

'TRANSFORMING'



**Helping young people with SEND aged 14
to 25 years, and their families to
prepare for adult life**

Frequently asked questions

June 2017

Introduction

This document sets out the questions that lots of young people and families ask, as they start to plan for the future.

We are working with our young people and families to develop this document and add more questions and answers. We will update this document every two months and publish it on the [Local Offer website](#). We will also share it across a range of providers and partners.

The questions are broken down into different areas and have been grouped into similar topics and some questions may be repeated in different sections as they could relate to more than one topic. The topics are:

- Topic 1: help and support to understand the law
- Topic 2: the mental capacity act
- Topic 3: transition from children to adult social care services
- Topic 4: support for carers
- Topic 5: personal budgets, direct payments and personal assistants
- Topic 6: education provision
- Topic 7: social care provision
- Topic 8: health provision
- Topic 9: transport and travel
- Topic 10: housing

We hope you find this helpful and we would really like to hear what you think. You can give your feedback in different ways:

- You can email us at pfa@bromley.gov.uk
- Complete a survey on the local offer website, by clicking [here](#)
- You can ask somebody that is supporting you to give us feedback, using the survey or email address above

If you have a question that is not included, then please let us know and we will include it in the following month's update. You can ask a question in different ways:

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Topic 1 - help and support to understand the law

This section looks at questions relating to the Children and Families Act and the Care Act and what support is available to help young people and families to understand the law.

Question	Answer
<p>a. What independent advice and support is available to help understand the transition process from Children's to Adult services and what the law says?</p>	<p>There are organisations that are specifically set up to help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bromley Information Advice & Support Service (IASS) can be contacted by email on iass@bromley.gov.uk or by phone: 020 8461 7630. Further information can be found here • The Independent Supporters are a government funded service offering support to young people and families who are going through the statutory EHC assessment process. Further information can be found here, you can call 020 8466 0790 or email is@bromleymencap.org • Bromley Parent Voice (BPV) work in partnership with statutory and non-statutory services to give parents and carers a voice. Further information can be found here
<p>b. How can parents of a child or young person with additional needs access advocacy to help them have their voices heard?</p>	<p>Advocacy for All is a voluntary organisation that supports young people to have a voice. Further information can be found here: http://www.advocacyforall.org.uk/referral.php</p>
<p>c. Are there different advocacy providers depending on age?</p>	<p>Currently there are different advocacy organisations representing different groups of children and young people, with different needs. The Council recognises this can be confusing and they are about to commence a tender exercise that will see all advocacy services delivered through one single point of access from March 2018 - this section will be updated when we have more information.</p>
<p>d. Will the current social care support services that children receive continue when they reach 18 years?</p>	<p>An assessment of needs will be carried out by Adult Social Care Services under the Care Act 2014. The outcome will determine if a young person is eligible for adult care services and if so, what support is required to meet their assessed needs. The assessment will be conducted & the care manager will let the young person and family know of the progress. If the young person is eligible for services, the care manager will work with the young person and family to determine the most appropriate support package to meet needs, which could include a range of interventions for young people with more complex needs. The assessment will be developed and agreed with the young person/advocate and family before being finalised. If a young person does not meet the eligibility threshold for adult services, they will be referred to the local offer, which includes information about support and community services that are available for young people with SEND.</p>

Topic 2 - the mental capacity act

Mental capacity means being able to make your own decision. The Mental capacity Act was introduced in 2005 and is there to help people make their own decisions. The law affects young people who are 16 years or older. It also protects people who cannot make their own decisions about some things, for example some people with learning disabilities or mental ill health - this is called 'lacking capacity'

Question	Answer
a. What happens if the young person does not have the mental capacity to make a fully informed decision?	All young people aged 16 and over and all adults have the right to make decisions for themselves unless it can be shown that they are unable to. Everyone should be given the help and support they need to make a decision before any conclusions are drawn. If a young person doesn't have capacity then decisions affecting their welfare, money or property will either be made in 'Best Interest meetings' where all professionals and carers will be consulted or an application will be made to the Court of Protection (usually by a parent or carer) for deputyship.
b. What is the difference between Power of Attorney (PoA) and Deputyship?	Power of Attorney can only be granted if the son/daughter has capacity to understand that they are asking another person to manage their welfare, money and property. Deputyship can be applied for in the case of a person without capacity to make this decision.
c. Who should have Power of Attorney and how would it benefit parents and their children?	Generally a parent/carer will apply for Power of Attorney. A sibling could also apply. The son/daughter should choose a person they feel will have their best interests at heart in respect of their property, money and welfare.
d. Who should have Deputyship and how would it benefit parents and their children?	Generally a parent or carer will apply for deputyship. The deputy can make decisions on behalf of the adult son/daughter rather than important decision being made at best interest meetings with other professionals involved in the son/daughter's care. It usually means that important decisions can be acted on quickly and appropriately.
e. What is an Appointee, when is it applicable and for how long?	An appointee can manage a person's welfare benefits. An appointee is interviewed by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and judged as an appropriate person to manage benefit money. An appointee cannot manage any other money or property belonging to the person they are representing. An appointee cannot make any decisions around a person's health or welfare. An appointee can continue in this role indefinitely.
f. What else should be considered about Deputyship & Power of Attorney and what extra help is there to understand these areas?	It is important to consider the age of a deputy or appointee to ensure consistency in a person's life. They should have a good understanding of the person's needs. For example, close relatives or friends will generally have a better understanding than a family lawyer. The Office of the Public Guardian website is very useful and offer a wide range of information on deputyship and Power of Attorney. Information booklets can be downloaded. If a family cannot access this website Bromley Mencap can offer the booklet "Making decisions - A guide for family, friends and other unpaid carers".

Question	Answer
g. When should a parent start the process for any of these (PoA, Deputyship or being an Appointee)?	At the age of 16 children are considered young people and many doctors will expect them to make their own decisions around the health needs. The DWP also expects young people to start managing their welfare benefits at 16 so this would be a good time to start the process as young people start the transition to adulthood.

Topic 3 - transition from children to adult social care services

There are lots of questions that people ask when thinking about the transfer from children's to adult social care services. This section talks about the process and the things that may happen to support young people and their families to understand the process better.

Question	Answer
a. What is a Care Act assessment?	<p>This is an assessment of need, carried out by Adult Social Care Services under the Care Act 2014. The assessment will help the local authority to decide whether a person needs care and support to help them live their day-to-day life. The assessment must be carried out by an appropriately trained assessor, for instance a social worker, who will consider a number of factors, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the person's needs and how they impact on their wellbeing - for instance, a need for help with getting dressed or support to get to work • the outcomes that matter to the person - for example, whether they are lonely and want to make new friends • the person's other circumstances - for example, whether they live alone or whether someone supports them <p>The aim is to get a full picture of the person and what needs and goals they may have. After carrying out the assessment, the local authority will then consider whether any of the needs identified are eligible for support. Because not all care needs are met by the state, the local authority uses an eligibility framework to decide which needs are eligible to be met by public care and support.</p>
b. Will the current support services offered under the Children and Families Act continue upon reaching 18?	An assessment of needs will be carried out by Adult Social Care Services under the Care Act 2014. The outcome will determine if a young person is eligible for adult care services and if so, what support is required to meet the assessed needs. The assessment will be conducted & the care manager will let the young person and family know of the progress. If the young person is eligible for services, the care manager will work with the young person and family to determine the most appropriate support package to meet needs, which could include a range of interventions for young people with more complex needs. The assessment will be developed and agreed with the young person/advocate and family before being finalised.

Question	Answer
	If a young person does not meet the eligibility threshold for adult services, they will be referred to the local offer , which includes information about support and community services that are available for young people with SEND.
c. Will the assessments be completed by the time the young person reaches 18 and what will happen to the current service if this work hasn't been finalised?	The Care Act says that if a child, young carer or an adult caring for 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. It is our intention to carry out Care Act assessments at the earliest opportunity where it is of benefit to the young person. Children's and adult services work closely together to identify those children and young people who may require an assessment.
d. How is the assessment carried out?	The assessments should be completed with the young person and their family and it will be a face to face meeting at an appropriate time and place.
e. Can I have somebody with my young person and family when the assessment is carried out?	Yes, it is important that you feel comfortable throughout the process and if having somebody with the family helps, then please do.
f. Will young people and families have sight of the assessment before it's finalised?	Once the assessment is complete the person and family can see the document and comment on it before it is authorised.
g. If a young person and family do not agree with the decision made in the assessment, how can it be appealed?	The strengths assessment is based on evidence gathered at the assessment, to which you would have been a party too. However, your views are important and should be recorded in the assessment. If this is not the case or your views have been recorded inaccurately, speak to your allocated Social Worker who will discuss this issue with you.
h. If specialist services/support is no longer agreed are there other services or support available?	If a young person does not meet the eligibility threshold for adult services, they will be referred to the local offer , which includes information about support and community services that are available for young people with SEND.
i. If my young person is not eligible for adult care services, will they still get a personal budget?	A personal budget in adult social care will only be available to those that are eligible for services.
j. What is 'brokerage'?	'Brokerage' is a service separate from care management, who source placements and services such as domiciliary care, that has been assessed and requested by care management. If it has been agreed that a young person is eligible for a specific service, brokers will send anonymised pen pictures of the young person to known providers who will complete their own assessments and confirm whether they are able to provide the support or placement requested. The responses are then discussed with care management and the allocated worker to help identify any appropriate provision. Any placements that have been identified as possibilities will be visited by the social worker and family in order to shortlist a placement. The 'brokerage' service also support the care management function in creating packages of support to prevent unnecessary reception of children and young people into

Question	Answer
	care and to assist adult clients to remain in their own home where possible and/or to move to suitable and appropriate residential care. They facilitate commissioning of packages to enable the smooth and efficient discharge of patients from hospital and match service user needs to potential placements. The service also monitors the performance of providers and support services.
k. Will a young person automatically get a social worker if eligible for services?	A social worker is allocated to complete a strengths based Care Act Assessment in order to determine the person's needs and eligibility. Once the assessment has been completed and the young person is eligible for a care package, they will not continue to have an allocated social worker but will have an annual review of the care package.

Topic 4 - support for carers

A carer is someone who helps another person, usually a relative or friend, in their day-to-day life. This is not the same as someone who provides care professionally or through a voluntary organisation. The Care Act 2014 sets out carers' legal rights to assessment and support, which came into force in April 2015.

Question	Answer
a. Where a parent/carer wants to continue supporting their young person at home for as long as possible after they turn 18 years, what support is there available to do that?	It would depend on the assessed needs and eligibility for services and support. The local area has day services and respite facilities available, as well the possibility of offering a direct payment to support the person to remain at home.
b. What happens if parents/carer feels they can no longer care for the young person?	This would be identified in the Care Act carers assessment. If this is identified, Adult Social Care will assist.
c. What is a carers assessment & who is entitled to this?	A carers assessment is an assessment of perceived need that focuses on the carer and what impact the care and support has on their lives. This assessment should be completed if a person looks after a person with care and support needs.
d. When should a carers assessment be done?	If there any perceived needs a carer has the right to a carers assessment.
e. How often is a carers assessment carried out and what if somebody's circumstances change?	Care Act, mental capacity and carers assessments should be completed when a young person is no more than 17 ½ years. This will help to determine the child's needs prior to receiving a service with Adults Social Care and helps with planning. If the child is in receipt of services i.e. a direct payment this will be reviewed as part of the statutory duty on an annual basis, unless the child/young person or carers needs or circumstances have changed.
f. Will a parent/carer automatically qualify for a carers' assessment when a child reaches 18?	As part of planning for the transition for the child a Care Act assessment and carers assessment will be completed. This should be completed prior to the child reaching 17 ½ years old.

Topic 5 - personal budgets, direct payments & personal assistants

Personal budgets and direct payments can sometimes be confusing to understand. This sections provides answers to some of the fundamental questions, together with providing information about personal assistants, which a young person may be entitled to receive support from should they be eligible.

Question	Answer
<p>a. What is the difference between a personal budget and direct payment?</p>	<p>Personal budgets are designed to give children, young people and their families more choice and control and should not be a burden. There are three ways in which a Personal Budget can be managed:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Payment - the parent/carer/young person receives the money themselves so that they can buy the support needed • Individual Service Fund - the funding available is paid to a third party organisation who organises the services and manages the money on behalf of the young person • Managed Fund - Bromley (School, Social Care or Health) manages the money on the family's behalf <p>It is possible to have a combination of the above. Some services may be organised by the local authority or health whilst the money to buy other support can be paid to the parent/carer/young person in the form of a direct payment, for example education might be through a managed fund and social care might be through direct payments.</p>
<p>b. What is a personal assistant (PA)?</p>	<p>A personal assistant is someone who is usually employed directly by a person who needs support to live their life in a way they choose. They can also be employed by a family member or representative, when the person they are supporting does not have the physical or mental capacity to be the employer.</p> <p>A personal assistant is likely to be involved in many aspects of the young person's life and may be asked to provide support in the home, at leisure or at work. The opportunity to focus directly on the needs of an individual and the diversity of the role and tasks is what often attracts many people to this type of work. For more information http://www.skillsforcare.org.uk/Employing-your-own-care-and-support/Resources/Working-as-a-PA/1.-What-is-a-PA/Being-a-personal-assistant/Being-a-personal-assistant.pdf</p>
<p>c. How/where can a young person get a personal assistant</p>	<p>Many people recruit someone they already know to be their personal assistant; friends, neighbours, teaching assistants or non-immediate family members, as this gives them the familiarity they wish for. Alternatively, in Bromley, there is an on-line PA Register (www.linkmeup.org.uk) coordinated by an organisation called Vibrance. They recruit</p>

Question	Answer
	<p>a wide range of people, with various skills and backgrounds, to help you find your perfect PA.</p> <p>If you are unable to find someone suitable on the register, you can advertise independently, or with support from Vibrance.</p>
<p>d. What happens if a young person (and their family) don't want to employ a personal assistant and what are the alternatives?</p>	<p>If a young person and their family do not want to employ a personal assistant, then there are a number of agencies that provide support services across the borough. A young person's care manager can provide further information.</p>
<p>e. Are personal assistants subject to safeguarding scrutiny and supervised effectively</p>	<p>Where the employer is the young person themselves (or family member on behalf of the young person), it is recommended that a DBS check is carried out (formerly Criminal Record Bureau) and Right to Work checks on anyone the young person/family are considering employing. If a PA is chosen from Vibrance and the LinkMeUp Register, these have already been completed. The employer (i.e. young person and family) is responsible for supervising the PA(s).</p>
<p>f. What could happen if my PA has an accident in the home, or out in the community whilst supporting my young person?</p>	<p>All employers are required to have employers liability insurance, in case an employee has a work related accident and comes to harm. In Bromley, this is paid out of the allocated direct payment.</p>
<p>g. How do personal assistants get their training & what training should they have?</p>	<p>Due to the varied role of being a PA, there are no mandatory training requirements. However Vibrance can support employers and PAs to identify training needs and signpost to providers. Costs for training are usually funded via the direct payment/personal budget.</p>
<p>h. Are there short break settings specific for young adults (18-25 years)?</p>	<p>For short break opportunities it is best to look at Bromley MyLife (bromley.mylifeportal.co.uk) and the Bromley Local Offer (bromley.mylifeportal.co.uk/lbb-local-offer.aspx) as these are up to date with recent developments. It is important to know that you can spend the direct payment /personal budget outside of Bromley Borough, where there may be more appropriate options for your child.</p>
<p>i. Does a family have to take a Direct Payment and what are the alternatives?</p>	<p>If you do not wish to take a direct payment there are a number of services that are directly commissioned by the Local Authority, these can be discussed with your Care Manager.</p>
<p>j. How are Direct Payments managed and how is a personal assistant paid?</p>	<p>You can choose whether to have a designated bank account, or for Vibrance to hold the funds and make payments on your behalf. Similarly you can run the payroll yourself or choose for Vibrance to support you with this. All options will be discussed in detail as part of the set-up of the direct payment/personal budget.</p>
<p>k. Can the local authority arrange a Personal Assistant for a young person and family?</p>	<p>The local authority do not directly arrange Personal Assistants, instead they will make a referral to Vibrance who will help to recruit a PA.</p>
<p>l. Do adults have to pay towards their care package, if so, how is the process applied and when will this</p>	<p>Having identified your care needs and established that they meet the Council's eligibility criteria, the Council has a legal duty to provide the service. The Council will then carry out a financial assessment - called a 'means test' - to</p>

Question	Answer
happen?	establish how much, if anything, you should contribute towards the cost.
m. Is there a way to get in touch with other people so that budgets can be shared to make better use of money?	Vibrance holds regular peer support events so that people can share their experiences. They also provide an opportunity to meet likeminded people and potentially pool budgets to make better use of their funds.

Topic 6 - education provision

The right education provision for children and young people is really important, particularly if they have additional needs so that the support that is available to them helps them process and achieve in their education. This section talks about some of the common questions that young people and their families have asked about education provision as they are preparing for adult life.

Question	Answer
a. What happens with education or training when a young person reaches 18 years?	The law says that young people have to stay in some sort of learning until at least their 18th birthday. Most young people decide to stay in school or college, but there are other options available, including training, apprenticeships, voluntary work or employment with training. Unlike social care or health, education services do not change on an 18 th birthday, but should support young people until they have finished their formal education and continue on to employment or further training.
b. Can a young person with an EHC Plan remain in education until they are 25 years old?	The government is quite clear that young people with SEND are not automatically entitled to maintain their EHC Plan after the age of 19 years. It is expected that the majority of young people with EHC Plans complete their further education with their peers by the time they are 19 years. The government do recognise however that some young people with SEND may need longer to complete their education and this will vary according to each young person.
c. Is there a list of further education colleges to view?	Information on further education colleges can be found on the Association of Colleges (AoC) website at: http://www.aoc.co.uk/about-colleges/map . Information on independent specialist college can be found on the National Association of Specialist Colleges (NATSPEC) website at: http://www.natspec.org.uk/directory/ . There are other training providers also available to look at, which can be found on the local offer, education section .

Question	Answer
d. Why aren't further education decisions made a whole year prior to leaving a school setting?	Under the new legislation, further education placements must be confirmed by the end of the March within the year a young person is leaving school i.e. 31 st March 2017 for a move in July, starting college in September 2017. Where decisions are able to be made earlier, they will be but sometimes local authorities are dependent upon college application and assessment timescales, which often mean that making decisions earlier than February or March is difficult.
e. When preparing to leave school and go to college, when are the placement decisions made so that a young person and their family can prepare for the move?	Please see response above (section 6d).
f. If a college placement is due to finish in July, when would a young person know what options there are after college and what extra advice is there?	Colleges will be supporting young people to think about options after college all throughout your college programme, but will also often hold a range of events to look at 'transition' - these would take place in the Spring and Summer terms of the year prior to leaving. College programmes should also have a focus on employment and support to move into employment. The vast majority of young people with more complex needs who are attending a specialist college would be eligible for adult social care support and a care manager will be allocated to you to develop an effective plan to support the move from education to adult social care services. Additional information can also be found on the local offer website.

Topic 7 - social care provision

Many young people and their families have social care needs. Please also refer to Topic 3, which has questions and answers are similar to each other, but this section includes questions that have been asked particularly about social care provision.

Question	Answer
a. If specialist services/support is no longer agreed are there other services or support available?	If a young person does not meet the eligibility threshold for adult services, they will be referred to the local offer , which includes information about support and community services that are available for young people with SEND.
b. What is brokerage?	'Brokerage' is a service separate from Care management who source placements and services such as domiciliary care that has been assessed and requested by Care Management. If it has been agreed that a young person is eligible for a specific service, Brokers will send anonymised pen pictures of the young person to known providers who will complete their own assessments and confirm whether they are able to provide the support or placement requested. The responses are then discussed with Care management and the allocated

Question	Answer
	worker to help identify any appropriate provision. Any placements that have been identified as possibilities will be visited by the Social Worker and family in order to shortlist a placement. The 'brokerage' service also support the Care management function in creating packages of support to prevent unnecessary reception of children and young people into care and to assist adult clients to remain in their own home where possible and/or to move to suitable and appropriate residential care. They facilitate commissioning of packages to enable the smooth and efficient discharge of patients from hospital and match service user needs to potential placements. The service also monitors the performance of providers and support services.
c. Does a family have to take a direct payment and what are the alternatives?	A direct payment is a meaningful way of taking charge of your own life. They are offered by the local authority to give you more flexibility over how your care and support is arranged and provided. They are given to both people with care and support needs, and also to carers. However, if this has been considered as not for you. The local authority will meet any assessed unmet need.
d. What activities are available for young people to access?	During the Care Act assessment activities would have been explored with the young person and the family. The allocated worker will be able to give you details on local opportunities during the assessment.

Topic 8 - health provision

Health services work very closely with education, particularly those working with children. Typically, these services are designed to work in or alongside classroom activities. First and foremost, children are required to access education and if their health needs are a barrier to this, health input is adjusted accordingly.

Special schools often have a range of health professionals based on site with nursing, speech therapy, physiotherapy and occupational therapy delivered within the curriculum. Children's equipment and therapy needs (such as Hydrotherapy) are usually all met under one roof, unless needs are particularly complex and require specialist hospital provision.

Adult health services are not integrated with education in the same way. As a result, young people and families can struggle to understand the reasons why certain health services can or cannot provide support. The key to accessing any specialist health provision is ensuring an appropriate and relevant diagnosis is made.

Question	Answer
a. What is the difference between learning difficulties and learning disabilities and why does this matter?	The term 'learning difficulties' is used by educational services. It is a very broad term that includes any difficulty a child or young person might have in accessing education, such as hearing impairments, illnesses (e.g. cancer) or long term conditions such as asthma or epilepsy. Most people with a learning difficulty do not have a learning disability.

Question	Answer
	<p>A learning disability, however, is a diagnosis. It refers to a lasting, specific and measured impairment of both social and cognitive functioning that happened during a child or young person's development (under 18). Specialist professionals from learning disability services are trained to measure both social and cognitive performance using validated tools for assessment and diagnose learning disability. There are 3 core components of learning disabilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age - the onset must be before 18 • Intelligence must be significantly impaired (IQ is measured below 70) • Social Functioning must be significantly impaired (ability to cope independently is measured) <p>Understanding the difference between learning disabilities and learning difficulties is very important in ensuring the right support is available and appropriately delivered to those who need it.</p>
<p>b. What happens with regard to health, when I turn 18 years?</p>	<p>The following stages apply with a young person is moving from children's health services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge from Children's services (community children's nursing or school nursing team) • Medical assessment by consultant paediatrician (when involved) and discharge to either the GP or an additional relevant specialist service • Continuing healthcare resource may be an option. • Support with the Health Component of the EHCP. • Referral to Adult Learning Disability (LD) team if appropriate learning disability indicators are present. • Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) discharge at 18 and may either refer to Adult LD, Adult MH or back to the GP - depending on need/risk • GPs hold a 'learning disability register' in each practice and should offer an annual health check if you have a learning disability, • Having a learning disability may or may not result in adult LD services being offered. It depends on co-existing conditions and ability to safely function with them • Black Books and 14+ health checks to be made available to Bromley's young learning disabled population

Topic 9 - transport and travel

The vast majority of young people with SEND are able to travel independently to and from school, however there are a small number where the local authority need to make arrangements to provide assistance. This section provides information to some specific questions that we have received about travel assistance.

Question	Answer
<p>a. If the young person is still attending school at 18 and receiving SEN Travel assistance, what will happen when they reach 18 years?</p>	<p>Parents and schools should be supporting the young person to develop independence and to access the community by becoming an independent traveller, ideally from their formative years and no later than the year 9 transition reviews. Therefore if this pathway is followed it is hoped that by this age many young people will be able to access their school using public transport. Full details of the SEN Travel Assistance policy can be found on the SEN travel assistance website, which includes links to the policy and application details. Different legislation applies to pupils of statutory school age and those above statutory school age. If a young person is eligible for SEN travel assistance post statutory school age and is accessing education when they reach 18 years, the travel assistance will continue within that academic year. There is no automatic entitlement to travel assistance post 19 years and an application would need to be made to assess eligibility.</p>
<p>b. Will a young person over 18 years receive travel assistance to college?</p>	<p>Please see response above (9a). It is important to note that each application is reviewed on an individual basis. Whilst each individual situation is taken into account, young people and families should always make arrangements for their own travel wherever possible by looking at all the support in place and reviewing their options.</p>
<p>c. If parent/carers of a young person over 18yrs don't drive and the young person attends respite/short breaks, is transport available?</p>	<p>Transport provision would be considered as part of an assessed need by Adult Social Care. However, if the young person has a mobility car, or higher rate mobility allowance transport would not be provided.</p>
<p>d. Is there a charge for transport to attend an educational provision post 19 years, if eligible?</p>	<p>Please see responses above (9a & 9b). There is no charge for the pupils aged over 19 years old who have been assessed to be eligible to receive exceptional SEN travel assistance. The SEN Transport policy is kept under regular review.</p>

Topic 10 - housing

This section provides information about housing options and living arrangements for young people with disabilities and learning needs.

Question	Answer
a. How will young people be assessed for housing?	There are a range of options when looking at housing. The local offer, housing section provides an overview of all of these options.
b. What options are available for supported living placements for a young person over 18 years, if a parent/carer is no longer able to care for them due to their complex needs & what is the process?	<p>During the Care Act and carers assessment, it would have been identified that your son/daughter is unable to live at home.</p> <p>If there are significant health problems, mental health issues or complex needs, it would not necessarily follow that a service will be provided by the Learning Disability Team but perhaps by another team that is better placed to support your child. However, once assessed and a course of action determined, the social worker will make a referral to brokers to begin a search for alternative provision.</p>