



Liverpool
City Council

Transition Planning

Preparing For Adulthood



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1 Introduction

Preparing for adulthood is a process often referred to as 'Transition' because it is not a single event. Transition is a period when young people make new choices and they have new legal rights to support them to make the choices they need to make. This protocol helps young people and their families understand what options are available to them from Adult Social Care so they can start to plan and make those choices

The law says children and young people have a right to have a transition plan, a plan that they understand. This protocol will help us to deliver this plan and it is produced in collaboration with children, young people, their carers and families.

This protocol is for:

Children in special schools

Children with a learning disability and or autism

Children with an Education and Health Care plan

Children with a degenerative health condition

Children with a Physical Disability

Children with mental health needs

Children and young people leaving care

Children and young people likely to have care and support needs when they reach 18

Young carers

Family and carers / parents of children and young people aged 16 and over

This protocol is based upon the following key principles:

- Children, young people, families and carers know what best meets their eligible needs.
- We all want to raise aspirations for young people in Liverpool and support community inclusion.
- People want choice and control of their support plans and to use personal budgets to create bespoke care.
- A strengths-based approach builds on personal and community resources to support young people and their families/ carers to undertake early planning to prevent, reduce or delay the need for formal support

2 The process of Transition to adulthood

Preparing for adulthood will be different for everyone. We all have different personal circumstances and different aspirations yet there are some things that are similar. Transition means preparing for:

- Higher education and/or employment – this includes exploring different employment options
- Independent living – this means young people having choice, control and freedom over their lives and support they have, their accommodation and living arrangements, including supported living
- Participating in society; this includes having friends and supportive relationships, and contributing to the local community
- Being as healthy as possible in adult life

For the majority of young people, access to timely, accessible information about options that help them understand the transition process may be enough to support them and their families through this period. However, other children may require more support, including those who currently have an Education and Health Care Plan (EHC Plan).

To help Adult Services to identify care and support needs a Care Act 2014 assessment is completed. This is sometimes called an adult needs assessment.

A Care Act assessment will be completed to support

1. A child who is likely to have needs on reaching age 18
2. A Carer of a child who is likely to have needs on reaching age 18
3. A Child Carer who reaches age 18 at assessment

The Care Act 2014 says that if a child is likely to have needs when they, or the child they care for, turns 18, the local authority must assess them if it considers there is 'significant benefit' to the individual in doing so. This is regardless of whether the child or individual currently receives any services. This assessment is called an Assessment of Need or Care Act 2014 assessment and will be done with a Transition worker. This will determine whether a person is eligible for Adult Social Care

2.1 The Assessment process

Adult Service Careline will receive referrals for an assessment, they are open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Contact Careline on 0151 233 3800 to discuss or make a referral.

An Adult Needs Assessment can take place as part of the school review, usually when young people are 16 years old. The assessment will help young people think about needs and what is important to them in their life. You can download a self-

assessment form here: [download an example self-assessment form](#). A self-assessment form can be completed before the young person meets their Transition Worker – this option will be offered at point of referral.

Following a year 9 school review, an assessor from the Adult Social Care Transition Team may visit the young person at school and at home. The assessor will go through the assessment form with each person to make sure that they have all the information needed to help them. Young people will be asked if they would like someone to support them through the assessment process; this can be a family member, a friend or an advocate (See section 10.1). This assessment will focus on identifying strengths, aspirations and developing independence for young people as they become adults.

The assessment aims to identify the young person's eligible needs as they become an adult and the outcomes they would like to achieve. This helps when thinking about how identified needs can be met through a support plan and who could be involved in developing it. This is an opportunity for young people and their families/ carers to discuss finances, welfare benefits, mobility allowance, Housing Benefit and personal budgets and how these help pay for the care and support which has been agreed.

If the young person is not eligible for formal support, they will be offered information and advice about other services and organizations which may offer help and support.

[Link to live well Liverpool website](#)

3 Education, Health and Care ('EHC') Plans and Reviews

For children and young people with EHC plans, all reviews of the Plan from Year 9 onwards must include a focus on preparing for adulthood, including employment, independent living and participation in society. This transition planning is built into the EHC Plan and, where relevant, will also include effective planning for young people moving from Children's Services to Adult Social care and Health services. The views, wishes and feelings of the young person will be sought and recorded as part of the process.

When a young person is nearing the end of their time in formal education, the annual review will consider good exit planning. Support, provision and outcomes will be agreed for the EHC Plan that ensure the young person is supported to make a smooth transition to whatever they will be doing next – for example moving on to higher education, employment, independent living or adult care.

For all review meetings, it is important to make sure that the appropriate people involved with planning for the young person are invited to make sure there is a wide discussion covering all of the areas important to them.

The relevant officer in the SEN Assessment and Pupil Support Team will be able to provide information and guidance in relation to the processes and will be able to liaise with families during this period as to the EHC Plan and ensuring it is appropriate to facilitate the transition.

4 Carer's Assessment

Preparing for the transition to adult services can be a difficult time for parents and families because the young person they care for will often be leaving full-time education and may require very different care and support as an adult, this support could include preparing for independence

As the young person turns 16, adults providing care and support to that young person, or intending to provide care and support, have a right to a Carer's Assessment. This assessment will take into account how the needs of the person being cared for impact on other family members and the support they provide to the young person.

Carers are also entitled to Advocacy Services to support in their role as carer from the date the young person they care for reaches 16.

The Liverpool All Age Carers Strategy can be found below:

<http://liverpool.gov.uk/media/1357616/all-age-carers-strategy-a4-final-approved.pdf>

5 Preparing to move into Adult Healthcare

All young people with a long term health condition who are moving from children's health services to an adult health service will follow the Alder Hey 10 Steps to Transition Plan (see page 7 for further information on 10 steps). This will involve health care input from either an adult health provider or their GP.

The clinical teams who care for each young person at Alder Hey Children's Hospital will work with the young person and their families in clinical consultations to ensure that young people are able to identify their needs, and to access the support they require during the move to adult services, i.e. the young person's knowledge of their condition is developing.

Alder Hey will ensure that all young people and their families understand what is happening at each of the 10 transition steps, by revisiting transition planning at each hospital or community appointment.

This will happen by delivering transition preparation in the young person's clinical consultations, with them and their parents/ carers if the young person expresses the wish for parents to continue to be involved. Each young person will be offered to be

seen alone if they wish, and given time to ask questions during consultations with their doctors and nurses.

Young people will receive a health transition plan after each consultation. With the young person's consent, a referral will be made to the appropriate adult health service that has been agreed with the clinician. Clinicians from adult health services will be invited to attend a joint appointment with the young person, led by the paediatric services to provide an opportunity to introduce themselves, receive a fully informed medical history and advise the young person of what their service can offer.

When young people feel confident and in control, having developed the skills and knowledge to be able to manage their long term condition, a transfer to adult health services date can be agreed. At the first consultation in an adult hospital, it is planned a member of the paediatric team will support the young person at this visit.

Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) provide support to young people with mental health needs. Some young people may have a long term condition such as autism with co-occurring mental health needs and they can follow the Alder Hey 10 Steps to Transition Plan alongside their CAMHS transition plan.

Some young people may have mental health needs alone and although in most cases their mental health needs will not be understood as life-long some will require transition from CAMHS to Adult Mental Health Services (AMHS). CAMHS and AMHS follow an agreed Transition Protocol. The majority of young people who are supported by CAMHS will begin transition to AMHS around the age of 17 ½; however transition may begin earlier depending on need.

Further information is available at
<https://10stepstransition.org.uk/>



CAMHS transition
flowchart.docx



CAMHS Transition
Planning Checklist.docx

6 Getting ready for adult life

At 18 years old, the law treats each person as an adult and the role of parental responsibility is no longer applicable. The Care Act 2014 provides the legislative framework for Adult Services and outlines roles and responsibilities; these are covered in Appendix 2. It is assumed that for those aged over 16 years old have capacity to make decisions regarding their lives; where it is established under the Mental Capacity Act 2005 that there is a lack of capacity to make specific decisions, the Mental Capacity Act 2005 will be referred to in relation to best interest decision-making (see appendix two).

6.1 Housing

There are a range of housing options available for young people transitioning to Adult Services. These include living in a flat or house, supported accommodation, Shared Lives or, for some young people, living in a specialist care settings.

Affordable general needs housing is available for those people who want to live independently. Affordable housing can be rented through a Registered Social Landlord and this is available through applying to Liverpool City Regions' Choice Based Lettings system, Property Pool Plus. <https://liverpool.gov.uk/housing/available-social-rented-housing/>

Once someone has applied to the Housing Register they then bid for advertised properties that meet their needs. Alternatively, people can rent general needs housing from a private landlord.

People who live in general needs housing will have a tenancy agreement with standard tenants' rights and responsibility. If a young person needs care and support needs to live independently then this will be part of the Care Act 2014 needs assessment.

Supported accommodation is for people who have a support need such as a learning disability, a physical or sensory impairment, or mental ill health and cannot live independently without support. Support workers are based in the accommodation and, depending on the tenants' needs, they might also stay in the accommodation overnight. Those who live in supported accommodation might have their own self-contained flat in a scheme, or they might live together with other people and have their own bedroom but may share the communal areas such as the kitchen and bathroom.

People who live in supported accommodation need to have a tenancy agreement. This agreement will give them standard tenants' rights.

Shared Lives is sometimes called an 'Adult Placement'; this is support for adults who are unable to live independently and/or adults who need more than Supported Accommodation. Shared Lives means sharing the daily life of a trained carer by living in the carer's home as part of their family. Carers are specially trained to provide support after they have been through a recruitment process. Adult placements can be short-term or long-term and can also be used for respite care so that parents/Carers can have a break.

Careline will arrange a **needs assessment** for those who think supported accommodation or Shared Lives would be a suitable option for them to consider

Following a Care Act 2014 assessment, if it is identified and agreed that Shared Lives is the best option, the Shared Lives scheme will match people with an adult placement carer. When a placement has been made it is monitored so that the young person's outcomes are being met.

If it is identified following a Care Act 2014 assessment that Supported Accommodation is the best option, the Transition worker will help identify an appropriate scheme to meet the young person's needs.

6.2 Money, welfare benefits, and funding adult care

At 16 years old, a young person's financial position may change in a number of ways depending on their individual circumstances. Young people can now claim Personal Independence Payment ('PIP') in their own right; this was formerly known as Disability Living Allowance or 'DLA'. A number of young people may be able to access Employment and Support Allowance ('ESA') and/or Income Support ('IS'). This link will provide more information on available benefits. . <https://www.gov.uk/become-appointee-for-someone-claiming-benefits>

The Benefits Maximisation Service is a Liverpool City Council run a service that aims to ensure that everyone who is referred to them is in receipt of all the correct benefits available to them. The service accepts referrals from the Transition Team, Schools or Colleges or from other Professionals.

For young people who might need support to manage money, an 'Appointee' can be discussed during Transition planning. An appointee is someone who knows the young person well, like a family member or carer who can help with managing money. They can make an application to the Department of Work and Pensions ('DWP') to be an appointee. The DWP will look at this application and visit the proposed appointee to ensure they are the right person to support the young person.

All young people over the age of 18 years, and who are receiving services, may be asked to contribute towards the cost of their care; this is called a 'contribution'. Contribution to the costs of care depends on each person's financial circumstances. To determine this, Liverpool City Council will carry out a 'financial assessment' to work out how much each person's contribution might be. The financial assessment will take into account any income and savings each person has.

As part of the financial assessment, each young person will be offered a benefit check by a member of the Benefits Maximisation Team who will also make sure that they are receiving all the benefits they are entitled to claim.

When the financial assessment is complete, Liverpool City Council will write to confirm how much they can contribute to the cost of their care, and they will advise of the process for making payments. Some people will not have to contribute at all and this will depend upon their overall income, assets and savings.

Further information about paying for adult social care in Liverpool can be found at

<https://liverpool.gov.uk/social-care/adult-social-care/paying-for-care/>

If at 16 years old a young person has difficulty in managing their money, a capacity assessment under the Mental Capacity Act 2005 can be undertaken to see whether they have capacity to manage their money (or “property and affairs”), and if not, whether any education, training and/ or support can be provided to help them manage their money

Depending upon the outcome of the assessment and the young person’s financial circumstances, arrangements can be made for the young person to have an appointee to manage their money, or for a Court of Protection Deputy for property and affairs to be appointed.

Once a young person reached the age of 18, if they have capacity to do so they can grant a Lasting Power of Attorney for property and affairs which can appoint attorneys to make decisions on their behalf in respect of their finances, either straight away, or if they are assessed as lacking capacity at some stage in the future.

6.3 Independent Travel

Travel training gives young people the confidence and skills to travel independently on buses, trains and walking routes to and from education/employment or training. These skills are gained with the help of ‘Travel Trainers’.

Travel trainers work closely with young people and their carers/ family, and complete a number of assessments to help understand the young person’s travel training needs, that is if they are taking a certain bus route and the times etc. The travel training consists of one to one practical training sessions and will take as long as is needed. The aim is to help the young person to feel safe, confident and ready to travel independently. Each student will have their own risk-assessed, detailed journey planner to assist them which is recorded and rehearsed in a format that helps them manage the process.

Travel training sessions cover various topics depending on individual needs and allow young people to learn at their own pace. Examples of what the training programme includes:

- Personal & community safety
- Road Safety
- Confidence building
- Journey Planning
- Communication skills
- Understanding the environment

- Seeking help from appropriate sources
- Utilisation of timetables and visual aids
- ‘What if’ scenarios
- Using money

Some of the benefits of travel training include:

- Increased confidence & self esteem
- Improved social skills and helps learn how to cope in a variety of situations
- Improved health & well-being
- Reduced reliance on family & friends
- Promotion of independence

7 Personalisation

Personalisation is at the heart of Social Care and the 2014 Care Act and ‘Preparing for adulthood’ seeks to put children, young people and their families at the centre of the planning support process. A young person or their family can request a personal budget or direct payment if they have eligible needs under the Care Act 2014 and/ or a qualifying health, social care, or education need under the Children and Families Act 2014. They can request this at any time, for example, during assessment or at the point of review of the EHC Plan.

7.1 Direct payments

Instead of Liverpool City Council arranging support with contracted providers, young people can receive a payment to arrange their own support that will help achieve the outcomes set out in their support plan; these are called ‘direct payments’.

A direct payment is a different way of arranging services which meet **eligible needs** identified in the Adult Care Act 2014 assessment. It can offer more flexibility, choice and control over the support young people receive. The amount of money allocated will depend on the level of need and this will be identified during the Care Act 2014 assessment process.

To meet assessed needs with a direct payment will necessarily involve a number of considerations, for example, the young person may need to employ a personal assistant (PA) or directly arrange to pay an agency for the support. Employing a personal assistant will mean becoming an employer and this brings with it certain responsibilities to ensure the law is followed, however, we can help with this.

Liverpool Council has a **self-directed support team** that will support you and help you understand these responsibilities.

Further information can be found at this link:

<https://liverpool.gov.uk/media/3150/guide-to-direct-payments-a5.pdf>

7.2 Personal Budgets

A Personal Budget is a statement which sets out the cost to the Local Authority of meeting an adults' care and support needs identified in a care and support plan, or from an EHC Plan. The scope of a Personal Budget will vary depending on the needs of the individual and eligibility criteria. The EHC Plan will clearly state which outcomes can be met by a Personal Budget.

Receiving a Personal Budget

A Personal Budget can be offered in a number of different ways:

- Direct payments – as above, where individuals receive payments to contract, purchase and manage services themselves;
- An organised arrangement (sometimes referred to as a notional budget) where Liverpool City Council, Liverpool Health services, or the School or College holds the funding and commissions the support;
- Third party arrangements/nominees – where funds (direct payments) are paid to and managed by an individual or another organisation on behalf of the parent/young person
- A combination of the above

8 Preparing a transition plan

A transition plan can start in or after year 9 when there is an EHC review meeting.

This meeting provides an opportunity for young people to think about their future and consider how this might look. This could include who they would like to attend and support them in transition planning meetings, for example if extra support is likely to be needed when leaving school then the people arranging this may attend the meeting. This might include parents, carers, a teacher, nurse, other family member or a social worker as well as an advocate.

The transition plan should outline the responsibility of each agency and any agreed actions should be reviewed in years 10 to 14. The Plan should clearly state a person such as a social worker, teacher or other professional, who young people and their families/ carers can contact if there is anything they wish to discuss during the pathway to adult services.

The transition plan is a record of all agreements and actions from the year 9 school review. It tells people what the young person wants to do over the next few years and who is going to help them do it. It should say:

- What needs to happen

- What help you need
- Who will do this
- When this will be done

The national development team for inclusion has developed a guide for young people and their parents and carers and professionals involved in transition which you can find here:

<https://www.preparingforadulthood.org.uk/downloads/education-health-and-care-planning/pfa-outcomes-tool.htm>

9 Leaving Education

The Transition plan and/or EHC plan should include details about 'next steps' after transition; this could include plans for college or for employment after school. Young people can access careers advice at school to discuss these options and help with applications to college or employers.

If College is being considered then early application to courses is encouraged and more than one application can be made. It should state on the application form that the young person has additional needs and may need extra support in the setting. The school or teacher can assist with this.

Once a course and setting are decided on, the school will help to plan a good transition to that option. This might include visits to the settings, meeting staff or current students, and/or planning meetings with young people, parent/carers and other professionals.

Help and support with getting a job can be found on the Local Offer website:

<http://search3.openobjects.com/kb5/liverpool/fsd/results.page?localofferchannel=7-3>

9.1 Supported Internships

Supported internships are a structured study programme based primarily with an employer. They enable young people aged 16-24 with an EHC plan to achieve long term paid employment by developing the skills needed for work, through learning in the workplace. Wherever possible, they support a move into paid employment. During time with the employer, young people complete a personalised study programme which includes the chance to study for relevant qualifications, if appropriate, and English and Maths.

More information is available on Preparing for Adulthood website at:

<https://www.preparingforadulthood.org.uk/downloads/supported-internships>

For up to date information on Supported Internships in Liverpool please visit our page on the Local Offer website:

<http://fsd.liverpool.gov.uk/kb5/liverpool/fsd/localoffer.page?localofferchannel=7-4>

10 Roles and Responsibilities of Professionals and Teams

All professionals involved in a young person's life may provide support and guidance on helping young people move toward adulthood. For those who will require ongoing Adult Social Care they will liaise with the Adult Transitions Service to ensure that any changes are as smooth and informed as possible. Other professionals who can support this process include:

10.1 Advocate / IMCA

As part of the Care Act 2014 assessment young people will be offered an advocate to support with the assessment and support planning process. An advocate can help the young person to have their 'voice' heard, and to understand and exercise choice, and to make their own decisions.

An advocate can support a young person through the transition process in many ways, for example:

- Help the young person to understand the choices and support available to them to make their own decisions.
- Tell others what the young person wants and about their views and feelings.
- Ensure the young person's rights are taken account of.
- Make sure that plans say what the young person needs them to say.
- Write a report about the things the young person likes and dislikes so that they can be taken account of.

Independent Mental Capacity Advocate ('IMCA') was introduced as part of the Mental Capacity Act 2005. The Mental Capacity Act 2005 gives people with an impairment, injury or a disability, which results in them being unable to make a specific decision for themselves, the right to receive independent support and representation.

Liverpool City council **must** refer a young person if they have no 'appropriate' family and friends who can be consulted as part of an assessment and that young person has been assessed as lacking the capacity to make a decision about:

- Any serious medical treatments
- A move to a hospital that would be for more than 28 days
- A move to a care home that would be for more than 8 weeks
- Safety or care which is likely to result in the young person being deprived of their liberty

In addition, Liverpool City Council, or the NHS **MAY** refer a young person who lacks capacity to make a decision about either:

- A Care review

- A Safeguarding referral

More information about the independent advocacy service in Liverpool can be found below

<https://www.voiceability.org/about-us/>

10.2 Adult Social Care Transition Team

Adult Social Care work together with Children's Services, Health Care Services and Schools to identify children and young people who that have or are likely to have care and support needs when they attain 18 years of age. This includes the Disabled Children's Team, Childrens Permanence Teams and the Leaving Care Team, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS), Schools, Healthcare professionals, families and young people themselves.

Anyone who thinks they will need support with transition can make a referral by ringing Careline on 0151 233 3800, with permission someone else can contact on their behalf too.

The Transition Worker:

- can be a Social Worker or Social Care Assessor
- Will provide a link between School/ College/ Hospital and Adult Social Care to support preparing for adulthood
- Will help complete the transition plan
- Will undertake a Care Act Assessment and Carers Assessment under the Care Act 2014
- Help develop a support plan and apply for commissioned/ funded services or a direct payment if eligible, to pay for this plan
- Will signpost to other services if the person does not have eligible care needs
- liaise with Adult Social Care neighbourhood teams to identify where the young person will be supported as an Adult

10.3 Leaving Care Team

The following steps describe the transition process for vulnerable Looked After Children/young people who may or may not have a disability.

At the beginning of year 9 (or at 14 Years of age), the young person's social worker identifies all young people with an EHC Plan who may be eligible for an assessment by Adult Social Care and require services post 18 years.

- The Young Person's social worker completes a referral to the Adult Transition Team.

- The Transition Team can identify young people via the live ‘dashboard’; if this is the case the team will contact the social worker or young people directly and discuss a referral. Someone can contact Adult Care Line on behalf of a young person and make a referral to adult social care (Tel: 0151 233 3800).
- The young person’s social worker will attend all EHC Annual Education review meetings.

Aged 16 years

- The social worker will start to prepare the young person’s Pathway Plan. This will be completed by the young person’s 16th birthday.
- Social workers will update the Pathway Plan every six months following consultation with all agencies involved with the young person, including the transition worker.
- Consideration for supported living and/ or future accommodation needs will require early planning as some young people will be able to move to their accommodation prior to their 18th birthday.
- Adults and Children’s Commissioning Teams will liaise with providers about offering accommodation for young people prior to their 18th birthday to prevent young people having a move on or around their birthday.

If, following assessment, the young person has eligible needs for adult services, the transition worker from Adult Social Care will offer sign-posting advice and guidance so that the young person knows where to get help and support if needed.

10.4 Special Educational Needs (SEN) Assessment and Pupil Support Team

The SEN Team carry out the EHC assessments to decide whether an EHC Plan is required for a child or young person. Once an EHC Plan is in place, the Team then ensure that an Annual Review of the Plan takes place and any amendments that are required to the EHC Plan are made.

A SEN Casework Officer will co-ordinate the assessment and be the main point of contact throughout that process. The officer will have conversations and meetings with family and other involved parties are required to ensure the assessment gathers all relevant information and that the EHC Plan fully reflects the needs and the provision required for the child or young person.

The SEN Casework Officer will also be involved, where relevant, in Annual Reviews of the EHC Plan and will ensure that the EHC Plan is updated to reflect the changing needs of a young person during the preparing for adulthood transition.

The Team can be reached either on telephone on 0151 233 5984 or email at sen.team@liverpool.gov.uk

11 Appendices

Appendix 1

Local Information – The Liverpool Local Offer

Liverpool's Local Offer provides information for children and young people up to the age of 25 with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) their parents or Carers - all in one place.

Knowing what is available gives you more choice and control over what support is right for you and your family.

On the local offer website you can:

- Search for services from a range of local agencies including education, health and social care.
- Find out more about SEND reforms and keep up to date with the scope of the local offer as it develops and grows.
- View a range of SEND documents and reports.

You can visit Liverpool City Councils local offer website at:

<http://fsd.liverpool.gov.uk/kb5/liverpool/fsd/localoffer.page?familychannel=10>

Appendix 2

The Legal Framework

The Children & Families Act 2014 and the Care Act 2014 provide the legal framework for the transition from children's social care to adult services for those who may have care and support needs.

The Children & Families Act 2014 introduced a system of support from birth to 25 years and the Care Act 2014 is concerned with those aged 18 or over; therefore, there is a group of young people aged 18-25 who are entitled to support through both pieces of legislation.

It is important that both Children and Adult services work together to support a smooth transition for a young person. Both Acts are person-centred and take outcome-focussed approaches that involve young people and their carers. They recognise that preparing for adulthood is a process experienced as a family rather than an individual.

The Care Act 2014 Statutory Guidance states that if someone is 18 years old or over, but still receiving children's services and a safeguarding issue is raised, the matter should be dealt with through adult safeguarding procedures but with involvement of children's safeguarding and other organisations as appropriate (e.g. NHS, police).

Adult and Children Safeguarding procedures can be found here:

<http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/media/8902/liverpool-inter-agency-safeguarding-adults-policy-and-procedure.pdf>

<https://liverpoolscp.org.uk/scp/children-young-people>

Below is summary information on the legislation and associated guidance:

Children and Families Act 2014

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/6/contents/enacted>

The Children and Families Act 2014 sets out the framework in relation to Education, Health and Care Plans and transition to adulthood. Further detail is set out in the statutory guidance document the 'SEND Code of Practice 2015'
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/send-code-of-practice-0-to-25>

The Care Act 2014

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/23/contents>

The Care Act creates a new modern framework for care and support legislation with the central principle of wellbeing. Sections 58-66 of Part 1 of the Care Act deal with 'Transition for children to adult care and support, etc.'

Associated guidance:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-act-statutory-guidance/care-and-support-statutory-guidance>

Chapter 16 of the Care & Support Statutory Guidance covers 'Transition to adult care and support' (guidance on sections 58-66 of the Care Act 2014).

Care Act 2014 & Care & Support Statutory Guidance

Mental Capacity Act 2005

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2005/9/contents>

The Mental Capacity Act (MCA) applies to people aged 16 and over who may lack the mental capacity to make decisions about their care /treatment/ support.

Associated guidance:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/497253/Mental-capacity-act-code-of-practice.pdf

Mental Health Act 1983

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1983/20/contents>

NICE guidance

NICE Guideline (NG43) 'Transition from children's to adults' services for young people using health or social care services'

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng43>

This guideline covers the period before, during and after a young person moves from children's to adults' services. It aims to help young people and their carers have a better experience of transition by improving the way it's planned and carried out. It covers both health and social care.

NICE Quality Standard (QS140) 'Transition from children's to adults' services'
<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs140>