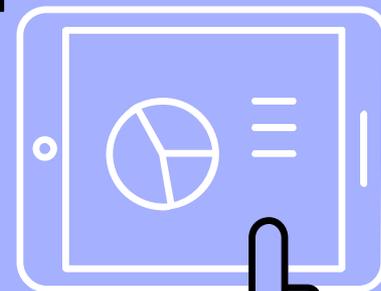
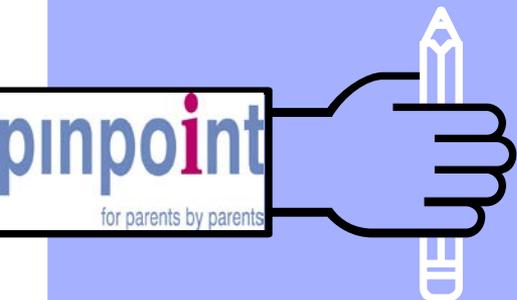


Special Educational Needs and Disability

Preparing for Adulthood A Parents Guide

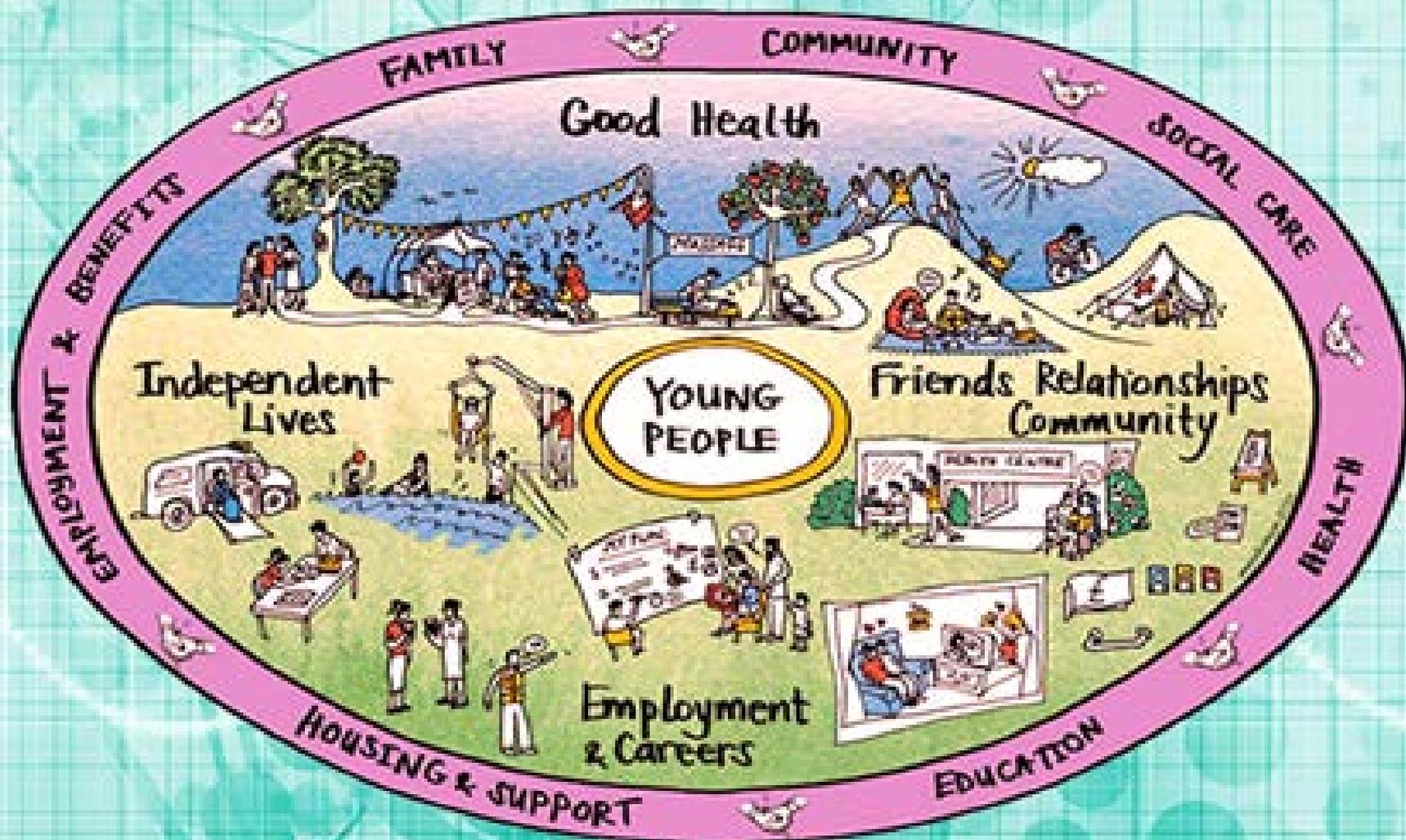


Updated February 2022

Preparing for Adulthood

- Thinking about and preparing for the future can be full of possibilities and new things for young people and their families
- There are some things that change such as
 - When someone turns 18 they legally become an adult
 - This means they can legally make their own decisions
 - Letters and other communications will be addressed to them – in fact this may have started before they were 18
 - Money, including benefits, is their money
 - They may have to contribute financially to some services or support they receive and this will be based on their income
 - Parents no longer have parental responsibility (legally speaking)
- Most young people becoming adults continue to need the support (and guidance!) of parents and others with their education, learning, health, finances and day to day lives – some more so than others.
- This guide is for parents and carers and gives you information about what to expect, things to do, what happens in Cambridgeshire and how to get to grips with it all.





Contents

- ▶ Change of Legal Status and Decision Making (16 & 18)
 - Mental Capacity Act
 - Power of Attorney
 - Appointeeship
 - Mental Health Act
 - Wills & Trusts
- ▶ Education after age 16
- ▶ Employment and Day Support
- ▶ Money and Benefits
- ▶ Health
- ▶ Social Care
- ▶ Housing
- ▶ Accessing the Community and Transport
- ▶ Participating in democracy



Change of Legal Status and Decision Making

Mental Capacity Act

The Mental Capacity Act (MCA) is designed to protect and empower people who may lack the mental capacity to make their own decisions about their care and treatment. It applies to people aged 16 and over.

It covers decisions about day-to-day things like what to wear or what to buy for the weekly shop, or serious life-changing decisions like whether to move home, have support from others or have major surgery. Examples of people who may lack capacity include those with:

- Dementia
- A severe learning disability
- A brain injury
- A mental health illness
- A stroke
- Unconsciousness caused by an anaesthetic or sudden accident

Find out more about [how capacity is assessed and the role of carers in the process.](#)



Mental Capacity Act

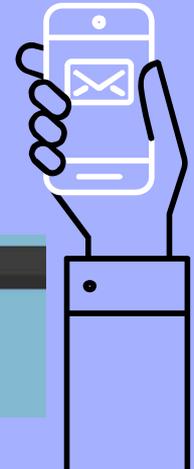
Someone can lack capacity to make some decisions (for example, to decide on complex financial issues) but still have the capacity to make other decisions (for example, to decide what items to buy at the local shop).

The Mental Capacity Act says:

- assume a person has the capacity to make a decision themselves, unless it's proved otherwise
- wherever possible, help people to make their own decisions
- don't treat a person as lacking the capacity to make a decision just because they make an unwise decision
- if you make a decision for someone who doesn't have capacity, it must be in their best interests
- treatment and care provided to someone who lacks capacity should be the least restrictive of their basic rights and freedoms

[Mental Capacity Act - NHS](#)

You can find out more about the Mental Capacity Act, how we meet the requirements in Cambridgeshire and local support on the [adults and older people](#) section of our website.



Become an appointee for someone claiming benefits

If someone who is over 16 lacks capacity to manage their finances, you can apply for the right to deal with their benefits for them. This is called appointeeship.

Only one appointee can act on behalf of someone who is entitled to benefits (the claimant) from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).

An appointee can be:

- ▶ individual appointees, such as a friend or relative
- ▶ corporate appointees, such as a solicitor or local council

www.gov.uk/become-appointee-for-someone-claiming-benefits



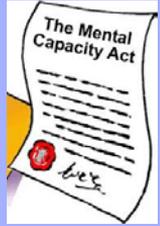
Power of Attorney

A lasting power of attorney is a legal document that lets your young person appoint people to make decisions on their behalf if they became unable to make their own decisions. It can be about finances or about health and social care.

Your young person must be 18 or over and have the ability to make their own decisions when they agree for someone to have lasting power of attorney. If they do not have mental capacity you may need a court-appointed deputy.

A deputy is someone appointed by the Court of Protection to make decisions for someone who is unable to do so alone. They are responsible for doing so until the person they are acting for dies or is able to make decisions on their own again.

You can find out more at /www.gov.uk/power-of-attorney



Mental Health Act (MHA)

The Mental Health Act is a law that can be used to provide support and treatment to people with a diagnosed mental illness.

Being detained (also known as sectioned) under the Mental Health Act is a legal process that starts when an approved mental health practitioner has assessed that someone is not safe to be at home and need to be kept safe whilst they are being assessed/treated. This law protects peoples rights.

You can find out more at www.nhs.uk/using-the-nhs/nhs-services/mental-health-services/mental-health-act-your-rights-easy-read/



Wills & Trusts

Your will lets you decide what happens to your money, property and possessions after your death. If you make a will you can also make sure your beneficiaries don't pay more Inheritance Tax than you need to.

You can write your will yourself, but you should get advice if your will isn't straightforward.

You need to get your will formally witnessed and signed to make it legally valid. If you want to update your will, you need to make an official alteration (called a 'codicil') or make a new will.

It is always best to seek independent advice as the best course of action for you and your family will vary depending on your circumstances.

If you die without a will, the law says who gets what.

You can find out more at www.gov.uk/make-will



Education after age 16

Your young person may choose to stay on at school, or go to a school that has a sixth form or post-16 educational provision.

They may then wish to consolidate or finish their learning by going on to college, taking part in adult education, community learning or voluntary work.

Some young people will look for paid work or higher education.

Education Health & Care Plans (EHCP)

If your young person has an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP) the annual review from age 14 onwards will cover preparing for adulthood.

This is a legal duty so you should expect it to happen.

This is a useful [checklist and guidance on things the review should cover](#)



Where to go to study

There are a number of options and your school will advise and support with exploring these.

It is a good idea for parents/ carers and young people to visit schools and colleges to see what is available.

Open days are advertised and usually take place in the autumn term, but special arrangements for visits and taster sessions can be arranged if needed to support transition.

You can find more information on options in Cambridge and surrounding areas in the [Moving On](#) booklet on the local offer



Qualifications and study programmes

Different courses award different qualifications.

Please check on your pre-visit on the qualifications offered and the nature of the course involved.



Going to College

Your young person might be offered a place at a local college. There are lots of different courses to choose from. The local college will be able to help you decide. They may have smaller classes or special equipment that can help your young person.

A full time place may be over three to four days a week which may provide opportunities to explore other work experience or community activities during the week.

Young people can apply for college places at <https://www.mychoice16.co.uk/>

Local colleges are:

Cambridge Regional College – Cambridge and Huntingdon Campuses
www.camre.ac.uk

College of West Anglia – www.cwa.ac.uk

Peterborough Regional College www.peterborough.ac.uk/

Peterborough City College www.citycollegepeterborough.ac.uk/

Bedford College www.bedford.ac.uk/



Work Experience and finding a job

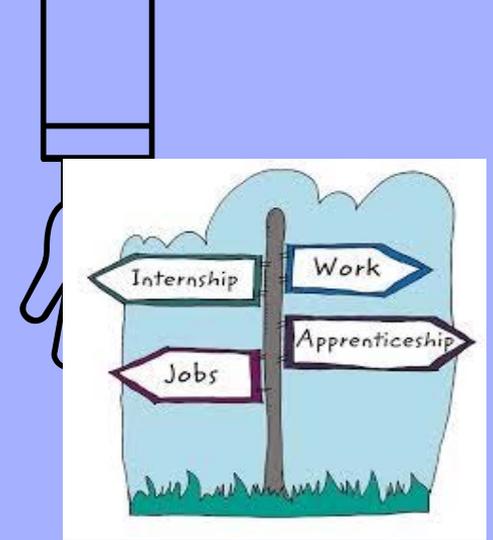
There is a range of support available for your young person to help them find a job or voluntary position that meets aspirations, skills and knowledge.

Options include:

- Supported Internship
- Work experience placement
- Voluntary placement
- Apprenticeship
- Traineeship
- Paid job

Find out more at [Employment and training - Cambridgeshire County Council](#) including our local [Moving On Into Work](#) guide.

www.youthoria.org has lots of useful information and job vacancies listed on their website for young people.



Supported Internships

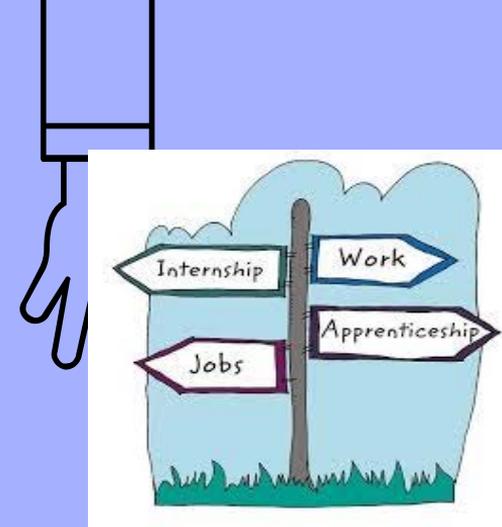
To help prepare a young person with an EHCP for work, a Supported Internship is an option. It is a type of study programme. What makes it different is that most of the learning is done at work and some in college. This means your young person learns 'on the job'.

The work experience placement will be in a local organisation or supported enterprise to help the young person develop the skills and experience needed to gain sustainable employment. A mentor will support the young person throughout the work placement. As well as the supported work placement, maths, English and ICT skills will be developed at college.

Funding for travel and equipment may also be available via the [DWP Access To Work scheme](#).

Preparing for Adulthood have lots of information about [Supported Internships](#)

For further information on **local Supported Internship opportunities** please contact 14-25Ant@cambridgeshire.gov.uk



Apprenticeships and Traineeships

An apprenticeship provides on-the-job training and qualification with an employer alongside some study at a college. Options include Accessible Apprenticeships which help people with learning disabilities and difficulties to access apprenticeships.

A traineeship is a pre-apprenticeship programme combining education and training and is available for young people up to the age of 25.

Find out more about [local apprenticeships and traineeships](#)



Paid work

A paid job will be with a business or supported enterprise through a Supported Employment scheme. A job coach can provide support to develop a CV, learn interview and relevant work skills and apply for jobs. The job coach can also provide support to the young person and employer to help sustain employment.

Funding for travel and equipment may also be available via the [DWP Access To Work scheme](#).

Voluntary work could be in a local charity organisation or supported enterprise to support development of independent living skills.



Volunteering

Volunteering is a really good way to learn new skills, get experience in a work place, meet people as well as doing something useful for others

It also looks very good on a CV!

Volunteering can be very flexible and there are lots of opportunities in Cambridgeshire.

[Cambridge Council for Voluntary Services](#) (CCVS) is a registered charity set up to champion and support community and voluntary groups, and promote volunteering across Cambridge City, South Cambridgeshire and Fenland. They also have a [Supported Volunteer Project](#) for people who might need a bit of support to find something that suits them and get going with it.

[Volunteering Matters](#) and [Peterborough Council for Voluntary Services](#) are other organisations that can help with finding volunteering opportunities.



Money and Benefits

As your young person approaches 16 there will be some changes to any benefits they receive.

Being contacted by the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP)

If your young person receives benefits they will receive a letter from the DWP a few months before they turn 16 inviting them to apply for Personal Independence Payment (PIP).

It is **not** a transfer process. PIP is a new benefit and **must** be applied for.

To be eligible for PIP your young person must be aged 16 to 64 and have a health condition or disability where they:

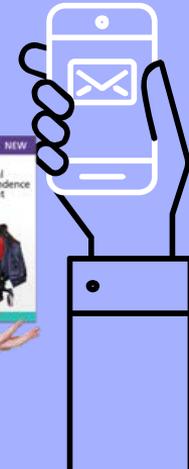
- have had difficulties with daily living or getting around (or both) for 3 months
- expect these difficulties to continue for at least 9 months (unless they are terminally ill with less than 6 months to live)

You can find out more at: www.gov.uk/pip

[Turn2US](#) has advice about all benefits and a [benefits calculator](#) that you can use to see what benefits your young person (and anyone else in your household) may be entitled to.



Personal Independence Payment (PIP)



Benefits

When your young person becomes 18 and they no longer receives Disability Living Allowance (DLA) if you (or other people in your household) are in receipt of benefits, there may be some implications for you as a household.

It is a good idea to contact the Department of Work and Pensions to check your entitlement.

For queries about or to check you Council Tax entitlement contact your [District or City Council](#).

Benefit	Telephone number
Disability Living Allowance	0800 121 4600
Carer's Allowance	0800 731 0297
Personal Independence Payments	0800 917 2222
Universal Credit	0800 328 5644



Personal Independence Payment (PIP)



Personal Independence Payment

Being assessed for PIP

Most young people have to have a face to face assessment as part of the Personal Independence Payment (PIP) application process. It's an opportunity for your young person to talk about how their condition affects them. It's important you prepare - the DWP will use evidence from the assessment to decide whether your young person can get PIP. A health professional will carry out the assessment - they'll write a report and send it to the DWP.

If the young person has a terminal illness they normally don't have to have the face to face assessment.

Make sure that when you and your young person are answering the questions that you think about all the support needed on 'bad' day. Don't let the assessor rush you and try not to just answer 'yes' or 'no'.

It's a good idea to take a copy of your PIP claim form with you. That way you can refer to it in the assessment and make sure you tell the assessor everything you want them to know about your condition.

Citizens Advice have helpful [information about PIP](#) and there is [support locally](#) if you or your young person need support with the application process.

Personal Independence Payment (PIP)



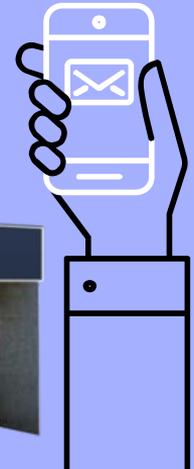
Bank accounts and learning about money

When your young person is growing up it's a good idea for them to start managing their own money by having pocket money, learning how to pay for things and having a savings account.

When they are approaching 16 they should open a bank account if they haven't already got one. There are many different options available depending on your young person's circumstances and needs.

A good option is a fee free Basic Bank Account. Most major banks and building societies offer Basic Bank Accounts, but because these accounts do not have an overdraft facility (which is how the banks make their money) they are not widely advertised. These accounts are good for people on a low income with no credit history.

Banks have information about the accounts they offer but you can find independent info and advice about this at [Citizens Advice \(getting a bank account\)](#) and [Money Helper \(fee free bank accounts\)](#)



Health



At young people become adults they will move to adult health services.

Adult Health Services are not always organised in the same way as Children's. For example, there is not the equivalent of a paediatrician for adults with complex needs.

The young person's GP will oversee their healthcare and can refer to adult clinics and services as needed.

Some young people will transition to a specialist adult health care team. The age this happens varies in different health teams and specialities. Your child's current health worker will let you know when this will be and begin discussions and planning with you and your young person at least 6 months in advance.

Did you know that from the age of 16 a young person can make their own decisions about their health? You can see more about this in the section about decision making at the start of this booklet.



Health at 16 +



16 years plus

- From age 16 and up young people will start and take the lead in making decisions about their health.
- Young people under 18 with a learning disability will still be able to access children's services but will also have more of a say about their care.

18 years plus

- Once 18 young people will access adult health services.

The changing role of the parent carer or guardian

- A parent carer or guardians role changes as children & young people take legal responsibility for their health but many will still need help and support to do so.
- The section at the start of this booklet on decision gives more information about this.

The legal rights of children, young people and adults

- [Get Your Rights](#) is a new interactive website which helps to explain to children and young people their rights when using the NHS. It also has useful info about the role of parents and carers as young people get older.
- The [Citizen's Advice Bureau](#) also provide wide ranging advice and support.



Mental Health



If a young person has support from Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) and Neuro-developmental Services, their transition to adult mental health services usually starts between the ages of 16½ and 17½. The team will discuss and plan this with your young person and you your child's transition about 6 months prior to transition.

Not all youngsters will need ongoing specialist adult mental health support and for some, their care will transfer back to their GP.

There is a range of support for mental health and wellbeing for young people and adults in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

[Keep Your Head](#) brings together reliable information on mental health and wellbeing for children, young people, adults, professionals, and schools across Cambridgeshire & Peterborough. It covers everything from how young people, and adults can help themselves, who else can help and getting immediate support if that's needed.

The First Response Service (FRS) supports people of any age who are experiencing a mental health crisis. It provides 24-hour access, seven days a week, 365 days a year, to mental health care, advice and support. [Find out more about the First Response Service.](#)



Prescriptions

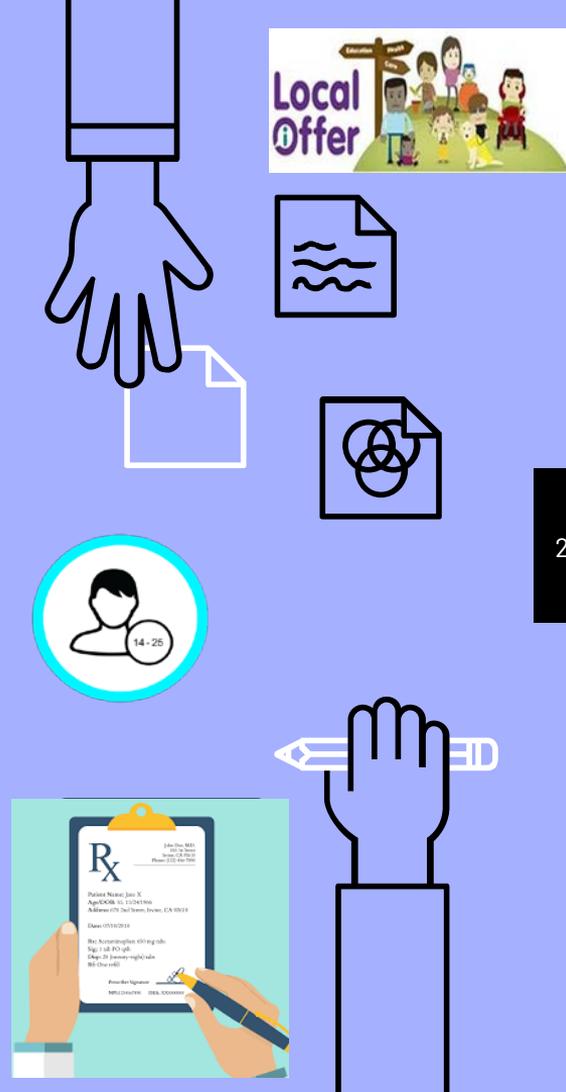


Your young person will receive free prescriptions when they are 16 (or 18 if they are in full time education). If they receive Universal Credit, this is extended to 20.

Young people will continue to receive free prescriptions as an adult if they have the medical conditions listed below.

- a form of hypoadrenalism (for example, Addison's disease) for which specific substitution therapy is essential
- A permanent fistula (for example, a caecostomy, colostomy, laryngostomy or ileostomy) requiring continuous surgical dressing or requiring an appliance
- diabetes insipidus or other forms of hypopituitarism
- diabetes mellitus, except where treatment is by diet alone
- Hypoparathyroidism
- myasthenia gravis
- myxoedema (hypothyroidism requiring thyroid hormone replacement)
- epilepsy requiring continuous anticonvulsive therapy
- a continuing physical disability that means the person can't go out without the help of another person
- undergoing treatment for cancer, including the effects of cancer/treatments

They will need to apply for a [medical exemption certificate](#).
More on prescriptions on this [NHS page](#).



Health Checks



Annual Health Checks for people with a learning disability

Adults and young people **aged 14 or over** with a learning disability should have an health checks at GP.

This is because people with a learning disability often have poorer physical and mental health than other people. This does not need to be the case.

Watch [a short film about the health checks](#), find out what to expect and how to make sure your young person gets one.

Have a look at the Pinpoint [information about annual health checks](#)



Keeping Healthy

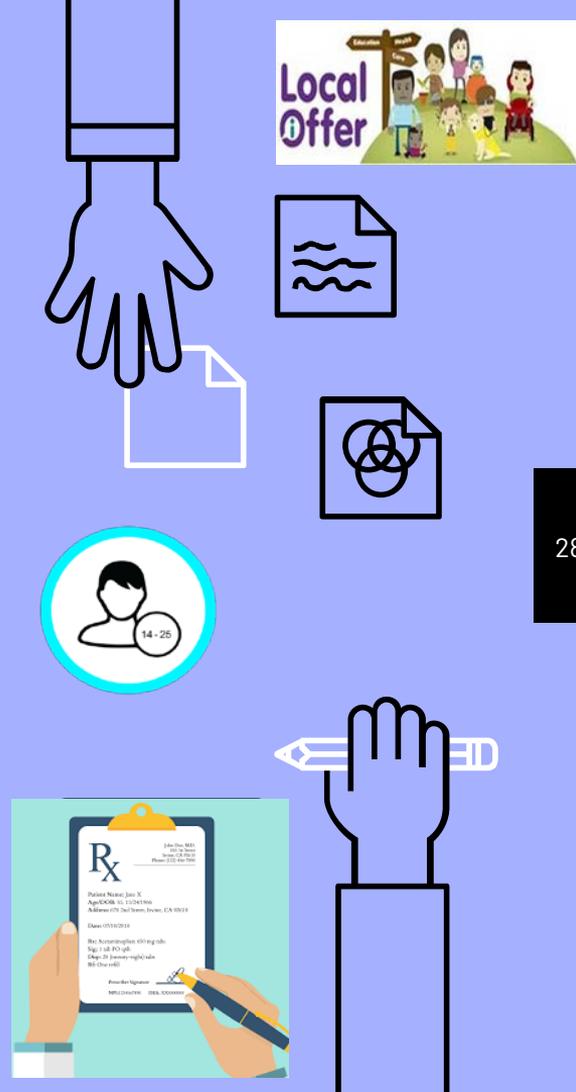


We all know keeping healthy is important but it can be easier said than done for us and young people.

There are lots of different types of support to help us do that and its worth exploring it to find something that might suit you or our young person.

[Everyone Health](#) is a free service for Cambridgeshire residents who are looking to make changes to their lifestyle. Whether that's help to quit smoking, lead a more active lifestyle, lose some weight, or simply take advantage of the NHS Health Checks on offer, Everyone Health – alongside Cambridgeshire County Council – can help.

Drugs, alcohol and substance abuse Support is available for anyone with a drink or drug problem. If you need help your GP is a good place to start. They can discuss your problems with you and get you into treatment. You can call your GP practice as usual for an appointment. This page on the [NHS website](#) has lots of information that can help and links to other organisations that can help.



Puberty



Although many young people with special needs miss developmental milestones, puberty usually occurs and changes as typically developing children.

It is normal for all parents to feel anxious about this stage of their child's development.

Parents may worry about hygiene, period management, emotional meltdowns, emerging sexuality, masturbation and inappropriate touching of others.

They may also have fears about the increased risk of sexual abuse and the possibility of casual sexual relationships, pregnancy and STIs.

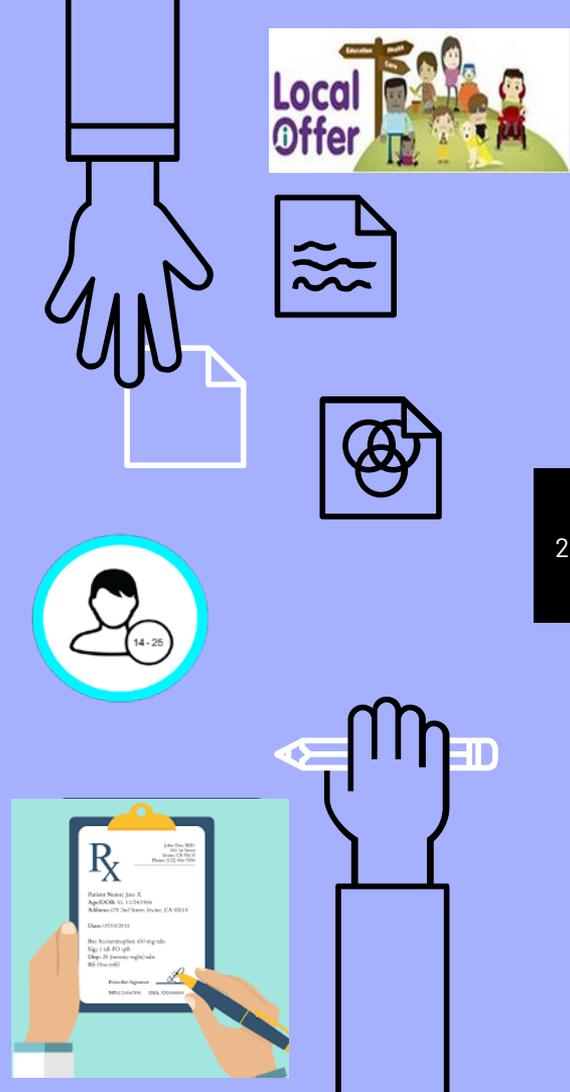
Parents may also be concerned about how their child will cope emotionally with puberty changes and their emerging sexuality, now and in the future.

Parents and young people can investigate support from their local GP or Cambridgeshire's integrated contraception and sexual health service or icash for short. [NHS icash service.](#)

[Diverse](#) provide sexual health support, education and information for all including young people and adults with learning disabilities and autism.

Pinpoint's Preparing for Adulthood parent group has worked with charity DHIVERSE in Cambridge, which runs a sexual health and relationships programme specifically for people living with a learning disability or difficulty and their parents and carers. [Find out more and read a blog about this topic.](#)

Contact have some useful articles and booklets for parents and young people [about puberty and growing up.](#)



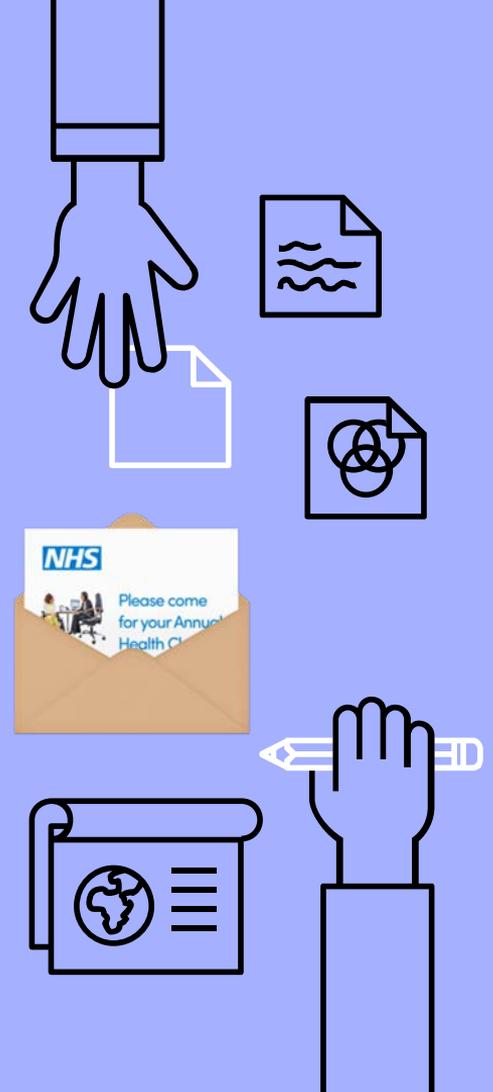
Going into hospital

If your young person needs to go into hospital or has an outpatient appointment Hospital passport it may be a bit different from when they were a child.

They will need to give their consent for parents or carers to be involved in conversations about their health and treatment and health care workers will assume they have the capacity to make their own decisions. However all hospitals value and welcome the support carers and recognise their contribution to getting things right people. Find out more for [Addenbrookes Hospital](#) and [Hinchingbrooke Hospital](#).

- Encourage your young person to complete a [hospital passport](#) and take it with them.
- You can get a carers card from Caring Together. [Being recognised as a carer - carers card - Caring Together](#)
- Ask your GP to record that you are a carer for your young person

Hinchingbrooke and Addenbrookes Hospital have Learning Disability Access Nurses whose job it is to work with you and the staff in the hospitals to make sure you get the care and treatment needed in a way that suits you. The other hospitals near by (Peterborough, Queen Elizabeth and West Suffolk) also have them. [Find out more and how to contact them](#).



Social Care at 18

Social Care support for people over 18 is organised by Adult Social Care.

If your young person has support from social care as a child they will plan for adulthood with you and your young person alongside adult social care teams. We have a [process for making sure this happens](#).

The [Young Adults Team](#) work with eligible young people with a learning disability aged 18 up to 25 and there [are adult social care teams](#) that support young adults and adults with disabilities.

If your young person does not have support from social care as a child and you, or they, feel they may need it as an adult you can:

Call **0345 045 5202**

Or email careinfo@cambridgeshire.gov.uk



Social Care at 18 (2)

Adult Social Care is comes under the [Care Act 2014](#). The criteria for support are defined as having needs caused by physical or mental impairment or illness. As a consequence, there is or is likely to be, a significant impact on their wellbeing. The result of these needs are that they unable to achieve two or more of these wellbeing outcomes.

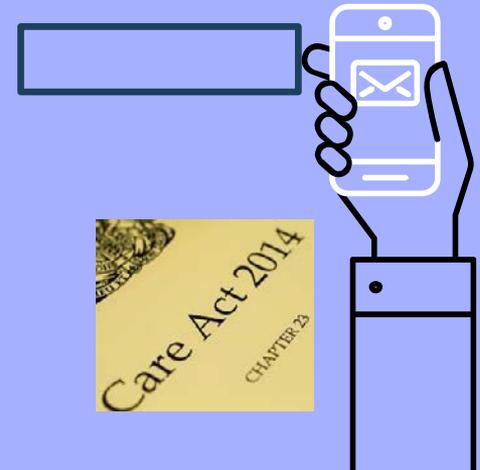
Wellbeing Outcomes

- managing and maintaining nutrition
- maintaining personal hygiene
- managing toilet needs
- being appropriately clothed
- being able to make use of the home safely
- maintaining a habitable home environment
- developing and maintaining family or other personal relationships
- accessing and engaging in work, training, education or volunteering
- making use of necessary facilities or services in the local community including public transport and recreational facilities or services
- carrying out any caring responsibilities the adult has for a child

Find out more with these [Care Act fact sheets](#)



Children and Families
Act 2014



Personal Budgets and Direct Payments

Personal budgets and Direct Payments

You might have had a social care Personal Budget or Direct Payment for your young person when they were a child.

A Personal Budget is money identified to pay for support. You can opt to have some or all of the money as a Direct Payment. With a Direct Payment you can source and pay for support yourself.

Direct payments are also available for adults and you can still manage it on behalf of your young person if that's needed.

Whoever oversees the direct payment will discuss this with you and your young person in plenty of time before their 18th birthday.



Support for you as a carer

There is support for you as a carer.

[Caring Together](#) are commissioned to provide support to carers of all ages including information, support, what if plans, a listening service and [specific support to parent carers of young adults](#)

Pinpoint offer useful information and sessions on [Preparing for adulthood](#) for parents and carers.

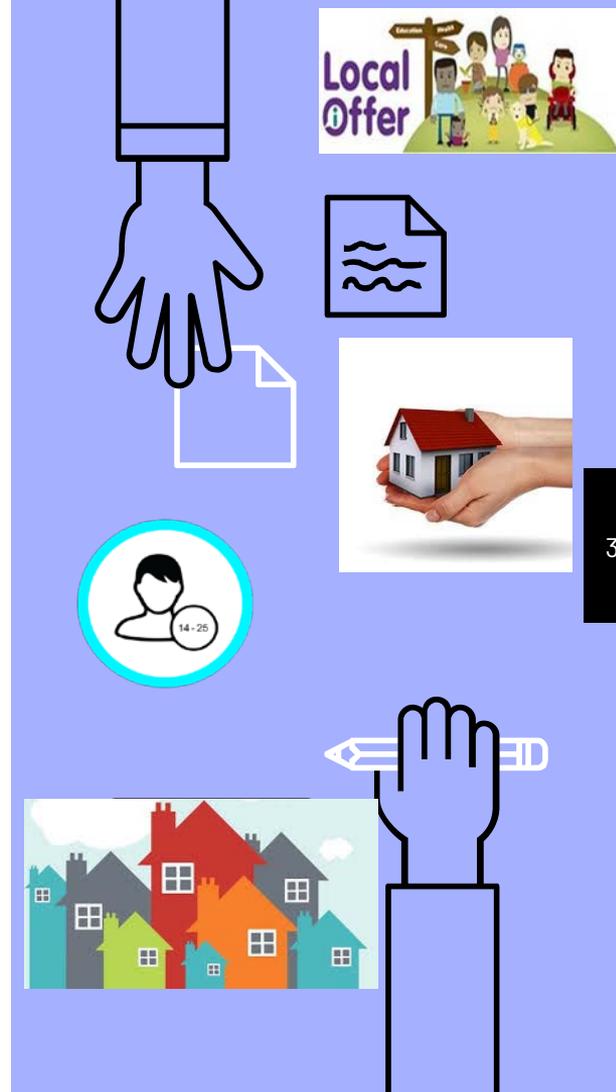
Cambridgeshire County Council has a page on the local offer about [support and information for you as parent carers](#) and on the adult pages [local support when you are looking after someone](#).



Housing at 18

Moving home is a very big step for anyone. You and your young person will need to think about things like:

- ▶ Do they want to live alone or with other people?
- ▶ Will they be renting or buying their home?
- ▶ How will they pay for their home?
- ▶ What Technology would help them to live independently?
- ▶ What sort of support will they need?
- ▶ Will they move into a supported living scheme?
- ▶ What adaptations might they need to their home?
- ▶ <https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/residents/children-and-families/local-offer/local-offer-preparing-for-adulthood-14-25/housing-and-independent-living>



Getting out and about

There are lots of things that your young person can do as they get older. You can search for leisure opportunities on the Local Offer.

You can [search for leisure and other things to do](#) on the Local Offer SCIP page (Special Needs Community Information Point) and [sign up to get regular updates](#) about things that are going on locally.

Pinpoint have [information about things to do](#) and meeting up with others safely.

The [Moving On](#) booklet has information about a range of things to do.



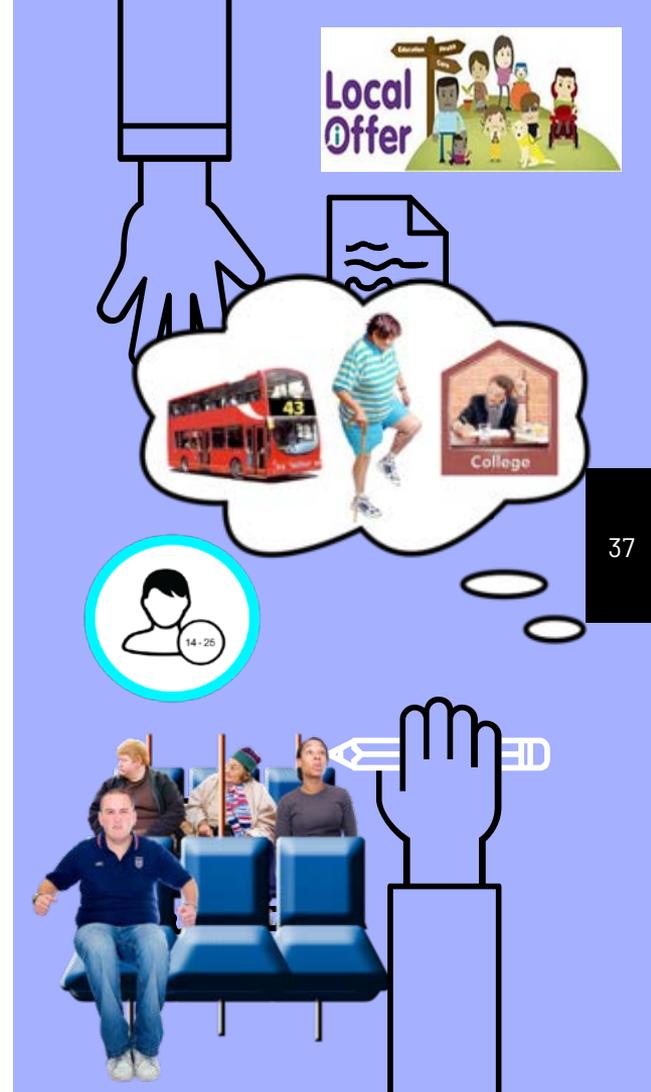
Travel

For young people and students the ability to travel independently is an important part of their learning and a life skill that has a big impact on independence.

Learning these skills and having the opportunity to use and develop them is really important. Schools and colleges will include this in the learning young people do and parents and carers can do this to when you are out and about.

National Star offer free independent travel training in Cambridgeshire. You can [find out more and watch a video about it](#) on their website.

If travelling by bus, Stagecoach produce Journey Assistance Cards which can be used to tell the driver that you need a bit more help. You can find out more at:
<https://www.stagecoachbus.com/promos-and-offers/national/journey-assistance-cards>



Travel

If travelling by train, most train operators make special arrangements for people with disabilities - you can find out more on the Local Offer.

Your young person can also apply for a Young Person's Railcard:

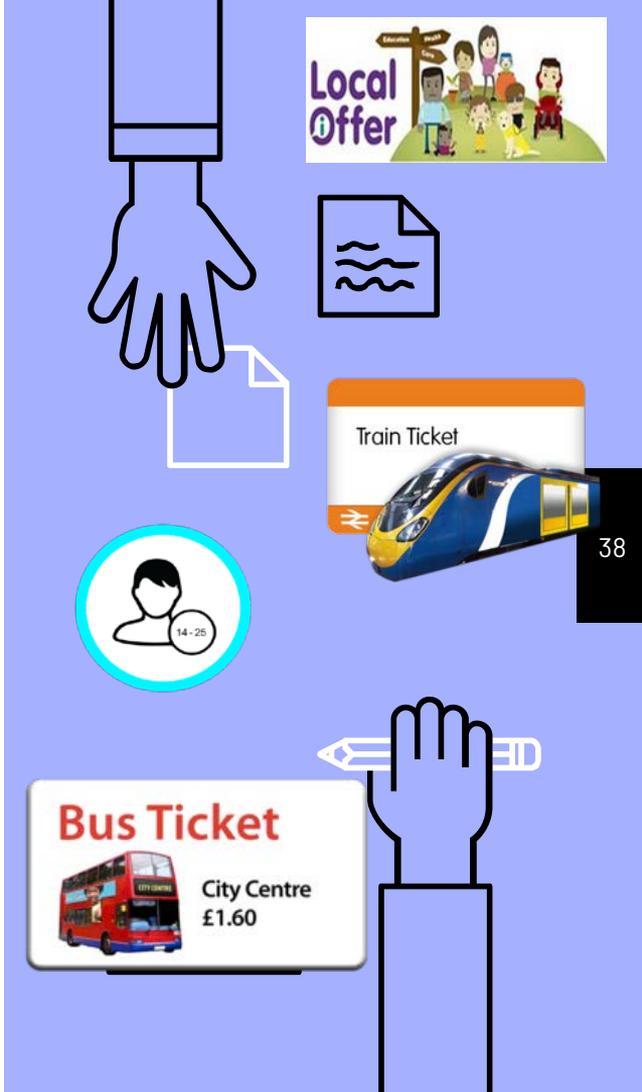
<https://www.16-25railcard.co.uk/>

Travel to and from School or College

Some post 16 students may be eligible for assistance with transport to and from school subject to an assessment of the student's needs. However please be aware that assistance with travel for students above school leaving age is discretionary and is subject to regular review and possible change.

To find out whether your young person will still receive Home to School Transport, speak to the Children's Transport Team on Email: education.transportteam@cambridgeshire.gov.uk

Telephone: 01223 715 600



Driving

You might want to consider a **Blue Badge** to make parking easier. You can find out more and apply for and renew the badge at www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/residents/travel-roads-and-parking/parking-permits-and-fines/blue-badges

Motability vehicles

Your young person may be eligible for a motability vehicle. This scheme enables people to use the mobility component of DLA or PIP to lease a car if they receive the higher rate.

You can find out more at <https://www.motability.co.uk/>



Participating in Democracy

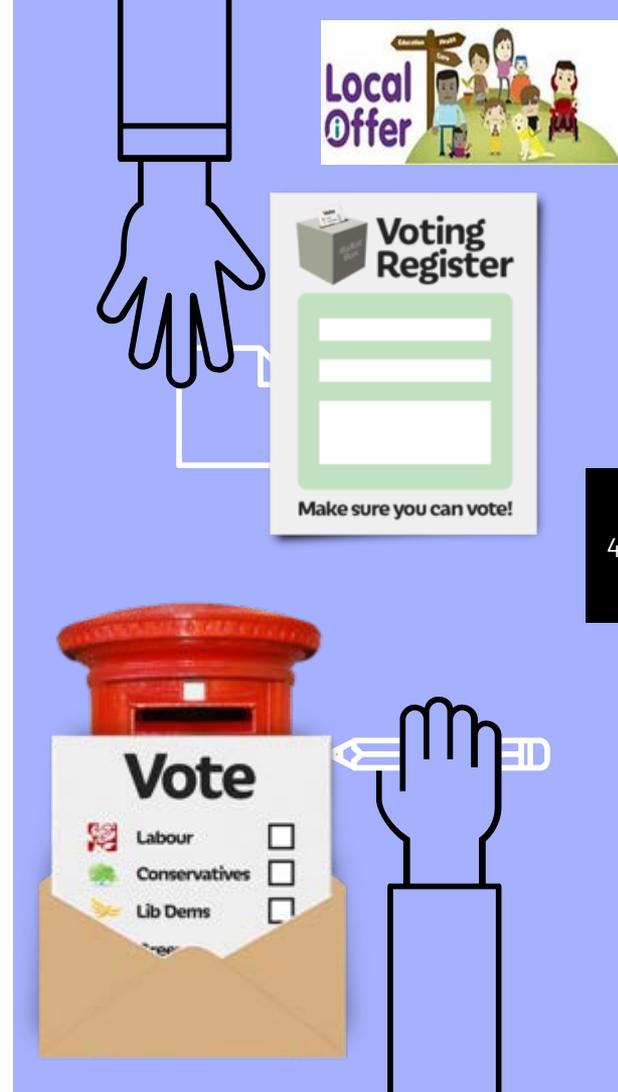
When your young person reaches the age of 18 they are eligible to vote. People with a learning disability have as much right to vote as anyone else.

In order to be able to vote, your young person must be on the Electoral Register. The government have produced a [simple guide to registering to vote](#).

Once they are on the Electoral Register they are eligible to vote.

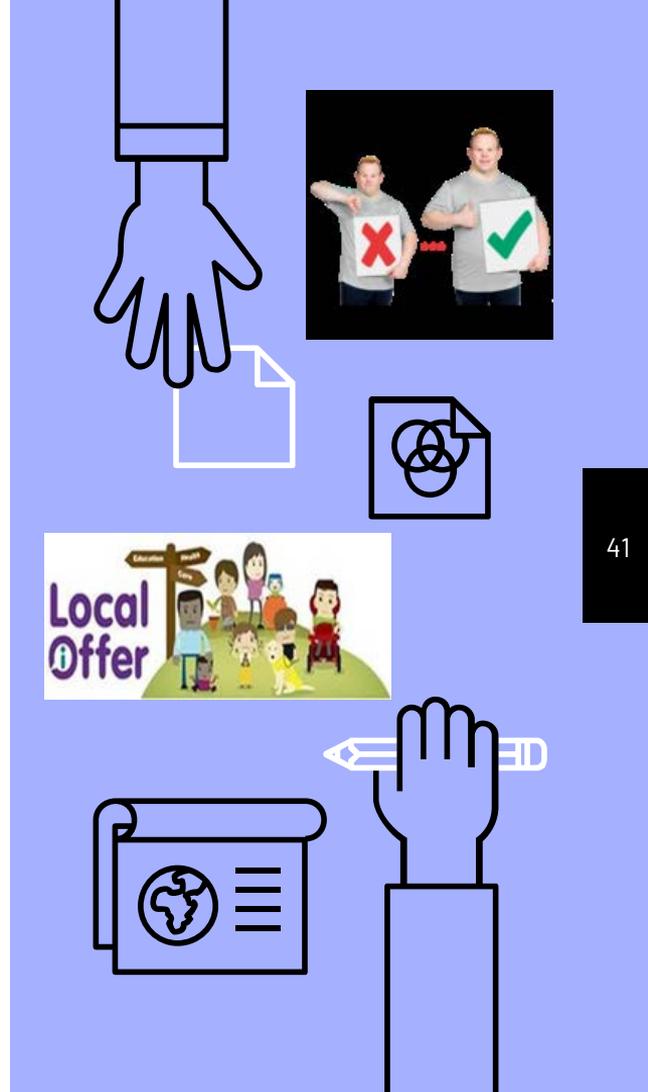
If they are not able to get out of the house to vote, they can apply for a Postal Vote.

You can also vote for them by using a Proxy Vote. You can find out more about Postal Votes and Proxy Votes on <https://www.gov.uk/voting-in-the-uk>



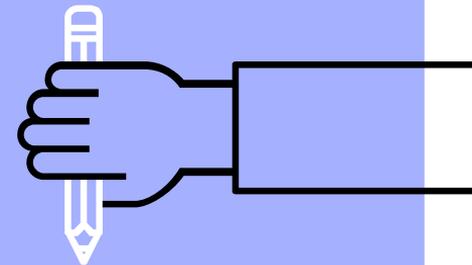
The Speak Out Council

- ▶ A voice for anyone in Cambridgeshire aged 14 or above, and who has a learning disability, autism or both
- ▶ The Speak Out Council gives the opportunity for young people and adults to speak out about all sorts of issues, influence organisations and professionals and get involved in decision making
- ▶ There is Speak Out Council representative just for young people aged 14 – 25
- ▶ Find out more about the [Speak Out Council](#) and encourage your young person to get involved

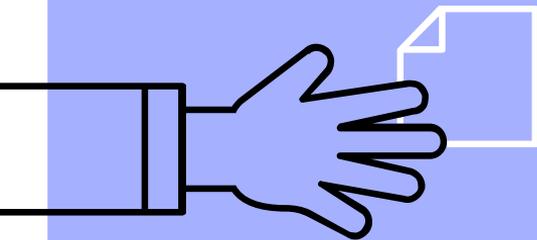




A big thank you to our neighbours in Peterborough who generously gave us permission to adapt this guide for Cambridgeshire



[Visit Peterborough's Local Offer](#)

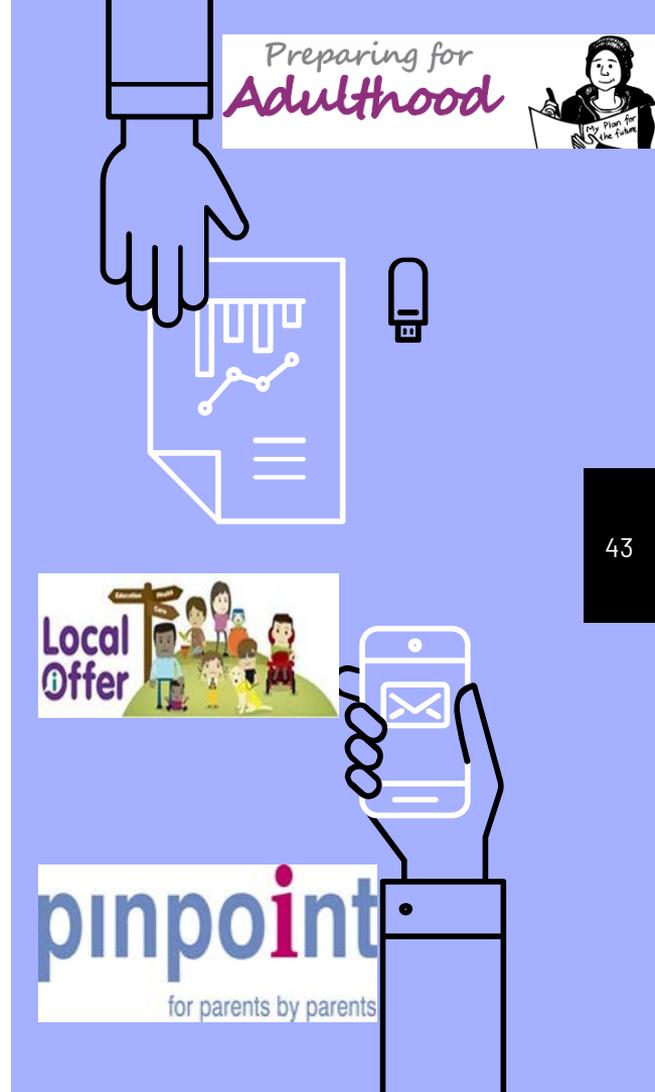


Keep up to date.....

The most up to date version of this booklet and other information about preparing for adulthood is on our [Preparing for Adulthood pages](#) on the local offer.

[Pinpoint's Preparing for Adulthood section](#) also has information about preparing for adulthood and their support network for parents and carers.

[Preparing for Adulthood](#) is a national organisation offering information, resources and events.



Tell us what you think....

This booklet was coproduced by parent carers, Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) and The Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)

If you have any suggestions, things you'd like included, useful information to share or any other comments please get in touch.

Pinpoint

info@pinpoint-cambs.org.uk 01480 877333

Additional Needs Pathway Team, CCC

14-25Ant@cambridgeshire.gov.uk

[Disability Social Care 0 – 25](#), CCC

Siobhan.macbean@cambridgeshire.gov.uk

NHS Cambridgeshire & Peterborough CCG SEND

capccg.send@nhs.net

