nationality).

If you're the family member of an EU national, you must:

- send your valid passport, or valid national identity card (if this is proof of your nationality);
- provide evidence to confirm your family member is an EU national; **and**
- prove your relationship to your EU national family member by sending their national identity card or passport and your birth, marriage or civil partnership certificate (if this shows proof of their EU nationality and your relationship to them).

Section 4 Your residency information - continued

4.9 UK national, family member of a UK national who is a resident of Gibraltar

By family member, you must be the:

- husband, wife, civil partner
- child, step-child or other direct descendant (you must be under 21 or dependent on the UK national)

of a UK national who is a resident of Gibraltar.

A direct descendant is defined as the biological child, grandchild, great-grandchild and so on, of a person. For example, you are a direct descendant of your mother, your grandmother, your great-grandmother, and so on.

If you're a UK national, you must send your original UK passport, or original UK birth or adoption certificate.

If you're the family member of a UK national, you must:

- send your valid passport, or original birth or adoption certificate;
- provide evidence to confirm your family member is a UK national; **and**
- prove your relationship to your UK national family member by sending their original UK passport, or original UK birth or adoption certificate and your birth, marriage or civil partnership certificate (if this shows proof of their UK nationality and your relationship to them).

Section 4 Your residency information - continued

4.10 Child of a Swiss national

To get student finance as a child of a Swiss national, your parent or step-parent must have settled or pre-settled status through the EU Settlement Scheme, and be resident in the UK on the first day of the academic year. You must have settled status and be ordinarily resident in the UK, the EEA, Switzerland or the Overseas Territories for the three years prior to the first day of your first academic year.

Go to the residency history section on page 20 to find out when your academic year starts.

To prove your immigration status, you need to provide us with a share code. To prove your parent or step-parent's immigration status, you need to provide us with their date of birth and share code. Go to

www.gov.uk/view-prove-immigration-status to generate the codes. Once generated, the codes will expire after 30 days. You should return your application form within 10 days of generating the share codes.

When giving your share codes, we will check the details with the Home Office and confirm the information you have provided.

To get student finance as the child of a Swiss national, your Swiss national parent must be resident in the UK on the first day of the academic year. We need a signed letter from your Swiss national parent stating their UK address, and that they live there on the first day of the academic year.

They must also send one of the following documents:

- bank statement
- payslip
- tenancy agreement/mortgage statement
- utility bill
- local authority correspondence
- government department correspondence

Section 4 Your residency information - continued

4.11 EEA or Swiss national worker

To prove your immigration status, you need to provide us with confirmation of your EU Settlement Scheme status from the Home Office with a share code.

To prove your family member's immigration status, you need to provide us with their date of birth and share code.

Go to www.gov.uk/view-prove-immigration-status to generate the codes.

Once generated, the codes will expire after 30 days. You should return your application form within 10 days of generating the share codes.

We will use your share code to confirm your identity with the Home Office. When you give us your share code you do not need to send identity evidence.

You do not need to provide a share code if:

- you are an Irish citizen; **or**
- you have a frontier worker permit or evidence to show you are a frontier worker.

You need to send:

- a completed Postgraduate Master's Loan UK Employment Status form.

The Postgraduate Loan UK Employment Status form is available to download at www.gov.uk/masters-loan/apply

Complete and return this additional form with any supporting documents along with your main application form to ensure that your funding can be in place as soon as possible.

If you can't return your additional form with your main application form, get it to us as soon as possible. We won't be able to confirm if you can get a Postgraduate Loan without this additional completed form.

Section 4 Your residency information - continued

4.12 Family member of a European Economic Area (EEA) national or Swiss national

Please note children, step-children, other direct descendants or direct ascending line family members only apply to EEA worker family members.

By family member, you must be the:

- husband, wife, civil partner;
- parent(s), step-parent;
- child, step-child
(only applicable to EEA worker family members);
- other direct ascending line family member or other direct descendant

of the EEA or Swiss national.

A direct descendant is defined as the biological child, grandchild, great-grandchild and so on, of a person. For example, you are a direct descendant of your mother, your grandmother, your great-grandmother, and so on.

A direct relative in the ascending line is defined as the biological parent, grandparent, great-grandparent and so on, of a person. You are a direct relative in the ascending line of your child, grandchild, great-grandchild, and so on.

Other family relationships are excluded from the definitions above.

To prove your immigration status, you need to provide us with a share code. To prove your family member's immigration status, you need to provide us with their date of birth and share code. Go to www.gov.uk/view-prove-immigration-status to generate the codes. Once generated, the codes will expire after 30 days. You should return your application form within 10 days of generating the share codes.

We will use your share code to confirm your identity with the Home Office. When you give us your share code you do not need to send identity evidence unless it is required as proof of relationship. We will still need identity evidence from your family member.

You do not need to provide a share code if:

- you are an Irish citizen; or
- you have a frontier worker permit or evidence to show you are a frontier worker.

Your family member does not need to provide a share code if:

- they are an Irish citizen; or
- they have a frontier worker permit or evidence to show they are a frontier worker.

Section 4 Your residency information - continued

4.12 Family member of a European Economic Area (EEA) national or Swiss national (continued)

You need to send:

- a completed Postgraduate Master's Loan UK Employment Status form.

The Postgraduate Loan UK Employment Status form is available to download at www.gov.uk/masters-loan/apply

Complete and return this additional form with any supporting documents along with your main application form to ensure that your funding can be in place as soon as possible.

If you can't return your additional form with your main application form, get it to us as soon as possible. We won't be able to confirm if you can get a Postgraduate Loan without this additional completed form.

4.13 Child of a Turkish worker who is working in the UK

To apply for a loan as the child of a Turkish worker, your Turkish parent must be working in the UK on the first day of your course.

You must also be living in the UK on the first day of the first academic year of your course and have lived in the UK, the EEA, Turkey, Switzerland or Overseas Territories for 3 years before the start of your course.

You need to prove your identity, send us:

- your original valid passport

You also need to send proof of your Turkish parent's nationality, send us one of the following:

- their original valid passport; or
- their valid national identity card

And proof of your relationship, send us:

- a birth, marriage or civil partnership certificate

You also need to send proof of your Turkish parent's employment in the UK, for example send us:

- a contract of employment

And you also need to send your Turkish parent's proof of the extension of their Leave to Remain in the UK after 31 December 2020 from the Home Office.

All evidence items you send must be **originals**.

Section 4 Your residency information - continued

4.14 Settled status not granted under the EU Settlement Scheme

'Settled status' means that you can live in the UK permanently without the Home Office placing any restrictions on how long you may remain.

You are free from any restriction if any of the following apply:

- You are a British citizen.
- You have been granted 'indefinite leave to enter or remain'.
- You have a right of abode in the UK.

Further information about immigration issues can be obtained from the Home Office.

If you have been granted 'Indefinite Leave to Remain' in the UK as a victim of domestic violence or abuse provide details at question 4.20 or 'Indefinite Leave to Remain' in the UK as a bereaved partner, provide details at question 4.23.

4.15 Family member of a person with settled status in the UK

You need to prove your current status, send us one of the following:

- your valid UK passport or a letter from the Home Office which confirms your immigration status; **or**
- your valid Biometric Residence Permit.

We will only use your Biometric Residence Permit to validate your identity and residency status, no other data from it will be used or stored.

All evidence items you send must be **originals**.

By family member, you must be the:

- husband, wife, civil partner;
- child, step-child or other direct descendant (you must be under 21 or dependent on the person with settled status)

of a person with settled status in the UK.

'Settled status' means that your family member can live in the UK permanently without the Home Office placing any restrictions on how long you may remain.

They are free from any restriction if any of the following apply:

- your family member is a British citizen.
- your family member has been granted 'indefinite leave to enter or remain'.
- your family member has a right of abode in the UK.

You need to prove your current status, send us one of the following:

- your valid UK passport or a letter from the Home Office which confirms your immigration status; **or**
- your valid Biometric Residence Permit.

We will only use your Biometric Residence Permit to validate your identity and residency status, no other data from it will be used or stored.

All evidence items you send must be **originals**.

Section 4 Your residency information - continued

4.16 Limited leave to enter or remain under a Ukraine Scheme

You need to prove your current status, send us one of the following:

- your valid Biometric Residence Permit; **or**
- your valid passport with a vignette; **or**
- your permission to travel document.

We will only use your Biometric Residence Permit to validate your identity and residency status, no other data from it will be used or stored.

All evidence items you send must be **originals**.

4.17 Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy (ARAP) or the Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme (ACRS)

If you or your:

- husband, wife, civil partner; **or**
- parent, step-parent

have been granted leave under the Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy (ARAP) or the Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme (ACRS), you will have received a letter from the Home Office confirming this.

You need to prove your identity, send us:

- Original valid Home Office travel document; **or**
- Original Biometric Residency Permit; **or**
- Original valid passport.

You also need to send one of the following as proof of residency status:

- Original Home Office travel document; **or**
- Original Biometric Residency Permit; **or**
- Original Immigration Status Document; **or**
- Original Home Office letter confirming the category of leave and the date this was granted.

We will only use your Biometric Residence Permit to validate your identity and residency status, no other data from it will be used or stored.

You should also send evidence of your relationship to the person who holds the status if it is not you.

- a birth, marriage or civil partnership certificate.

Afghan Locally Employed Staff Ex-Gratia Scheme

This scheme is for previous employees of the UK government who resigned or were made redundant from their post. Afghan nationals relocated to the UK under this scheme are not eligible for student funding.

Section 4 Your residency information - continued

4.18 Refugee status

If you or your:

- husband, wife, civil partner; or
- parent(s), step-parent

has successfully applied for refugee status in the UK under the terms of the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and you, or they, have been granted refugee status, the Home Office will have sent you, or them, a letter and an immigration status document confirming this.

If you are claiming student finance as the child or step-child of a refugee, you will only be considered a 'child' if you were under the age of 18 at the time of your parent's application to the Home Office.

If you are claiming student finance as the husband, wife or civil partner of a refugee, you must have been their husband, wife or civil partner at the time of their application for asylum.

If you have been granted refugee status, send us:

- a Home Office letter that confirms your status and an immigration status document, for example:
- your original passport; **or**
- your valid Biometric Residence Permit.

We will only use your Biometric Residence Permit to validate your identity and residency status, no other data from it will be used or stored.

If your family member has been granted refugee status, send us:

- a Home Office letter confirming their status **and** an immigration status document showing their refugee status, for example:
- their original passport; **or**
- their valid Biometric Residence Permit.

We will only use their Biometric Residence Permit to validate their identity and residency status, no other data from it will be used or stored.

You also need to send us proof of your relationship, send us:

- a birth, marriage or civil partnership certificate.

All evidence items you send must be **originals**.

Section 4 Your residency information - continued

4.19 Humanitarian Protection

If you or your:

- husband, wife, civil partner; or
- parent(s), step-parent

has been granted 'Humanitarian Protection' the Home Office will have sent you, or them, a letter and an immigration status document confirming this.

If you are claiming student finance as the child or step-child of a person granted Humanitarian Protection, you will only be considered a 'child' if you were under the age of 18 at the time of your parent's application to the Home Office.

If you are claiming student finance as the husband, wife or civil partner of someone who has been granted Humanitarian Protection, you must have been their husband, wife or civil partner at the time of their application for asylum.

4.20 Stateless Person

If you or your:

- husband, wife, civil partner; or
- parent(s), step-parent

have been granted 'Leave to Remain' as a Stateless Person in the UK, you or they, will have received a letter and an immigration status document from the UK Home Office confirming this.

If you are claiming student finance as the child or step-child of a person granted 'Leave to Remain' as a Stateless Person, you will only be considered a 'child' if you were under the age of 18 at the time of your parent's application to the UK Home Office.

If you are claiming student finance as the husband, wife or civil partner of someone who has been granted 'Leave to Remain' as a Stateless Person, you must have been their husband, wife or civil partner at the time of their application.

If you have been granted Humanitarian Protection, send us:

- a Home Office letter that confirms your status and an immigration status document, for example:
- your original passport; **or**
- your valid Biometric Residence Permit.

We will only use your Biometric Residence Permit to validate your identity and residency status, no other data from it will be used or stored.

If your family member has been granted Humanitarian Protection, send us:

- a Home Office letter confirming their status and an immigration status document showing their status, for example:
- their original passport; **or**
- their valid Biometric Residence Permit.

We will only use their Biometric Residence Permit to validate their identity and residency status, no other data from it will be used or stored.

You also need to send us proof of your relationship, send us:

- a birth, marriage or civil partnership certificate.

All evidence items you send must be **originals**.

If you have been granted 'Leave to Remain' as a Stateless Person, send us:

- a Home Office letter and a Biometric Residence Permit.

We will only use your Biometric Residence Permit to validate your identity and residency status, no other data from it will be used or stored.

If your family member has been granted 'Leave to Remain' as a Stateless Person, send us:

- evidence to confirm your relationship to the person who has been granted Stateless Person status.
- a Home Office letter confirming their status and an immigration status document showing their status, for example:
- their original passport; **or**
- their valid Biometric Residence Permit.

We will only use their Biometric Residence Permit to validate their identity and residency status, no other data from it will be used or stored.

All evidence items you send must be **originals**.

Section 4 Your residency information - continued

4.21 Domestic violence or abuse

If you have been granted 'Indefinite Leave to Remain' in the UK as a victim of domestic violence or abuse, send us:

- a Home Office letter and a Biometric Residence Permit.

We will only use your Biometric Residence Permit to validate your identity and residency status, no other data from it will be used or stored.

All evidence items you send must be **originals**.

4.22 Section 67

If you are claiming student finance as the dependent child or step-child of a person granted Section 67 leave, you will only be considered a 'child' if you were eligible if you were granted leave in line with your parent or step-parent.

If you have been granted 'Leave to Remain' in the UK under Section 67 of the Immigration Act 2016, send us:

- a Home Office letter and a Biometric Residence Permit.

We will only use your Biometric Residence Permit to validate your identity and residency status, no other data from it will be used or stored.

If your family member has been granted 'Leave to Remain' in the UK under Section 67 of the Immigration Act 2016, send us:

- evidence to confirm your relationship to the person who has been granted this status.

All evidence items you send must be **originals**.

4.23 Calais leave

If you are claiming student finance as the dependent child or step-child of a person granted Calais leave, you will only be considered a 'child' if you were granted leave in line with your parent or step-parent.

If you have been granted 'Calais leave' in the UK, send us:

- a Home Office letter that confirms your status **and** an immigration status document, for example:
- your original passport; **or**
- your valid Biometric Residence Permit.

We will only use your Biometric Residence Permit to validate your identity and residency status, no other data from it will be used or stored.

If your family member has been granted 'Calais leave', send us:

- a Home Office letter confirming their status and an immigration status document showing their status, for example:
- their original passport; **or**
- their valid Biometric Residence Permit.

We will only use their Biometric Residence Permit to validate their identity and residency status, no other data from it will be used or stored.

You also need to send us proof of your relationship, send us:

- a birth certificate.

All evidence items you send must be **originals**.

Section 4 Your residency information - continued

4.24 Bereaved partner

If you have been granted 'Indefinite Leave to Remain' in the UK as a bereaved partner you need to send your original:

- Home Office letter and a Biometric Residence Permit.

We will only use your Biometric Residence Permit to validate your identity and residency status, no other data from it will be used or stored.

4.25 Long Residence requirements

To be eligible for support under the Long Residence category you must have lawful ordinary residence in the UK and Islands for the three-year period before the first day of the first academic year of your course and must be ordinarily resident in England. This means that you must have held a form of Leave to Remain issued by the Home Office for the whole of the three-year period before the first day of the first academic year of your course.

If you are under 18 on the first day of the first academic year of your course, you must also have lived in the UK for at least seven years immediately before the first day of the first academic year of your course.

If you are 18 or over on the first day of the first academic year of your course, you must also have lived in the UK for at least half of your life or 20 years.

In addition, you will also need to be:

- ordinarily resident in England on the first day of the first academic year of your course;
- have been ordinarily and lawfully resident in the UK and Islands throughout the 3 year period preceding the first day of the first academic year of your course; **and**
- in the 3 years referred to above, not have moved to the UK and Islands wholly or mainly for the purposes of education.

Examples of some of the evidence items you could send are:

- application for Leave to Remain, or asylum, or listed as a dependant on such a claim
- Council Tax records
- wage slips
- P60 / P45
- Child Tax Credits and Child Benefit letters (in your parent's name, with you named on the award)
- original school/college exam certificates
- a letter from a teacher (on headed paper, signed with day specific dates of attendance DD/MM/YYYY)

Section 5 Your address history

4.25 Long Residence requirements

You also need to confirm your status in the UK. Examples of some of the evidence items you could send are:

- a Home Office letter confirming your status in the UK and the reason for this status being granted. The letter must clearly show the date on which you were granted your status, and the date on which this status will expire (if applicable)
- your immigration status document
- your passport showing the relevant vignette
- your valid Biometric Residence Permit card

We will only use your Biometric Residence Permit to validate your identity and residency status, no other data from it will be used or stored.

All evidence items you send must be **originals**.

5.1 & 5.2 Residency status

If you have refugee status you should provide your address details from the point your status was granted or up to a maximum of three years if your status was granted prior to that point.

If you have been granted:

- Leave under the ARAP or ACRS, or are a family member with leave in line
- 'Indefinite Leave to Remain' as the victim of domestic violence or abuse;
- 'Indefinite Leave to Remain' as a person who has been a bereaved partner;
- 'Leave to Remain' in the UK under Section 67 of the Immigration Act 2016;
- Calais leave in the UK;
- Humanitarian Protection or Refugee Status;
- 'Leave to Remain' in the UK as a Stateless Person; or
- Limited leave to enter or remain under a Ukraine Scheme

only provide your address history from the date your Home Office status was granted or renewed, up to a maximum of 3 years before the first day of the first academic year of your course.

Date study begins between	Date academic year begins
1 August until 31 December inclusive	1 September
1 January until 31 March inclusive	1 January
1 April until 30 June inclusive	1 April
1 July until 31 July inclusive	1 July

Section 8 Terms and conditions

Power of Attorney

If you cannot sign the form it must be signed on your behalf by your attorney. The Power of Attorney letter must be sent with the application before a signature from that attorney will be accepted.