MEETING **ADULTS AND SAFEGUARDING COMMITTEE**
DATE AND TIME **MONDAY 17TH FEBRUARY, 2020** **AT 7.00 PM**
VENUE **HENDON TOWN HALL, THE BURROUGHS, LONDON NW4 4BG**

Dear Councillors,

Please find enclosed additional papers relating to the following items for the above mentioned meeting which were not available at the time of collation of the agenda.

Item No	Title of Report	Pages
1.	PUBLIC QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS (IF ANY)	3 - 6

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ADULTS AND SAFEGUARDING COMMITTEE
Monday 17th February 2020

PUBLIC QUESTIONS

Item	Resident name	Question	Response
6	Tirza Waisel	The report says (2.2 2nd bullet point) that the assessment will identify & capture ALL care and support needs, including those met by sources outside the council. What changes in policy are required to fulfil Cllr Rajput's promise on 19.9.2019 that social workers can make a comprehensive assessment of all well-being needs, without financial considerations' interference with the holistic needs assessment, and what changes in procedures are needed to fulfil Dawn Wakeling's promise at the same meeting – that service users can genuinely choose what support they receive from the council?	Our published policy (available at https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s22089/Appendix%201.pdf) includes guidance for social workers and residents to ensure that there is a comprehensive assessment of well-being needs. Relevant sections include the following: **Wellbeing and key guiding principles** Wellbeing is defined in section 1 of the Care Act 2014. Promoting an individual's wellbeing is a core principle when undertaking assessments and making eligibility determinations. 'Wellbeing' includes: (a) personal dignity (including treatment of the individual with respect), (b) physical and mental health and emotional wellbeing, (c) protection from abuse and neglect, (d) control by the individual over day-to-day life (including over care and support, or support, provided to the individual and the way in which it is provided), (e) participation in work, education, training or recreation, (f) social and economic wellbeing, (g) domestic, family and personal relationships, (h) suitability of living accommodation and (i) the individual's contribution to society. **The key principles in the Care Act to which the Council will have regard when carrying out assessments and making eligibility determinations are set below:** (a) the importance of beginning with the assumption that the individual is best placed to judge the individual's well-being;

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			(b) the individual's views, wishes, feelings and beliefs; (c) the importance of preventing or delaying the development of needs for care and support or needs for support and the importance of reducing needs of either kind that already exist; (d) the need to ensure that decisions about the individual are made having regard to all the individual's circumstances (and are not based only on the individual's age or appearance or any condition of the individual's or aspect of the individual's behaviour which might lead others to make unjustified assumptions about the individual's well-being); (e) the importance of the individual participating as fully as possible; (f) the importance of achieving a balance between the individual's well-being and that of any friends or relatives who are involved in caring for the individual; (g) the need to protect people from abuse and neglect; (h) the need to ensure that any restriction on the individual's rights or freedom of action that is involved in the exercise of the function is kept to the minimum necessary for achieving the purpose for which the function is being exercised. **Purpose of assessment** The purpose of the 'needs assessment' is to identify needs and assess: (a) The impact of the adult's needs for care and support on their wellbeing, (b) The outcomes that the adult wishes to achieve in day to day life, and (c) Whether and to what extent the provision of care and support could contribute to the achievement of those outcomes. The Council's aim is to gain a full picture of an individual's needs so that an appropriate response at the right time can be provided, which

			may range from provision of information and advice to arranging services to meet eligible needs. The Council will therefore seek to establish the total extent of needs and take a holistic view of the adult's needs considering their strengths as well as other support that might be available in the community to meet needs. The assessment will capture all care and support needs, including any care and support being provided by a carer. Consideration will also be given as to how the adult, their support network and the wider community can contribute towards meeting the outcomes the adult wishes to achieve. The councils operating procedures reflect this approach. Care and Support plans include the person's desired outcomes and the impact on the person's wellbeing if their desired outcomes were not to be achieved.
10	Tirza Waisel	How much unmet need is currently recorded by the council?	The assessments carried out under the Care Act (2014) identify and record all care and support needs. The care and support plan records how all of these needs are met – whether through formal support funded by the local authority or by other means. The care and support plan also includes a section on the giving of advice, information and signposting to assist people to meet needs that do not meet the eligibility criteria. The council, like all other councils with adult social care responsibilities, is required to meet all eligible care and support needs and the documentation records how these are met.

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