

## Core duties on Transition for Greater Manchester partnership boards

Work done for GM autism strategy and the last SAF have shown that transition into adulthood remains a challenging area for many GM areas. The list below is drawn from the Children and Families Act 2014 SEN regulations and the Care Act 2014 and are being circulated as a reminder of duties in relation to transition. The Autism Act statutory guidance clearly states that local authorities and health bodies must follow those duties to be compliant with the autism act guidance.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/send-code-of-practice-0-to-25>

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/23/part/1/crossheading/transition-for-children-to-adult-care-and-support-etc/enacted>

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/422338/autism-guidance.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/422338/autism-guidance.pdf)

1. **The principles set out in the chapter (Chapter 8 of the SEN Code of practice 0-25) apply to all young people with SEN or disabilities, except where it states they are for those with Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans only**
2. **Those principles are that preparing for adulthood means the following things;**
  - higher education and/or employment – this includes exploring different employment options, such as support for becoming self-employed and help from supported employment agencies
  - independent living – this means young people having choice, control and freedom over their lives and the support they have, their accommodation and living arrangements, including supported living
  - participating in society, including having friends and supportive relationships, and participating in, and contributing to, the local community
  - being as healthy as possible in adult life

GMAC have produced some resources called Growing up with autism in Greater Manchester that may help ideas and resources on areas covered above

3. **Local authorities must ensure that the EHC review at Year 9, and every review thereafter, includes a focus on preparing for adulthood.**
4. **Local authorities must ensure that the EHC review at Year 9, and every review thereafter, includes a focus on preparing for adulthood Transition**

**planning must be built into the revised EHC plan and should result in clear outcomes being agreed that are ambitious and stretching and which will prepare young people for adulthood**

- 5. Under statutory guidance accompanying the Autism Strategy, SEN Coordinators (SENCOs) should inform young people with autism of their right to a community care assessment and their parents of the right to a carer's assessment. This should be built into preparing for adulthood review meetings for those with EHC plans**

GMAC will produce some resources that help families and autistic young people to understand what the Care Act assessment and carers' assessments are for and like them to autism.

- 6. The Care Act 2014 states that if it appears to a local authority that a child is likely to have needs for care and support after becoming 18, the authority must, if it is satisfied that it would be of significant benefit to the child to do so and if the consent condition is met, assess—**
  - (a) Whether the child has needs for care and support and, if so, what those needs are, and**
  - (b) Whether the child is likely to have needs for care and support after becoming 18 and, if so, what those needs are likely to be.**
- 7. If the local authority refuses to assess it must give a reason why**
- 8. Assessment should include a section on whether the carer is willing and able to care for the young person after 18**
- 9. Young people with an Education Health & Care (EHC) plan should have this as part of an annual reviews that take place from Year 9 onwards**