

# How Aaron achieved the life he wants to lead with the support of a Social Worker



# What is Adult Social Care?

Adult Social Care work in collaboration with people, to support a more equal and fair society where human rights are respected and protected, and people can live the lives they want to lead.

All Adult Social Care interventions are undertaken with regard to legislative frameworks that uphold the rights of adults and set out the duties for Adult Social Care and are rooted in theoretical approaches models and research.

### Legislation includes:

**Care Act 2014**      **Mental Capacity Act 2005**

**Mental Health Act 1983**      **Human Rights Act 1998**      **Equality Act 2010**



## People are supported with a focus on helping them to help themselves, by enhancing their wellbeing and achieving positive outcomes that are unique to that individual.

**This also includes supporting people who care for others, supporting wellbeing and enabling people to live as a family within their communities for longer.**

People are valued as the experts in their own lives and supported to acknowledge their strengths and what works well, in partnership with allied professionals and communities. Part of this work involves working closely with the provider sector to commission and shape the market and ensure community services are effective and available to provide tailored solutions that enable people to live the life they want to live. Adult Social Care support is accessed through various routes such as self-referral, discharge from hospital, community referrals from outside agencies or internal referrals from other teams or service areas.

## The journey through Adult Social Care is fluid, however a person's experience should be outcomes focused, and have a positive impact.

### Information / signposting / advice

Adult Social Care Services provide face to face, telephone support or digital access to signpost people to community networks, make direct referrals to agencies such as a befriending services or housing, arrange provision of equipment, telecare or social prescribing and welfare support. These are preventative, early intervention measures to promote people's wellbeing. This is a universal service accessible for all.

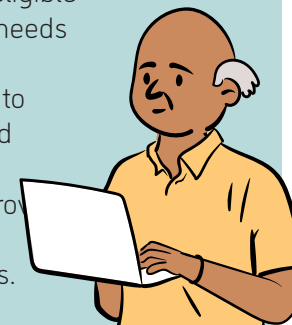


### Reablement services

Short term interventions to support people to overcome short term illness, injury or other circumstances. These interventions combine social work, occupational therapy and physiotherapy to create a solution focussed, goal orientated plan of supporting people, focusing on promoting and optimising getting people back to their usual way of life.

### Assessment and review functions

Strengths based assessments are completed, to determine eligible social care needs under the Care Act 2014. This includes the needs of people who care for others. Individuals are supported with information and advice in relation to their options, supported to make decisions in line with The Mental Capacity Act 2005 and innovative and tailored, outcome focused, support plans are developed collaboratively, considering existing community pro and support networks. Care and Support Plans receive timely and proportionate reviews, focusing on goals & actions.



### Management of finances, Financial assessment and Charging

Care provision through Adult Social Care is subject to financial assessment, and people are supported with advice and information in relation to this. Local Authorities provide Corporate Appointeeship and where appropriate, Court of Protection Deputyship, to support people to effectively manage their finances and personal affairs if they are no longer able to do so independently and do not have a representative to support. Adult Social Care and their partners work together in respect of appropriate commissioning arrangements and funding streams such as Continuing Healthcare and Section 117 Aftercare.

### Safeguarding

The Care Act 2014 provides the legal framework for safeguarding adults. Safeguarding means protecting an adult's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect and is the responsibility of all partners. Each area has a statutory Safeguarding Adults Partnership Board which is the strategic lead body for safeguarding adults, and operational Safeguarding Adults Teams. The six principles of safeguarding; empowerment, prevention, proportionality, protection, partnership & accountability are embedded in practice and use of the Making Safeguarding Personal agenda empowers individuals to manage the risk in their lives. Where the care and support that people receive, deprives them of their liberty, and they are unable to consent to this, Adult Social Care services ensure that they have the appropriate safeguards in place and work with Legal Services and the Court of Protection where appropriate.

