

- the time it may take to carry out an assessment
- the time it may take to plan and put in place the adult care and support
- any relevant family circumstances
- any planned medical treatment

## How to make a referral to the ASC Transitions Team

Referral to the ASC Transitions Team can be made:

- internally via a Single Assessment (when a young person has a social worker from Children's Services)
- by completing the Referral Form and emailing it to [asctransitions@westberks.gov.uk](mailto:asctransitions@westberks.gov.uk)
- by using the online Adult Social Care contact form [www.westberks.gov.uk/adultenquiry](http://www.westberks.gov.uk/adultenquiry)
- by ringing the contact centre for Adult Social Care on 01635 503050

The ASC Transitions Team accepts referrals from professionals, as well as parents, carers or self-referrals. The referral form [Transition from Children's Services](#) is available from West Berkshire Council

The ASC Transitions Team will make contact with the referring person to confirm that the referral has been received. The ASC Transitions Team will also advise if a young person has been placed on the waiting/monitoring list or allocated a worker.

We are committed to being accessible to everyone. If you require this document in an alternative format or translation, please call Adult Social Care on Telephone 01635 503050

**West Berkshire Council**  
**Adult Social Care Transitions Team**  
 Market Street, Newbury RG14 5LD

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WBC/ASC/MH/1223

# Adult Social Care Transitions Team Information



Transition to adult care and support comes at a time when a lot of change can take place in a young person's life. It can also mean changes to the care and support young people receive from education, health and care services, or involvement with new agencies such as those who provide support for housing, employment or further education and training.

Adult Social Care (ASC) Transitions is a small team that supports young people with their transition to Adult Social Care. As part of the transition assessment process, a number of conversations usually take place, which provide an opportunity for young people and their families to reflect on their strengths, needs and desired outcomes, and to plan ahead for how they will achieve their goals. The wellbeing of each young person or carer is taken into account, so that assessment and planning is based around the individual's needs, wishes, and outcomes which matter to that person.

## What to expect during the transition assessment

The transition assessment should support the young person and their family to plan for the future, by providing them with information about what they can expect. Transition assessments can in themselves be of benefit in providing solutions that do not necessarily involve the provision of services, and which may aid planning that helps to prevent, reduce or delay the development of needs for care or support.

All transition assessments include an assessment of:

- current needs for care and support and how these impact on wellbeing
- whether the child/young person or carer is likely to have needs for care and support after the child/young person in question becomes 18
- if so, what those needs are likely to be, and which are likely to be eligible needs
- the outcomes that the young person or carer wishes to achieve in day-to-day life and how care and support (and other matters considerations?) can contribute to achieving them

During the transition assessment, the local authority will also consider how the needs of carers, young carers and other family members might change. Carers' Assessments are a part of the discussion and can be offered to family members/carers. The carer's assessment will consider whether the carer:

- is able to care now and after the child/young person in question turns 18
- is willing to care now and will continue to after 18
- works or wishes to do so
- is or wishes to participate in education, training or recreation

The young person or carer in question must be involved in the assessment for it to be person centered and reflect their views and wishes. The assessment must also involve anyone else who the young person or carer wants to involve in the assessment. For example, many young people will want their parents involved in the process.

Transition assessment often involves professionals from different agencies, families, friends and the wider community working together in

a coordinated manner around each young person or carer, to help raise their aspirations and achieve the outcomes that matter to them. The local authority can combine their transition assessment with other assessments that are being carried out (provided all parties agree), or carry out the transition assessment jointly with other organisations. This allows for flexible combinations of assessments, which is usually in everyone's interest. Transition assessments could also potentially become part of a child or young person's Education, Health and Care plan, or contribute to the Continuing Health Care Assessments.

To be eligible for support from the Transitions Team, young person/carer must meet at least 2 of the support needs from the Care Act 2014.

More information on the eligibility criteria is available here [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2014/9780111124185](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2014/9780111124185)

## When does the transition assessment take place?

Most transition assessments will take place before a young person turns 18 or around their 18th birthday. However, this can vary depending on individual circumstances.

The local authority will consider the circumstances of the young person or carer, and whether it is an appropriate time for the young person or carer to undertake an assessment which helps them to prepare for adulthood. These considerations are often not related to the level of a young person or carer's needs, but rather to the timing of the transition assessment. When considering whether it is of significant benefit to assess, a local authority will consider factors which may contribute to establishing the right time to assess (including but not limited to the following):

- the stage they have reached at school and any upcoming exams
- whether the young person or carer wishes to enter further/higher education or training
- whether the young person or carer wishes to get a job when they become a young adult
- whether the young person is planning to move out of their parental home into their own accommodation
- whether the young person will have care leaver status when they become 18
- whether the carer of a young person wishes to remain in or return to employment when the young person leaves full time education