

Cheshire West & Chester Council

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Transition Team
Manager



Cheshire West
and Chester

Transitions Team

- Work with young people 16-25 who have a diagnosed learning disability or complex physical disability.
- Recommend visiting the Live Well website for services in your community that would assist your young person in achieving their goals.
- <https://www.livewell.cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/>
- Services and sources of support can be individually purchased through your young person's Personal Independence Payment.
- If you decide to refer to social care, this can be either a self referral or via a professional (school, college, health professional etc)
- Under 18s will need to be referred to IART and over 18s will need to be referred to Community Access Team.



Eligibility Assessment and Planning

- Eligibility is determined by the Transition Team Manager supported by the team, and is based on the level of need and risk experienced by your young person
- Once initial eligibility is determined, a social worker or social care assessor will be allocated to your young person according to priority
- Social worker or social care assessor will carry out a strengths based Care Act assessment to identify strengths, needs and risks with the young person, parent, carer and other involved support services
- Depending upon the outcome of the assessment, signposting to other services or formulating a care and support plan will be discussed with your young person and their parent/carer
- The care and support plan could include direct payments to purchase agreed support directly or by social care contacting relevant services and arranging the commissioning of support for respite, day services, activities etc
- For young people assessed as not eligible for social care input, parents and carers may again find it helpful to consult the Live Well website



Adult social care

- Under the Care Act, local authorities have to make sure that people who live in their areas:
 - receive services that prevent their care needs from becoming more serious, or delay the impact of their needs
 - can get the information and advice they need to make good decisions about care and support
 - have a range of provision of high quality, appropriate services to choose from



Care act wellbeing principals

- personal dignity (including treatment of the individual with respect)
- physical and mental health and emotional wellbeing
- protection from abuse and neglect
- control by the individual over day-to-day life (including over care and support provided and the way it is provided)
- participation in work, education, training or recreation
- social and economic wellbeing
- domestic, family and personal relationships
- suitability of living accommodation
- the individual's contribution to society.



Social care support

- Signposting and multi agency working
- Support to access social opportunities / short breaks
- Access to employment
- Day time support
- Day centres
- Personalised support
- Overnight short breaks
- Supported living



Changes as your young person reaches adulthood

- End of “parental responsibility”
- Capacity –
 - assume capacity / is there a reason to doubt?
 - does the person have an impairment of the mind or brain?
 - Can they understand the information related to the decision?
 - Can they retain the information?
 - Can they weigh up the options?
 - If no to any of these 3 questions then decisions made in “Best interests”
- Financial assessment / contributions



Developments

- Ongoing review of Transition within the council
 - Promoting independence for disabled children
 - Support to children and adults with autism
 - Use of local resources



Further work

- Get to know young people from year 9
- Pathways – improve and simplify – close gaps
- Market development
- Better information for young people, parents/ carers and others



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Questions?