

Preparing for Adulthood and Transition planning in Leicestershire Partnership Trust

This policy provides clear guidelines on processes and standards for all clinicians working with young people aged between 14 years and 25 years across Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust.

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Name of responsible Committee:	Clinical Effectiveness Group	
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Type of Policy	Clinical <i>For those affecting patient care</i>	
Which Relevant CQC Fundamental Standards?	Care and Welfare of people who use services	

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Version Control and Summary of Changes

Version number	Date	Comments (description change and amendments)
A1	Sept 2014	Initial protocol developed for a FYPC CQUIN
A2	July 2017	New version developed to reflect NICE guidance and standards published in 2016
	June 2019	Extended for 1 year due to review of service

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Equality Statement

Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust (LPT) aims to design and implement policy documents that meet the diverse needs of our service, population and workforce, ensuring that none are placed at a disadvantage over others.

It takes into account the provisions of the Equality Act 2010 and promotes equal opportunities for all.

This document has been assessed to ensure that no one receives less favourable treatment on the protected characteristics of their age, disability, sex (gender), gender reassignment, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnership, race, religion or belief, pregnancy and maternity.

In carrying out its functions, LPT must have due regard to the different needs of different protected equality groups in their area.

This applies to all the activities for which LPT is responsible, including policy development and review.

Due Regard

LPT must have **due regard** to the aims of eliminating discrimination and promoting equality when policies are being developed. Information about due regard can be found on the Equality page on e-source and/or by contacting the LPT Equalities Team.

Definitions that apply to this Policy

Transition	A period of adjustment and planning in preparation for transferring to another service or pathway
Transfer date	Agreed date that a young person's care will end with children's services and be transferred to the direct equivalent adult service or alternative
Preparing for Adulthood	A general term that encompasses a wide agenda for all organisation to support young people to promote independence and to improve life chances
Person Centred Planning	A process of continual listening and learning, focussing on what is important to someone now and in the future and acting upon this in alliance with their family and friends
Young Person	Includes terms service user, client, young adult between 13 & 25 years
SEND	Special Education Needs and or Disability. Reforms as part of the Children and Families Act 2014
EHC Plan	Education Health & Care Plan a document that details the Education, Health and Social Care support that is provided for a child or young person who has SEND. It is drawn up by the local authority following an EHC assessment. Health providers have a duty to contribute to a young person's EHC plan where a Young Person has health needs that effect their learning
Local Offer	Information on what is available in a local geographical area for children and young people with SEND published by the Local Authority
FYPC	Families, Young People and Children's Directorate
AMH LD	Adult Mental Health Learning Disabilities Directorate
CHS	Community Health Services
LPT	Leicestershire Partnership Trust

LPT Position Statement

All staff working with patients aged between 14 to 25, both, currently looking after these patients as well as those who will be receiving them under care, are required to familiarise themselves with this policy so that they are fully aware of their roles and responsibilities to ensure a smooth and successful transition of care.

Overarching Principles

1. To pro-actively identify those who would require transition and start planning early.
2. To involve patients and their carers in the process of transition planning.
3. To ensure transition is developmentally appropriate.
4. To use a person centered approach.
5. To take an integrated approach.
6. To allocate a 'named worker' who will be responsible for coordinating the entire transition process.
7. Transferring service must not discharge the patient until after the patient has been seen by the receiving service and the transition process has been completed. If no receiving service is identified, discharge to GP.

1.0. Purpose of the Policy

The key aims of this policy are:

- To enable young people and their families to be actively involved in planning their future health needs to ensure that transition is a smooth one.
- To enhance the young person's sense of control and interdependence in relation to their healthcare needs.
- To ensure joined up planning, appointments and transfer across LPT directorates.
- To ensure that everyone involved in preparing young people for adult health services are clear about the specific roles and responsibilities in working together with other key partner organisations.
- To act as a driving force for improving young people's experience through embedding preparing for adulthood in clinical care pathways and practice.
- To enable LPT to comply with the requirements of the SEND agenda for young people (this applies to young people up to the age of 25 years if they are accessing an education provision)

2.0. Summary and Key Points

2.1 This policy applies to all LPT staff that has a duty of responsibility, delivering clinical care to Young People up to the age of 25 years, if accessing an education setting beyond 19 years. The policy is designed to help provide health professionals with the information and guidance on how to extend practise to improve the transition process for young people with ongoing health needs as they move into adult services and as required by legislation. This will provide young people and their carers with good quality information and care which will have a positive impact on their independence and life outcomes into adulthood.

2.2 We acknowledge life outcomes cannot be achieved by health professionals alone and therefore the policy emphasises the need for joint working with partner organisations. It also acknowledges training is necessary to have an informed workforce and the policy includes how this will be achieved.

2.3 To improve the transition process Education, Health and Care plans (EHC) are being introduced and used to assess the needs of children with additional needs from 0-25 years, in doing so they replace the statement for Special Educational Needs. At 14 years (year9) the emphasis of the EHCP changes to life outcomes for the young person, including planning for good health. As health professionals we have a legal obligation to comply with requests for health information to inform the EHC plan. The EHC plan adopts a person centred approach to include the young person's life aspirations giving more control to the young person and their carers.

3.0. Introduction

3.1 Effective transitions for young people are built on effective communication between services, knowledgeable staff that are trained to work with young people during this challenging time, clear and transparent processes, and multi-agency working. Recent changes in the Children and Families Act 2014 and the Care Act 2014 promote joined-up working across agencies with the Young Person at the centre of decision making. All organisations are required to have a policy setting out clear guidelines and expectations for all staff.

Preparing for Adulthood begins from birth and those working with younger children should be aware that preparation and consideration is given the earliest opportunity. Supporting aspirations and life outcomes, promoting independence, employment opportunities, access to leisure, community and opportunities and planning for good health are key areas to consider.

3.2 This policy is the result of listening to staff, parents' and young peoples' views and consultation with key stakeholders about the need to have clear guidelines on processes for preparing young people for their transition to adult health services. All clinical staff working with young people who are in school year 9 upwards or are aged between 14 & 25 years, and are still receiving education, have a responsibility to be aware of this policy and to implement the guidance into their practice.

This policy supports those who may have direct transfer to equivalent adult service where these exist, eg consultant input possibly from CAMHS Consultant to Adult LD Psychiatrist. Where there is no direct transfer ie – the equivalent paediatric service is not replicated in adult services but the young person has ongoing health needs that need to be met now or in the future.

3.3 Through implementation of this policy, based on NICE quality standards we aim to ensure that young people who are using our services:

- ✓ Have time to consider the move to adult services and that a conversation has begun by the time the young person is in school year 9, (the school year in which they turn 14 years old) or at the earliest opportunity.
- ✓ Have an annual meeting to review needs and progress.
- ✓ Know who is involved during the transition process, the right professional involved at the right time.
- ✓ Have a health plan in place that may include how to maintain good health in adulthood and that can be included with their overall transition plan or Education, Health and Care plan where one is in place.
- ✓ Have a named worker who co-ordinates, supports and navigates the young person through services and the move into adulthood.
- ✓ Have been introduced to clinicians in the Adult setting.
- ✓ Have a way to capture missed appointments post transfer to adult services

3.4 This policy specifically applies to those young people who are known to services provided within FYPC during the planning time running up to transition (this includes those young people whose episode of care is likely to end prior to the actual transfer date) and:

- Have a disability defined by the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on his or her ability to carry out normal day to day activities)
- Have a life limiting or life threatening condition and may be at the end of their life.
- Have an Education Health and Care Plan where the health element is completed.

3.5 There is a well-established body of legislation and policy that already applies to transition this protocol has been informed by the following national guidance:

- NICE Guidelines Transition to Adult Services (2016)
- Children's and Families Act (2014)
- SEND Code of practice (2014)
- Care Act (2014)
- From the Pond into the Sea – CQC report (2014)
- A Transition Guide for all Services (2007)
- DH/DfES (2006), Transition: Getting It Right for Young People, Improving the transition of Young People with long-term conditions from Children's to Adult Health Service
- Improving the Life Chances of Disabled people (2005)
- The transition from Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service to Adult Mental Health Services, Health and Social Advisory Service (2006)
- Mental Capacity Act (2005)
- All Parliamentary Group on Autism (2009), Inquiry into transition into Adulthood for Young People on Autism Spectrum
- East Midlands NHS Principles for Transition Guidance materials to improve transition into adult life for young people with additional needs.
- Lost in Transition – RCN (updated 2013)

4.0. Flowchart/process chart

The following process should be followed by all staff working with young people during their transition phase 14-25 years.

Transition Planning for Young People from Children's to Adult Health Services					
Stage 1 - Getting Ready					
THINK					
Preparing for Adulthood – Young Person 14 years – School Year 9					
Parallel planning with Education, Health and Care plan	All staff should recognise the ongoing needs and aspirations of the young person and start to plan and discuss with the young person and their families what they may need in terms of support and knowledge of how to manage their health condition in the future.				
	Young Person	Family/Friends	Practitioners	Guidance Standards	
	At the Centre of decision making – <i>“Nothing about me without me”</i>	Parents supported to consider the future and the aspirations for their young person	Identify young people with ongoing healthcare needs that are likely to require support to manage their condition into adulthood prior to their 14 th birthday	NICE Guidance Quality Standard – Planning Transition, Named worker identified East Midlands Best Practice Guidance – Nov 2014 Children and Families Act 2014 – SEND Reforms Together for short lives From the Pond into the Sea – CQC	
	Supported to start to make decisions for myself (self-advocacy)		Liaison with other relevant healthcare professional		
	Understanding that services will be different in Adulthood and that many of the people who support you with your health care may no longer be involved	Parents supported to consider the 4 life pathways of independent living, employment, leisure and planning for good health	Start the discussion with the young person around adulthood and identify people that may be able to support the young person		
			Identify the most likely age when a young person will transfer to another adult service or leave children's services.		
			If the young person has an EHC plan consider the young persons aspirations and how health input can support the aspirations.		
			Where the young person is registered with a City GP check if the Young person is known to the Transition City team for health Email: TransitionTeam@leicspart.nhs.uk		
			Ensure that all correspondence is now addressed to the young person and not their parents/ carers		
		Identify and agree a named worker to be a continual point of contact throughout the whole transition process			
Advocate a person centred approach in all planning and decision making					

Stage 2 – Keeping Me Steady

SIGNAL

Ongoing planning and preparation for Adulthood

All staff should remain focused on the young person’s aspiration and life outcomes and the impact of their condition. Identifying issues early and seeking solutions – Highlighting and raising these with the plan co-ordinator if the young person has an EHC plan and/ or relevant healthcare professional.

Parallel planning with Education, Health and care plan - Consider Mental Capacity and decision making

Young Person	Family/Friends	Practitioners	Guidance Standards	
Gradual increase in confidence and skills to promote autonomy in their involvement in decision making and how to manage and take charge of own health care needs	Parents supported to consider implications of Mental Capacity Act	Contribute to EHC plans at appropriate school reviews and remain focused on supporting life outcomes and aspirations	<p align="center">NICE Quality Standard – Annual meeting, named worker and Introduction to Adult Services East Midlands Best Practice Guidance – Nov 2014 Children and Families Act 2014– SEND Reforms Together for short lives From the Pond into the Sea – CQC</p>	
	Consider opportunities for joint clinics with Adult Services over 6 months to a year prior. Make / accept referral for ongoing care. Start the dialogue with Adult colleagues			
At the centre of decision making, present at any meeting or consultation	Inform Operational Family Service Manager (FSM) of commissioning gaps for when services are not available to transition into. FSM to inform LPT sub group and Strategic Network Bi-monthly meeting.			
	Continued support to consider the future and the aspirations for their young person	Use neighbourhood forum as a platform to discuss complex holistic needs, consider how partner agencies may be able to support young people and their families.		
	Continued support to consider the 4 life pathways of independent living, employment, leisure and planning for good health	Inform GP and any other relevant people i.e plan co-ordinator/ LA/ Education when a young person is discharged/ episode of care completed.		
		Ensure that if discharging a young person at this stage information is provided on how to manage their healthcare condition in the future.		
Work collaboratively with named worker to ensure smooth transition				

Advocate a person centred approach in all planning and decision making

Stage 3 – Before I Go

MOVE

Transferring to Adult Services and settling into Adult Services

All staff should compile a robust and comprehensive discharge summary report which outlines how a young person can plan for their health and wellbeing in adulthood.

Parallel planning with Education, Health and care plan	Young Person	Family/Friends	Practitioners	Guidance Standards	Advocate a person centred approach in all planning and decision making
	I know who to contact in Adult Services to help me manage my health condition	Continued support to consider the future and the aspirations for their young person	Agree with the Young Person/ Parent/ Carer and onwards services provided what information will be shared and when with consent of the young person or advocate.	NICE Quality Standard – Introduction to Adult services, missed appointments after transfer East Midlands Best Practice Guidance – Nov 2014 Children and Families Act 2014 – SEND Reforms Together for short lives From the Pond into the Sea – CQC	
	I know questions that I should ask about how to manage my health care conditions	Continued support to consider the 4 life pathways of independent living, employment, leisure and planning for good health	Complete a robust written transition plan with the young person. Report to be available on SystmOne. See appendix 9		
	I know that I can access the Local Authorities Local Offer to find out information.		Notification of missed appointments after transfer to adult services to agreed named worker		
Agree named worker in Adult services					
Acceptance in Adult Services should be reflected on clinical need rather than staffing levels.					

5.0. Duties within the Organisation

5.1 The Trust Board has a legal responsibility for Trust policies and for ensuring that they are carried out effectively and to nominate a transition champion for the organisation at trust level.

5.2 Quality Assurance Committees have the responsibility for ratifying policies and protocols.

5.3 Service Directors and Heads of Service are responsible for:

- Identifying and making provision for training and development needs for all staff in relation to this policy.
- Ensuring compliance with mandatory and statutory requirements.
- Promoting a culture of Person-Centred Care
- Communicating with commissioners where resource is an issue.

5.4 Managers and Team leaders are responsible for:

- All staff in their service are aware of and adhere to this policy
- There is a clear process for dissemination of this policy
- Staff are released to meet their training needs
- Line managers are supported in monitoring compliance with the LPT transition policy
- Preparing for Adulthood and Transitions is embedded within relevant clinical care pathways
- Promoting a culture of person centred care

5.5 Responsibility of Staff

Clinical staff and /or the main person providing care

- Adhering to the policy and relevant care pathways
- Ensuring that young people, parents and families are fully involved and lead the planning process
- Adopt a person centred approach to discussions and decisions
- Start the planning process at an appropriate stage, as early as possible
- Facilitating good communication between services is vital
- Ensuring that there is a period of preparation and not just a single event
- Informing line managers where there may be issues around funding with onward care
- Ensuring they have the right information in order to be able to meet the Young Person's needs
- Clearly agreeing with the Young Person, Adult Health services how and when the transfer will occur.
- Being proactive throughout the process
- Encouragement to develop skills and understanding in adolescent care and theories of resilience

Transition Lead (City)

- In addition to the above responsibilities:
- Supporting staff through training and advice helpline to adhere to this policy, evaluating and reviewing the process.
- Gather patient journeys / lived experiences and analyse data and views on the Preparing for Adulthood agenda.
- Informing commissioners of identified gaps in services.

It is acknowledged that our partner organisations have responsibilities within the Preparing for Adulthood agenda, these can be viewed in appendix 2.0

6.0. Training needs

There is no training requirement identified within this policy

7.0. Monitoring Compliance and Effectiveness

Ref	Minimum Requirements	Evidence for Self-assessment	Process for Monitoring	Responsible Individual / Group	Frequency of monitoring
Pg 11	Completion of Transition Plan	Paragraph 3.3 – Pg 7	CAMHS CQUIN Audit		Annual
Pg 10	Named Worker Identified from sending service	Paragraph 3.3 – Pg 7	Audit	Transition / Preparing for Adulthood Steering Group	Annual

8.0. Standards/Performance Indicators

This protocol links with the standards set out in the Care Quality Commission (CQC) recommendations: From the Pond into the Sea (June 2014), and NICE Transition guidance and Quality Standards (Dec 2016).

This protocol contributes to CQC Essential Standards:

Outcome 1 – Respecting and involving people who use services

4 – Care and Welfare of people who use services

6 – Co-operating with other providers

14 – Supporting workers

16 – Assessing and monitoring the quality of Service Provision.

TARGET/STANDARDS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
NICE Guidance on Transition – 2016 Quality Standard 1. Planning	
NICE Guidance on Transition – 2016 Quality Standard 2. Annual Meeting	
NICE Guidance on Transition – 2016 Quality Standard 3. Named Worker	
NICE Guidance on Transition – 2016 Quality Standard 4. Introduction to Adult Services	
NICE Guidance on Transition – 2016 Quality Standard 5. Missed appointments after transfer to Adult Services	

9.0. References and Bibliography

This policy was drafted with reference to the following:

LCCHS (2009) Guidance for clinical staff preparing young people for transition and transfer from children's to adult health services

Leicestershire Partnership Trust (2011), Draft Guidelines for transferred patients from CAMHS (ED) and ALED.

Leicestershire Partnership Trust (2011), Transition Autism Pathway Preparing for Adulthood.

Leicestershire Partnership Trust, Transition Care Pathway for Young People with Learning Disability

Muscular Dystrophy Campaign (2009) Building on the Foundations: The need for a neuromuscular service for patients in the NHS East Midlands Region.

Leicestershire Partnership Trust (2008) Protocol for the provision of appropriate services to young people aged 16 & 17 requiring a mental health service from Leicestershire Partnership Trust.

Leicestershire Partnership Trust Protocol for the admission of children and adolescents to an adult ward.

Leicestershire County Council (2012), Leicestershire Transition Strategy 2012- 2015

Care Quality Commission (2014), From the Pond into the Sea (June 2014): Children's transition to Adult Health Services.

East Midlands Development Centre (2014), Principles for Transition, Guidance Materials to improve transition into Adult life for Young People with additional needs.

Mencap, (2014), Mental Capacity resource pack, Available at; <https://www.mencap.org.uk/sites/default/files/documents/mental%20capacity%20act%20resource%20pack.pdf> (accessed February 2015)

Reiss, JG, et al, (2005), Health care Transition; Youth, family and Provider perspective, *Pediatric's*, 115(1), 112-120.

Department of Health, (Nov 2012), National Framework for NHS Continuing Healthcare and NHS-funded Nursing Care, available at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/213137/National-Framework-for-NHS-CHC-NHS-FNC-Nov-2012.pdf (accessed February 2015).

Department for Education and Department of Health, (July 2014) Special educational needs and disability code of practice; 0 to 25 years, available at; https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/39952

3/SEND_Code_of_Practice_approved_by_Parliament_29.07.14.pdf (accessed February 2015).

Department of Health, (2014), Care and Support Statutory Guidance. Issued under the Care Act 2014, available at;
,https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/366104/43380_23902777_Care_Act_Book.pdf (accessed February 2015).

Department for education, (September 2014) The young person's guide to the Children and Family Act, available at:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/359681/Young_Person_s_Guide_to_the_Children_and_Families_Act.pdf, (accessed: December 2014

The NHS Constitution

The NHS will provide a universal service for all based on clinical need, not ability to pay. The NHS will provide a comprehensive range of services

Shape its services around the needs and preferences of individual patients, their families and their carers	X
Respond to different needs of different sectors of the population	X
Work continuously to improve quality services and to minimise errors	X
Support and value its staff	X
Work together with others to ensure a seamless service for patients	X
Help keep people healthy and work to reduce health inequalities	X
Respect the confidentiality of individual patients and provide open access to information about services, treatment and performance	X

Stakeholders and Consultation

Key individuals involved in developing the document

Name	Designation
Helen Burchnall	Clinical Director – FYPC until March 2017
Alexandra Witcomb	Consultant Psychiatrist - FYPC
Rahat Ghafoor	Consultant Psychiatrist - FYPC
Dawn Kimberley	Designated Clinical Officer / Special Educational Needs & Disability lead - FYPC
Arif Muhammed	Consultant Psychiatrist - AMH
Helen Wheeler	Speech and Language Therapist - ALD

Circulated to the following individuals for comment

Name	Designation
Nicola Bellis	Speech and Language Therapist - FYPC
Susanne Ziegler	Physiotherapy - FYPC
Becky Pope	Occupational Therapist – FYPC
Krutika Patel	Community Paediatrics - FYPC
Catherine Coffey	Child & Family Psychiatric service - FYPC
Julia Bolton	Family Service Manager – Medical and Therapy
Teresa Norris	Child & Family Psychiatric service - FYPC
Emma Wallis	Lead Nurse - CHS
Zara Pirmohammed	Leicester City Parent / Carer Forum

Due Regard Screening Template

Section 1	
Name of activity/proposal	Review of Transition planning protocol across LPT directorate
Date Screening commenced	
Directorate / Service carrying out the assessment	FYPC – AMH/LD
Name and role of person undertaking this Due Regard (Equality Analysis)	Emma Dawson Transition Lead
Give an overview of the aims, objectives and purpose of the proposal:	
<p>AIMS: To review the existing protocol from children to adult health services to include quality standards from NICE guidance.</p>	
<p>OBJECTIVES: Consultation will be sought through the Preparing for Adulthood steering group with members from FYPC and AMH / LD directorate and with Parents and Carers of young people who have been undertaken the process of Transition from child to adult health services.</p> <p>NICE guidance will be reviewed and included within the policy. Service areas will be made aware of the reviewed document and encouragement given to include principles in services standard operating procedures.</p>	
Section 2	
Protected Characteristic	If the proposal/s have a positive or negative impact please give brief details
Age	The policy promotes early transition planning and discussion with young people and the people who support them. It will encourage liaison with adult services earlier to promote effective planning. Service provision is currently based on commissioning arrangements by age criteria; this limits flexibility between Childrens and adult services
Disability	The policy will support the needs of all young people who have been known to FYPC services and require ongoing support from adult health service. The policy will not cover young people known to audiology as this is an assessment only service
Gender reassignment	The policy will support links with other agencies and support in order to meet aspirations and all preferences of young people
Marriage & Civil Partnership	The policy will support links with other agencies and support in order to meet aspirations and all preferences of young people
Pregnancy & Maternity	The policy will support links with other agencies and support in order to meet aspirations and all preferences of young people
Race	The policy will encourage the use of the Trusts interpreters and translation services including access to easy read

	information, use of sign language where English is not the first language. Service users may find difficulty accessing venues and services, the protocol supports a multiagency approach to transition planning using resources from social care and education to support young people's needs.
Religion and Belief	The policy promotes a focus on the aspirations of young people, through person centred planning and family centred care. It promotes preparation for use of adult services and accessing as an adult in the young person's own right or how to access advocacy
Sex	The policy will promote acknowledgement of different maturation rates of young people, and although there are certain age restrictions set by legislation, it will encourage some flexibility using person centred approaches and developmentally appropriate time to transfer to services.
Sexual Orientation	The policy will support links with other agencies, and support in order to meet aspirations and preferences of young people
Other equality groups?	The policy promotes a person centred approach, with partnership working across agencies.

Section 3

Does this activity propose major changes in terms of scale or significance for LPT? For example, is there a clear indication that, although the proposal is minor it is likely to have a major affect for people from an equality group/s? Please tick appropriate box below.

Yes		No	
High risk: Complete a full EIA starting click here to proceed to Part B		Low risk: Go to Section 4.	X

Section 4

If this proposal is low risk please give evidence or justification for how you reached this decision:

The numbers of young people who move into adult health services will remain the same, however this policy exists to improve the quality of the transfer and the early identification and awareness of the wider issues linked to preparing for adulthood.

Signed by reviewer/assessor		Date	31.05.17
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Sign off that this proposal is low risk and does not require a full Equality Analysis

Head of Service Signed	 (Dr Avinash Hiremath: Divisional Clinical Director FYPC Specialist Clinical Director, Learning Disabilities, Asperger Services & ADHD Services)	Date	26 th July 2017
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Further information on national context

4.1 The Children & Families Act 2014 SEND Reforms

In light of legislative changes under the Children and Families Act and SEND reforms a greater emphasis is placed on preparing for adulthood.

The focus of the reforms is for greater openness and transparency in the assessment, planning and support, with one plan that will include Education, Health and Care.

For young people with special educational needs and/or disability (SEND) who have an Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan under the Children and Families Act, preparation for adulthood must begin from year 9. The transition assessment should be undertaken as part of one of the annual statutory reviews of the EHC plan, and should inform a plan for the transition from children's to adult health care and support required.

Equally for those without EHC plans, early conversations with local authorities about preparation for adulthood are beneficial – when these conversations begin to take place will depend on individual circumstances. For care leavers, local authorities should consider using the statutory Pathway Planning process as the opportunity to carry out a transition assessment where appropriate.

Where young people aged 18 or over continue to have EHC plans under the Children and Families Act 2014, and they make the move to adult social care and support, the care and support aspects of the EHC plan will be provided under the Care Act. The statutory care and support plan must form the basis of the 'care' element of the EHC.

The transition from Children's to Adult health services is regularly highlighted as a problem area for disabled young people. Eligibility Criteria can mean they are not entitled to support as an adult they depended on as a child. Planning for good health will start at 14 years to prepare young people for the changes to come and to increase their independence to manage their own health needs where possible, as they prepare for adult services.

Another key element to the reforms relates to personalisation and the option of a personal budget. This is an amount of money that is needed to support children and young people's identified needs where they cannot be met by universal, targeted or specialist services. Personal budgets are only one part of a whole system of support and must be seen within the whole context of multi-agency assessment and planning.

For further information on personal budgets, including personal health budgets please refer to the local offer or the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) website for the required area:

Leicester City CCG: <https://www.leicestercityccg.nhs.uk/my-health/personal-health-budgets/>

East Leicestershire CCG: <https://eastleicestershireandrutlandccg.nhs.uk/your-health/personal-health-budgets/>

West Leicestershire CCG: <http://www.westleicestershireccg.nhs.uk/page/personal-health-budgets>

Leicester City: <https://mychoice.leicester.gov.uk/Categories/3/Local-Offer>

Leicestershire:

<https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/education-and-children/special-educational-needs-and-disability/about-the-local-offer>

Rutland:

<http://ris.rutland.gov.uk/kb5/rutland/directory/localoffer.page?localofferchannel=0>

4.2 Preparing for Adulthood

Preparing for adulthood begins when a child is born. For young people with long term conditions and disabilities it is even more important that effective planning is co-ordinated in order to ensure that an opportunity for better life outcomes is facilitated. As part of the SEND Preparing for Adulthood Agenda, 4 Better Life Outcomes have been identified that need to be considered essential. These are:

- Employment
- Independent living
- Friends, relationships and accessing leisure and community opportunities
- ***Planning for good health***

Planning for good health includes both the move from child health services and how young people look after themselves and keep healthy in adulthood.

4.3 Using a Person-Centred Approach to Focus on Outcomes

This protocol promotes adoption across LPT of person centred approach for young people up to 25 years. The model embraces:

- seeing the Young Person first, rather than diagnostic labels
- using ordinary language and images, rather than professional jargon
- actively searching for a Young Person's gifts and capacities in the context of community life
- strengthening the voice of the person, and those who know the person best in accounting for their history, evaluating their present conditions in terms of valued experiences and defining desirable changes in their life

A person-centred approach to planning means that planning should start with the individual (not with services), and take account of their wishes and aspirations.

4.5 Adult Orientated Skills

From birth, a Young Person is developing the skills they will use in Adulthood. Young people with additional needs are required to learn additional skills to enable them to maintain their health into adulthood (Reiss, Gibson + Walker 2005). It is the responsibility of those who work with the Young People and their families to empower

young people to manage their health where possible and to support and promote parents to 'let go' and encourage their Young Person to be independent. Where a Young Person will remain dependent on adult care throughout their life, parents/ carers also need to be prepared to 'let go' as their young adult reaches the legal adult age.

This can include:

- Letters being sent to the Young Person in their own right
- Attending appointments on their own
- Being able to advocate for themselves or knowing how to receive advocacy support
- Asking questions in clinic themselves
- Knowing about their doses/medication with/without prompts/support
- Understanding what transition means and how they can be involved
- Being confident that professionals will continue to support them and who/how they need to contact others
- Taking responsibilities at home
- Understanding the importance of exercise, good diet, weight management where relevant
- Awareness of issues of puberty and sexuality, and effect on condition
- Awareness of condition, what has contributed to them being able to do what they do today and what may happen if they stop
- Booking appointments
- Getting prescriptions
- Understanding how to access emergency help
- Understanding differences between Adult and Children's services
- Understanding how health may impact on their future education, social, leisure, work and home life
-

These discussions may start at 13 or younger, or when appropriate. It is important that relevant professionals start their discussions with Young People, carers or advocates as appropriate, i.e. encouraging attending appointments on their own.

4.6 Contributing to Education Health & Care Plans

The Children and Families Act 2014 has brought about radical changes in the way that young people's additional needs will be met by Education, Social Care and Health. From 1 September 2014 any previous Statements Educational Needs will be transferred over to the new Education and Health Care plans and any new requests will follow the new process defined by each local authority. Where a Young Person has ongoing need for additional support into Adulthood and continues in education or training, the Education and Health Care plan will be used to support the transition planning into Adulthood and transfer with the Young Person.

Health professionals working in both young people and adult services should:

- familiarise themselves with the agreed local procedures
- Attend multi-agency training during the government transition period, available through the local authorities.

Health providers and professionals have a duty to co-operate with the local authority and contribute to the education, health and care plans where appropriate.

Young People and their parents should:

- Be fully involved in making decisions about their care and support. This includes decisions about the most appropriate time to make the transition to adult services. The EHC plan or any transition plan should set out how this will happen, who is involved and what support will be provided to make sure the transition is as seamless as possible (Care Act 2014 16.7).

4.7 The Local Offer

Each authority is legally required to produce information on health, education social care and voluntary agencies for young people aged between 0 and 25 years in one place as part of the Children and Families Act 2014. This is a resource for young people their families and professionals. Health services are obliged to co-operate in order to supply appropriate information for this resource.

Staff are encouraged to use this as a resource for themselves and to direct families to this information.

The local offer can be viewed at
Leicester City <https://mychoice.leicester.gov.uk/>

County www.leics.gov.uk/local_offer

Rutland <http://fis.rutland.gov.uk/kb5/rutland/fsd/localoffer.page?familieschannel=5>

4.8 Care Act 2014

The Care Act contains provisions to help preparation for adulthood for three particular groups of people – children, young carers and child’s carers. In the context of this chapter, a ‘child’ is most probably a Young Person in their teenage years preparing for their adult life, although it can refer to anyone under the age of 18 years. This chapter therefore uses the term ‘young person’. The term ‘carer’ can be taken to mean either a carer of a Young Person, or a young carer preparing for adulthood. Each group has their own specific transition assessment respectively; a child’s needs assessment, a young carer’s assessment, and a child’s carer’s assessment. The term used in this chapter for all three is ‘transition assessment’.

The provisions in the Care Act relating to transition to adult care and support are not only for those who are already receiving children’s services, but for anyone who is likely to have needs for adult care and support after turning 18.

Transition assessments should take place at the right time for the young person and at a point when the local authority can be reasonably confident about what the Young Person’s or carer’s needs for care or support will look like after the Young Person in question turns 18. There is no set age when young people reach this point; every Young Person and their family are different, and as such, transition assessments should take place when it is most appropriate for them.

4.9 Mental Capacity Act (MCA)

When a young person reaches the age of 16 years, in the eyes of the law they become adults and therefore have more decision-making powers, unless this can be disproved. Every person should be presumed to be able to make their own decisions. Under the Mental Capacity Act, a person is presumed to make their own decisions “unless all practical steps to help him or her to make a decision have been taken without success”. The MCA sets out a checklist of things to consider when deciding what is in a person’s best interest, for further information there are two very helpful websites for young people, parents and their carers to understand the law; Mencap and Rainbows Children’s Hospice have produced a practical resource :

<http://www.mencap.org.uk/mental-capacity-act-resouce>

<http://www.myadultstillmychild.co.uk>

For LPT staff there is Mental Capacity Act training available on eLearning through Ulearn.

4.10 Care Programme Approach (CPA)

The Care Programme Approach (CPA) is the name given to the way that mental health services deliver care. The first part is an assessment of needs and strengths and an opportunity for young people to state their preferences. The second part is agreeing the plan of care that will best meet their needs and promote recovery. These agreed plans are reviewed at regular intervals.

A care co-ordinator is allocated to the young person who will be the one who meets regularly with the young person to discuss the care provided and the progress.

<http://www.leicspart.nhs.uk/Library/06272CPAA5.pdf> hyperlink for CPA information for service user’s adult mental health

Stakeholder duties in relation to Preparing for Adulthood

Stakeholders or any other groups with responsibility associated with this protocol, partner agencies such as Education, Social Care, Voluntary Sector, Young people and their parents/ carers.

5.1 Young Person

Young People should be supported to say what they want, need and value, to create their health plan, enabling them to make informed decisions where they have the mental capacity to do so. A person-centred approach is essential to understand and support their aspirations around the four pathways to getting a better life: employment, independent living, developing friendships and accessing leisure opportunities and planning for good health.

5.2 Parent/carer

Parents/carers have a vital role in collecting relevant information as they know all the important people and activities in the Young Person's life. They also know what they may be able to do to help in the future and to understand the choices available. Parents/carers should be supported to adjust to their changing role as their Young Person becomes an adult in their own right.

5.3 General Practitioner

General practitioners state that they are not involved in transition planning of a Young Person. It is often the case that a Young Person may not visit the GP often during their childhood and therefore the GP is not involved with the day to day management of their long-term disability or condition, as their needs are met through children's services including CAMHS, direct access to wards, or paediatricians.

Upon reaching 18 or before; if discharged by paediatricians, the Young Person's GP becomes the co-ordinating professional. It is therefore good practice to:

- Alert the GP early (i.e. from 14 years) that a Young Person may have ongoing health needs into adulthood.
- Include the GP in discussions about the health action plan where appropriate for example; complex continuing health care needs exist, ongoing medication required, enduring mental health needs.
- Include GPs in all phases of the transition planning and transfer to adult services, whether this is a direct or indirect transfer.

5.4 Transition Social Worker

It is the responsibility of Social Workers to work closely with health and other agencies to provide a range of services and support designed to protect young people from harm and promote the welfare of children in need.

A transitions assessment is undertaken by a Social Worker in accordance with NHS and Community Care Act 1990 to establish a young person's eligible needs for when they turn 18 years of age. The Care Act 2014 provides the legislative framework for undertaking transitions assessments. The assessment will identify if there are any

safeguarding issues that need addressing, the need for continuing health care assessments and a young person's eligible needs. Once the assessment is completed a support plan will be created to meet the young person's needs. Support plans will detail how the young person's eligible needs will be met through commissioned services such as direct payments or short breaks for example, or through services provided by the voluntary and independent sectors.

There are additional responsibilities under the Care Act 2014 around requesting an assessment for Continuing Healthcare.

5.5 SENCO

The school Special Educational Needs Co-ordinator (SENCO) is responsible for ensuring:

- The correct procedures for SEND are followed
- The other agencies including health contribute to reviews as appropriate
- To lead on organising statutory reviews under the Children and Families Act for all young people with Education, health and Care plans. Transition planning (Preparing for Adulthood) is incorporated into these reviews. Adequate notification is required to ensure that all relevant health professionals can attend reviews where possible and take responsibility for implementing actions agreed in the Preparing for Adulthood implementation plan. Health Service Providers involved with Young People have a duty to comply with requests for information under the Children and Families Act (2014).

5.6 Voluntary and Charitable Sector, e.g. Rainbows, Menphys SOS

The voluntary sector provides an initial role in supporting young people and their families. The local offer for each area (see appendix 1.1) can provide further information.

5.7 Independent Supporters

The Independent Supporters can offer advice and information on key issues around school support and special educational provision, EHC needs assessments and plans, local policy, and the local offer, social care and health in relation to a young person's SEND.

This role may be undertaken by different agencies.

At present part of this function within Leicester City is undertaken by SENDIASS – Special Educational Needs and Disability Independent Support Services – formally parent partnership. <http://www.sendiassleicester.org.uk/>

Further information can be found on each local authority Local offer website please see appendix 1.1

Principles of an effective transition

6.1 The transition process puts the Young Person at the centre giving them more choices and control over the future

- Young people and parents are recognised as partners in the process and will be involved in all aspects of the transition thus giving greater transparency
- Sometimes young people over 16 specifically state they don't want their parents involved.
- There is a commitment from Leicestershire partnership Trust working to find creative solutions for the benefits of the Young Person.
- Families will be able to access good information about options and choices to enable them to be confident about how their health needs will be met.
- Transition planning should be individualised and person centred including co-ordination and involvement with all agencies involved in delivering services both currently and post transition and realistic in terms of what adult services offer.
- Everyone should have the right to express their views. It is important to ensure that those with more complex communication needs are enabled to express their views and preferences
- Effective communication with adult services and other providers is essential to ensuring good transition experience.

6.2 Communication

Research tells us that communication between services during transition is a common frustration for young people and families.

All staff are expected to:

- Include the Young Person in planning at all times and their families
- Be open and honest about the options that are available for ongoing healthcare to meet their needs in the future.
- Prepare the family for transfer to adult services throughout the transition period from aged 14 including consent, advocacy and impact of mental capacity act.
- Share relevant information with the providers of the service that they are being transferred to.

Accessing Children's Services

FYPC offer a range of services for young people with physical and mental health needs. These services are commissioned through various sources and therefore currently the age criteria for services are variable.

Services that accept young people up to their 16th Birthday, these services are provided to Young Person up to the full time statutory education, school age of 16.

Input may be extended where the Young Person remains in full-time education up to 19 (see up to 19th birthday).

- Children's Occupational and Physiotherapy, Speech and Language therapy for young people who leave when they reach compulsory school age of 16 to attend further education colleges, 6th form etc.
- Community Paediatricians – except those with SEN remaining in Education

Services that accept young people up to their 18th Birthday

- CAMHS learning disabilities
- CAMHS
- CAMHS outpatient and inpatient
- Community Paediatricians
- Ward 3 Coalville Hospital

Services that accept young people up to their 19th Birthday if remaining in full-time education and not attending a college setting, e.g. area special schools

- Children's Occupational Therapy
- Physiotherapy
- Speech and Language Therapy
- Community Paediatricians
- School Nursing
- Paediatric Psychology

Services that accept young people across into adulthood

- Nutrition and Dietetics (whole life service)
- PIER (Up to 35 years)

7.1 Referrals Post-14

Where a Young Person is referred to FYPC post 14/ school year 9, the receiving professional should:

- Check whether a Health Action Plan has been discussed
- Discuss with Young Person/parent/carer their transition plans and needs.
- Check if the Young Person has a EHC Plan

- Contribute any new information to the EHC at an appropriate time or transition planning

7.2 Episodes of Care

It is acknowledged that few young people known to children's services will receive care on a continuous basis from birth – 16 years or 19 years. Where provision of care is based on episodes, it is the responsibility of professionals where appropriate to consider any ongoing health needs that a Young Person may have into adulthood. Details of how to include this in the planning are in the flowchart.

Accessing Adult Services

Adult services are often organised and commissioned to provide a different type and level of service to Children's services. The culture, expectations and environments of adult services can be very different to children's services. They can move from a very specialist service into a wider, more generic service. Young People access a variety of Adult Services both within LPT including University Hospitals of Leicester, (UHL) and private/ voluntary providers.

Service providers receiving onward referral if this is required from FYPC services should expect:

- Information to be provided on the Young Person in a timely manner.
- Discussion with the FYPC professional prior to referral being accepted.
- To agree with the FYPC professional, agreed timescales, transition period and information required.
- Information on education, health and care plan to be transferred where this is available.
- Health professionals working with young people at the time of transition to have a good understanding of the criteria of adult services, referral processes and thresholds
- Health professionals working with young people at the time of transition should be aware of when children's services will transfer young people or end.

LPT Adult Services that accept young people from their 16th Birthday:

- Specialist Psychological Therapies
- Adult Community Mental Health Team

LPT Adult Services that support young people from their 18th Birthday, but will accept a referral from 17years 6 months:

- Agnes Unit Inpatient LD Services
- Assertive Outreach teams
- Autism Service for Adult Learning Disabilities
- Community Learning Disability teams
- Community Nursing teams
- Community Therapy
- Eating Disorders for Adult Mental Health
- Medical Psychology
- Specialist Psychological Therapies
- Adult Mental Health Services Inpatients and Psychiatric Outpatients.

Services that accept young people across into adulthood:

- Nutrition and Dietetics (Birth to grave)
- PIER (Up to 35 years)

Transfer plan for Young Person

<p>Transition to Adult Services/ Preparing for Adulthood Plan Transition plan produced in collaboration with the young person and or their carer</p>
<p>Name Address DOB NHS number</p>
<p>What is currently working well – Equipment needs, level of support / information current treatment plan and rationale</p>
<p>What is important to me in the future for my health - Summary of ongoing needs</p>
<p>What is important to me in the future for my social, financial, housing needs – If known</p>
<p>Who do I contact in Adult services if I need help – for example: Referral via GP for Hand splints, Blatchfords for orthotics, where I get my medication from etc...</p>
<p>Transition Goals – Agreed with young person and or carer</p>
<p>Name and contact details of Transition Key worker / point of contact from sending service (FYPC)</p>
<p>Name and contact details of Transition Key worker / point of contact from receiving service (AMH / LD / CHS)</p>

I confirm that I have had input with this plan and that I agree to the goals YES

Name / Signature

Date