



Parent
Carer
Community
Shropshire

Adult Social Care

Understanding Social Care Plans

Information for Parent & Family Carers

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Social Care: Having a Need, Being Awarded Support and Actually Receiving It

For many families of children and young people with SEND, getting a Social Care Assessment is just the beginning. There are three important stages in getting social care support, and families need to understand what they should expect at each one.

Stage 1 – Having an assessed need

A Social Care Assessment identifies what help a child, young person or adult needs to stay safe, maintain their wellbeing and take part in everyday life.

What families should expect: A clear written record of the needs identified, an explanation of which needs qualify for support and what happens next.

Stage 2 – Having support agreed

Once needs have been assessed, a decision is made about what support will be provided to meet them. This could include short breaks, personal care, support to access activities or help with daily living.

What families should expect: A written plan setting out the support agreed, how much will be provided, who will arrange it and when it should start.

Stage 3 – Actually receiving support

This is when the agreed care or support is available and can be used in practice. For example, a family may have been awarded six hours of support each week, but cannot find a Personal Assistant (PA) willing or able to provide it.

What families should expect: Support that genuinely meets the assessed needs, with action taken when the agreed arrangements are not working.

What are the local authority's responsibilities?

There is an important legal distinction between identifying a need and having a duty to meet it.

For adults, under the Care Act 2014, where the council has a legal duty to meet eligible needs, it must ensure those needs are met. The council cannot treat an agreed care plan as successfully delivered when the necessary support is not actually available.

For children, the duties depend on the child's circumstances and the legal basis for the support. For example, services assessed as necessary for a disabled child under section 2 of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970 carry specific duties to arrange provision.

This means that where support cannot be accessed, families should be able to expect the council to consider what alternative arrangements are needed.



[Care Act Assessment](#)



[Further Information](#)

Understanding Social Care Plans



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A guide for Parent carers and Family Carers to understand about Social Care Plans- what should happen, who should be involved, what are the processes, what is the law and what to do when things go wrong.

DON'T FORGET

A social care plan is not just paperwork – it is a legal record of what support a person is entitled to and how that support must be delivered.

What is a Social Care Plan?

A Social Care Plan is a written document that explains what care and support a young person or adult needs, how that support will be provided and who is responsible for arranging it. The plan should be based on an assessment of the person's individual needs. It should help make sure the person receives the right support to stay safe, be as independent as possible, take part in everyday life and achieve the things that matter to them.

Information from Shropshire Council

In order to understand if a young adult has care and support needs under The Care Act, we'll need to gather some information about them. This information will come from conversations with your young person, their family or carers, and any other people or services who can make a valuable contribution, for example a school or college, children's social worker or a care provider.

The aim is to get a full picture of the young person, and what needs and goals they may have.

The assessment will identify their needs across ten outcomes, which are set out in legislation and will detail what the barriers are to them achieving these outcomes. It will also identify any health and safety concerns so that the necessary support can be put in place to keep them safe.

After carrying out this assessment, we'll then consider whether any of the needs identified are eligible for support.

READ MORE



Is a Social Care Plan legally binding?

A Social Care Plan is an important written record of a person's assessed needs and the support agreed to meet them. The law sets out when a local authority (council) must provide support. These legal duties are different for children and adults.

For adults, under the Care Act 2014, the council has a duty to meet eligible care and support needs when the legal conditions are met. The Care and Support Plan should explain how those needs will be met.

A Social Care Plan is more than paperwork. Where the council has a legal duty to meet a need, it must make sure that need is met. Having a plan does not mean support has actually been delivered.

What does the law say about assessments and support?

Local authorities have legal responsibilities to assess people's social care needs and, in certain circumstances, provide support.

For adults: The Care Act 2014 sets out when someone has a right to an assessment, how their needs should be considered and when the council must arrange support.

Having an assessed need does not always mean a particular service must be provided. However, councils must follow the law when deciding what support is needed and must meet needs where they have a legal duty to do so.

How does Social Care Planning work?

Adult Social Care (18 and over)- Under the Care Act 2014, the council assesses a person's care and support needs. It then decides which needs meet the national eligibility rules and whether it has a duty to meet them.

Where the council is responsible for meeting needs, a Care and Support Plan explains how they will be met.

Preparing for adulthood- Planning for adult social care should begin before a young person turns 18 when they are likely to need support as an adult. The law includes protections to help prevent gaps in support during this change.

[Find out more about Adult Social Care](#)

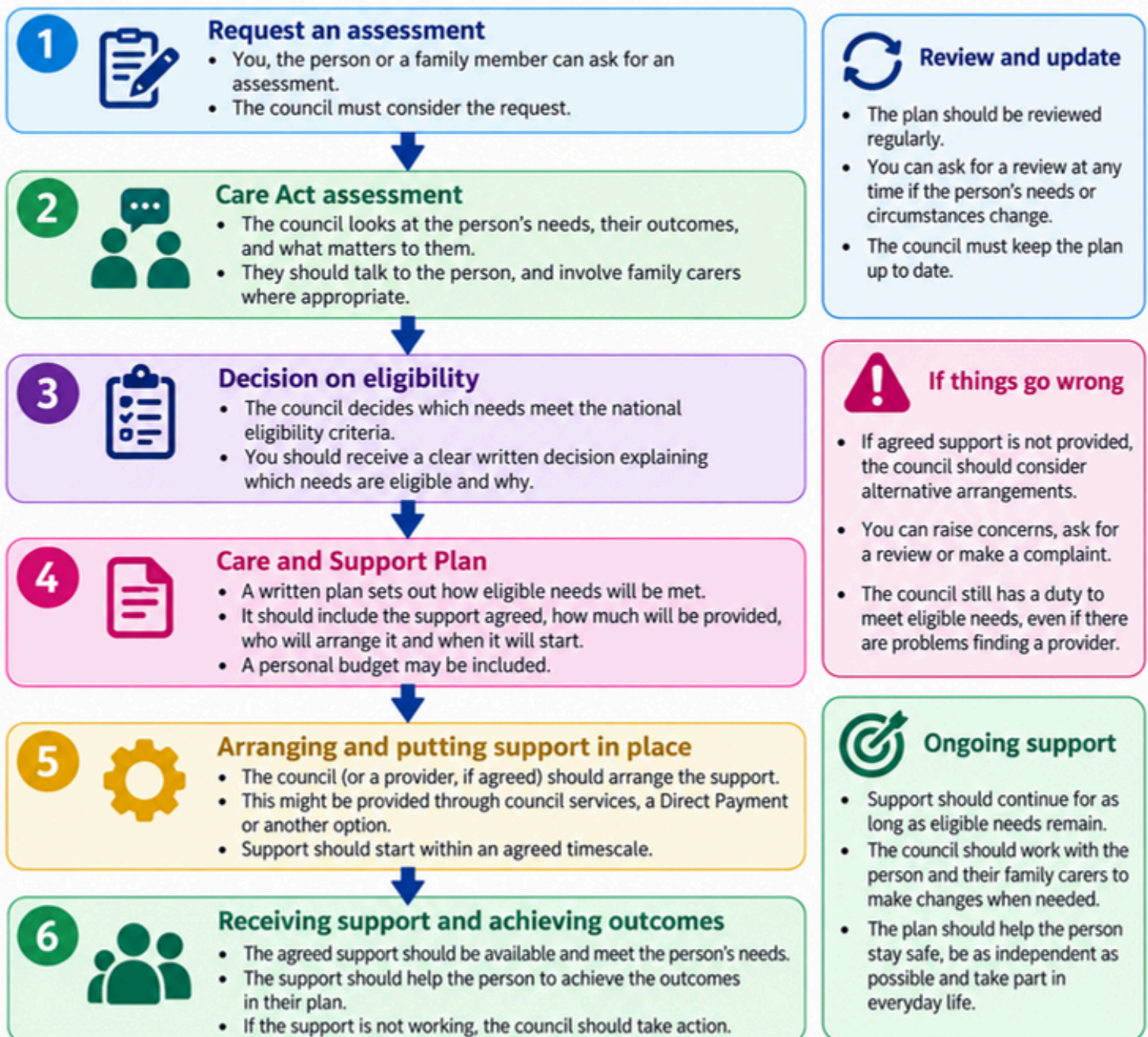
Understanding Processes in Adult Social Care

This flowchart shows the main steps from asking for a social care assessment to receiving support and reviewing how well it is working. The assessment looks at the adult's needs and how these affect everyday life. A care and support plan then records which needs the council will meet, what support will be arranged and who is responsible.

The adult should be involved throughout, with help to understand information and share their views. Family carers should be involved where appropriate, and their willingness and ability to provide care should be considered.

The Adult Social Care Process From assessment to receiving support

This flowchart shows the main steps in the adult social care process under the Care Act 2014. Each step should involve you and the person, and take account of their individual circumstances.



The purpose of a Social Care Plan is to make sure a young person or adult receives the right care and support to meet their assessed needs.

It is a written agreement that explains what support is needed, how it will be provided, who is responsible and what the support should achieve.

A good Social Care Plan should clearly explain:

- The person's needs: What they need help with, such as personal care, communication, staying safe or accessing the community.
- What matters to them: Their wishes, feelings, choices and goals.
- What support will be provided: The type of support, how much is needed and how often it will be provided.
- Who will provide the support: For example, a Personal Assistant (PA), care provider or support worker.
- How support will be arranged and funded: Including any Direct Payments or personal budget.
- What the support should achieve: Such as developing independence, maintaining relationships or improving wellbeing.
- What happens if support is unavailable: Any agreed backup arrangements where needed.
- When the plan will be reviewed: How the person or family can ask for changes if their needs change.

A good social care plan should be:

- person-centred
- clear and specific
- based on assessed needs
- regularly reviewed
- developed with the child/young person and family
- realistic and measurable

A social care plan may include support for:

- personal care
- behaviour or emotional wellbeing
- short breaks or respite
- community access
- independence skills
- keeping safe
- support for parents/carers
- preparing for adulthood

A good social care plan should be:

Clear

It should explain exactly:

- what support is being provided
- how often
- by whom
- when it will start

Person-Centred

- The child or young person's views, wishes and strengths should be included.
- Outcome-Focused
- The plan should explain what the support is trying to achieve.

Reviewed Regularly

- Plans should be reviewed to make sure support is working and needs have not changed.

Families should expect:

- to be involved in planning decisions
- to receive a copy of the plan
- clear communication from professionals
- support that matches assessed needs
- information about how to raise concerns or complaints

Important Questions to Ask

- What needs have been identified?
- What support has been agreed?
- Who is responsible for providing it?
- When will support begin?
- How will progress be reviewed?
- What happens if support breaks down?
- Who do we contact in an emergency?



What if these things don't happen?

If You Are Concerned, you can:

- request a review of the plan
- ask for reassessment if needs change
- raise concerns with the social worker or team manager
- use the local authority complaints process
- seek independent advice or advocacy

What if my child/ young person does not have Mental Capacity?

If a child or young person does not have mental capacity, the approach to social care planning changes to make sure decisions are still made safely, legally, and in their best interests.

What is Mental Capacity?

Mental capacity means being able to make your own decisions. The Mental Capacity Act 2005 protects people aged 16 and over who may find it difficult to make some decisions for themselves. Having SEND, a learning disability or autism does not automatically mean someone lacks mental capacity.

What is a Mental Capacity Assessment?

An assessment looks at whether someone can:

- Understand information about a decision.
- Remember that information long enough to decide.
- Use or weigh up the information.
- Communicate their decision in any way.

Turning 18 does not automatically give parents the legal right to make decisions for their young person. The Mental Capacity Act applies from age 16. Families should be involved where appropriate, but the person's own wishes, feelings and rights must remain central.



Did you know PaCC have produced a resource for Parent Carers and Family Carers to understand
Mental Capacity and Decision Making

CLICK HERE



What is included in a Social Care “Personal Support Plan”?

In Shropshire, an adult social care plan (often called a Care and Support Plan or Support Plan) is a written document that explains:

- What your eligible care and support needs are
- What outcomes you want to achieve
- How those needs will be met
- Who will provide the support
- Any support provided by family, friends, community groups or paid services
- Any personal budget or direct payment funding available to meet those needs

Before a plan is created, the council must carry out a Care Act assessment to identify your needs and decide whether they meet the national eligibility criteria. The Support Plan is broken down in the following headings:

The current support I receive from others

- What current support is being provided by family, friends or neighbours?
- What current support is currently being provided by agencies/professionals?

All about you

- Important to me and for me
- Important people who help manage my wellbeing

Relationships

What I can do for myself which I want to continue doing

What it is important for others to know about me

When might this occur?

What needs to happen?

Reason for contact

Caring responsibility for others

Does anyone assist you with this role?

What contingency plans are in place and who can help if there was an emergency?

Goals

Goals are separated into the following areas: You, your family, friends & others, Your community, Your personal care needs, You and your home, keeping safe. Each of these headings should include the following:

- What goals I have based on my identified needs
- What I need to achieve each goal
- What will be provided and by whom
- Timeframe to achieve this goal
- Are there any risks in meeting this goal and if so how will this be managed?

Support Planning

Identified needs and Outcomes

Current Provisions

Financial Assessment



EXAMPLE ADULT CARE AND SUPPORT PLAN

Please note this is a visual representation of the information on the previous pages.
A care plan does not usually look like this.



 Name: Alex Taylor	 Plan Date: 15 May 2025	 Social Worker: Jordan Lee
 Date of Birth: 8 April 2001 (age 24)	 Review Date: 15 May 2026 (or sooner if needs change)	 Plan for: Alex

ABOUT ALEX

Alex is a 24-year-old adult with a learning disability and autism. Alex lives in a supported living service with two other people.

Alex enjoys music, cooking and spending time with family and friends. Alex wants to live as independently as possible, stay healthy and be part of the local community.



ASSESSED NEEDS

- Support with personal care
- Support with daily living skills (e.g. cooking, cleaning, budgeting)
- Support to access the community and social activities
- Support with managing health needs and attending appointments
- Support with communication
- Support to maintain safety and wellbeing at home and in the community

OUTCOMES WE WANT TO ACHIEVE

- 1 Alex will live in a safe and comfortable home.
- 2 Alex will be supported to be as independent as possible.
- 3 Alex will have good physical and mental health.
- 4 Alex will be able to take part in community activities and see friends.
- 5 Alex will feel listened to and involved in decisions about their support.

SUPPORT TO BE PROVIDED

Need	Support Provided	Who Will Provide It	Frequency
 Personal care	Support with washing, dressing and personal care	Support worker (care provider)	Morning and evening daily
 Support at home	Support with cooking, cleaning and daily living skills	Support worker (care provider)	Daily
 Community access	Support to attend social activities, college and appointments	Support worker (care provider) and family (where agreed)	As agreed (e.g. 3 times per week)
 Health and wellbeing	Support to attend health appointments and manage medication	Support worker (care provider) with input from health professionals	As required
 Safety	Support with recognising and managing risks	Support worker (care provider)	Ongoing

COMMUNICATION AND INVOLVEMENT

- Alex prefers clear, simple information.
- Visual prompts and written information help understanding.
- Alex will be supported to attend and contribute to reviews.
- Family will be involved where Alex agrees.



RISK AND SAFETY

Risk	Support Strategy
 Becoming anxious in busy places	Use agreed strategies and support worker accompaniment
 Road safety	Support with travel training and use of familiar routes
 Anxiety leading to distress	Use calming strategies and access to a quiet space

VIEWS AND FEEDBACK

Alex's views:

"I want to be more independent, go to my music group and spend time with my friends."

Family/Supporter views:

Alex's family support the plan and want to see Alex stay healthy, be involved in the community and continue to build independence.

REVIEW ARRANGEMENTS

This plan will be reviewed:

- every 12 months
- sooner if needs change
- after any safeguarding concerns
- or if Alex, their family or the council requests a review



AGREED BY

Name	Role	Signature	Date
 Jordan Lee	Social Worker	J. Lee	15/05/2025
 Alex Taylor	Adult	Alex T.	15/05/2025
 Chris Taylor	Family Member (with Alex's agreement)	C. Taylor	15/05/2025
 Sam Patel	Care Provider	S. Patel	15/05/2025

IMPORTANT NOTES

This example is based on the Care Act 2014 and related guidance.

 A care plan will not usually look like this.

Assessed need	Support to be provided	Who will provide it	How often
Personal care	Help with washing, dressing and personal hygiene	Support worker	Every morning and evening
Daily living skills	Support with cooking, cleaning, shopping and managing daily routines	Support worker	Daily
Community access	Support to attend activities, see friends and access the community	Support worker	3 times per week
Health and wellbeing	Support to attend health appointments and manage medication	Support worker, with input from health professionals	As agreed in the plan
Communication	Clear information, visual prompts and support to make decisions	Support workers and relevant professionals	Whenever needed
Safety	Support to recognise risks and stay safe at home and in the community	Support worker	As identified in the plan

Identified risk	Support strategy
Becoming anxious in busy environments	Plan activities around Alex's needs, offer quieter environments and use agreed calming strategies.
Difficulty recognising road dangers	Provide support when travelling, alongside opportunities to develop road safety skills.
Anxiety leading to distress	Use agreed communication and calming strategies, offer a quiet space and involve familiar staff where possible.
Difficulty managing medication	Provide medication support in line with Alex's assessed needs and agreed arrangements.
Difficulty managing money	Provide budgeting support and help Alex understand spending decisions, while promoting choice and independence.
Changes in routine or support staff	Explain changes in advance, use accessible information and provide reassurance.



This is an example of how assessed needs, agreed support and risks might be recorded in an Adult Care and Support Plan. The support provided must be based on the person's individual assessment. Under the Care Act 2014, the council must ensure that needs it has a duty to meet are met.

Reviewing a Social Care Plan

Receiving a Social Care Plan can be overwhelming, confusing and knowing what you need to do can be very difficult. This check list is the top things you need to consider when you receive a Care Plan.

1 IS THE PLAN CLEAR AND SPECIFIC?

The plan should clearly state:

- what support will be provided
- how often support will happen
- who will provide it
- when support will start
- what happens if staff are unavailable



! Avoid vague wording such as:
"access to support if required"
"encourage independence"
"where possible"

Ask for measurable detail.

2 DOES THE PLAN REFLECT ACTUAL NEEDS?

Check whether the plan accurately describes:

- communication needs
- behaviour and emotional regulation
- sensory needs
- health conditions
- supervision needs
- risks and vulnerabilities
- daily living difficulties



Needs should not be minimised.

3 ARE OUTCOMES MEANINGFUL?

Outcomes should relate to real life and wellbeing, for example:

- building independence
- accessing the community safely
- improving communication
- reducing anxiety
- maintaining family stability
- preparing for adulthood



Outcomes should matter to the child or young person – not just services.

4 IS SUPPORT ENOUGH TO MEET NEEDS?

Consider:

- Are there enough support hours?
- Is staffing appropriate?
- Is overnight support needed?
- Is 1:1 support required?
- Are breaks and respite sufficient?
- Are risks safely managed?



Support must match assessed needs.

5 IS THE YOUNG PERSON'S VOICE INCLUDED?

The plan should show:

- wishes and feelings
- preferences
- communication methods
- what is important to them
- how they are involved in decisions



The young person should be at the centre of the plan.

6 ARE FAMILY AND CARER NEEDS CONSIDERED?

Think about:

- carer stress and burnout
- sleep deprivation
- impact on siblings
- ability to continue caring safely
- emergency support arrangements



Parent/family carers have rights to assessment and support.

7 ARE RISKS PROPERLY ADDRESSED?

The plan should include:

- clear risk management strategies
- safeguarding arrangements
- crisis plans
- contingency planning
- supervision levels
- positive behaviour support approaches



If risks are not managed, your loved one may be unsafe.

8 MENTAL CAPACITY AND CONSENT

For older teenagers and adults:

- Has mental capacity been considered properly?
- Is the least restrictive approach being used?
- Are best interest decisions documented where needed?
- Does the person understand and consent to support arrangements?



This may involve the Mental Capacity Act 2005.

9 DOES THE PLAN PROMOTE INDEPENDENCE?

Good plans should:

- build skills
- encourage choice and control
- support inclusion
- avoid unnecessary dependence



Support should help your loved one live their best life – not limit it.

10 ARE HEALTH AND EDUCATION JOINED UP?

Check whether the plan links with:

- therapies
- medication support
- behaviour support
- school/college arrangements
- transition planning
- the EHCP if there is one



Good communication across services makes a big difference.

11 PREPARING FOR ADULTHOOD

For teenagers, think about:

- independent living skills
- travel training
- employment opportunities
- friendships and relationships
- decision-making skills
- future housing and support



Planning early gives more choice and better outcomes.

12 REVIEW ARRANGEMENTS

Parent/family carers should know:

- when reviews happen
- who attends
- how concerns can be raised
- how changes can be requested
- what happens if support is failing



Plans should be reviewed regularly and kept up to date.

QUESTIONS PARENT/FAMILY CARERS CAN ASK

- ✓ How were these support hours decided?
- ✓ What evidence was used?
- ✓ What risks were considered?
- ✓ What happens if support breaks down?
- ✓ How will outcomes be measured?
- ✓ What training do staff need?
- ✓ How will my loved one's communication needs be met?
- ✓ How are safeguarding concerns escalated?
- ✓ What contingency plans are in place?

RED FLAGS TO WATCH FOR

- ✗ Copy-and-paste wording
- ✗ Missing risks
- ✗ No measurable outcomes
- ✗ Generic support descriptions
- ✗ Plans not updated after incidents
- ✗ Lack of family involvement
- ✗ Restrictions without legal framework
- ✗ Support hours not being delivered
- ✗ Lack of escalation or contingency plans
- ✗ Services deciding support based on resources instead of needs

A GOOD SOCIAL CARE PLAN SHOULD HELP A PERSON:



Be safe



Have dignity and respect



Develop independence



Access opportunities



Have a good quality of life

And achieve outcomes that matter to them and their family.



i REMEMBER: 'You know your loved one best. You have the right to be involved, to ask questions, and to challenge decisions. A strong plan today can create a better tomorrow.'



Your voice matters.

Social Care Plans in Supported Living

Social Care Plans in Supported Living

A social care plan in supported living explains:

- what support a person needs
- how that support should be provided
- what outcomes the person wants to achieve
- how independence, wellbeing and safety will be promoted

The plan should be person-centred and based on the individual's assessed needs.

The plan should clearly describe:

- daily living needs
- emotional wellbeing
- personal care needs
- risks and vulnerabilities
- social inclusion needs
- behaviour support needs
- mental capacity considerations

Outcomes and Goals, examples include:

- increasing independence
- learning life skills
- accessing education or employment
- improving emotional wellbeing
- maintaining safety
- building community connections

Support Arrangements: The plan should specify:

- staffing levels (e.g. 1:1 support)
- day and night support
- medication support
- meal preparation support
- budgeting assistance
- travel training
- support with appointments
- behavioural support strategies

Risk and Safeguarding: The plan should include:

- identified risks
- safeguarding concerns
- strategies to reduce harm
- crisis and contingency plans
- escalation procedures

If there are concerns about neglect, abuse, unsafe practice or restrictive care, safeguarding procedures should be followed.

Mental Capacity and Decision-Making: Where relevant, plans should consider:

- the Mental Capacity Act 2005
- capacity assessments
- best interest decisions
- least restrictive approaches
- consent and decision-making support

Social care plans should be reviewed:

Regularly, when needs change, after safeguarding concerns, after incidents or placement breakdowns, during transitions, Families and the person receiving support should be involved in reviews.

Social Care Plans in Supported Living

It should also explain:

- who provides support
- how often
- when support is delivered

Who Is Responsible?

- the local authority commissions and reviews support
- the supported living provider delivers day-to-day care
- social workers oversee assessment and planning
- health professionals contribute where needed
- The local authority still has responsibilities even when support is delivered by an external provider.

Restrictions and Deprivation of Liberty

Sometimes a person's care involves restrictions to keep them safe.

If these restrictions are so significant that they amount to a deprivation of liberty (a serious restriction of someone's freedom), legal authorisation may be needed. In supported living, the Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) process does not apply. Where authorisation is required, this is normally considered by the Court of Protection.

Restrictions must be lawful, necessary and proportionate. Families can ask why restrictions are needed, how they will be reviewed and what legal authorisation is in place.

PACC'S COMMUNITY NAVIGATOR SERVICE

LISTEN • UNDERSTAND • INFORM • SIGNPOST

Someone to help you navigate the SEND system

You'll be offered an initial 30-minute phone or Teams call with a Navigator.

Our Navigators are parent carers themselves and bring lived experience alongside professional knowledge of SEND in Shropshire.



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What if we disagree with a Care and Support Plan?

What might we disagree with?

You may be concerned that:

- Some of the person's needs have been missed or are not recorded correctly.
- The support agreed is not enough to meet their needs.
- The plan does not explain how their needs will be met.
- The personal budget is not enough to pay for suitable support.
- The council expects family members to provide care they are not willing or able to give.
- The person's wishes, feelings or choices have not been considered.
- Support has been reduced or stopped without a clear explanation.
- The agreed support is not available or is not working.

What can we do?

Step 1 – Ask for an explanation

Contact the social worker or Adult Social Care team. Explain what you disagree with and why. Ask for the reasons behind the decision in writing, including how the person's assessed needs will be met.

Step 2 – Ask for a review

You can ask the council to review the Care and Support Plan if you believe it is wrong, needs have changed or the support is not working.

Explain which parts of the plan you disagree with and what you think needs to change.

Step 3 – Provide evidence

You can share information that helps explain why the plan does not meet the person's needs. This might include reports from professionals, records of support that has not been provided, or information about how the lack of support affects everyday life.

Step 4 – Make a formal complaint

If your concerns are not resolved, you can use the council's complaints process.

You can also contact the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman if you remain unhappy after the council has considered your complaint, or where there has been unreasonable delay.

Step 5 – Get independent advice

In some circumstances, the council has a legal duty to arrange independent advocacy.

You can also seek independent legal advice if you believe the council is not meeting its legal responsibilities.

If the council refuses to review the plan: It should explain why, in a way the person can understand, and tell them how to take the matter further. A reasonable request for a review must be considered.

If the council reduces support: Reviews must not be used to make arbitrary cuts to personal budgets. Any changes must still ensure that the person's eligible needs are met.

Key Legislation

In England, social care plans sit under several key pieces of legislation, depending on whether they relate to children, adults, or people with additional needs.

Adults' social care

Care Act 2014

Main law for adult social care planning- Sets out:

- Right to a needs assessment
- Duty to produce a care and support plan
- Focus on wellbeing, prevention, and independence
- Duties on local authorities to meet eligible needs

Mental capacity and decision-making

Mental Capacity Act 2005

Applies across children transitioning to adults and all adult care planning

Sets out:

- How to assess capacity
- Best interest decision-making
- Legal protection for those who lack capacity

Further Reading

[Statutory Guidance](#)

[Person Centred
Planning](#)

[Mencap- Care &
Support](#)

[Health & Social Care
Rights](#)

[Disability Related
Expenses](#)

[Financial Assessment](#)

COMING SOON

We are currently working on an updated version of PaCC's Preparation for Adulthood Guide, increasing information about Adult Social Care, Finances and what to do when things go wrong!



Adult Social Care – Understanding the Different Assessments and Plans.

Document	What is it?	Main purpose	Who is responsible?	Legal responsibilities
Care Act Needs Assessment	An assessment of an adult's care and support needs, wellbeing and daily life.	To identify needs and decide which meet the national eligibility criteria.	Local authority Adult Social Care team.	The Care Act 2014 sets out the duty to assess adults who appear to need care and support.
Care and Support Plan	A written plan explaining how an adult's care and support needs will be met.	To record agreed support, outcomes, responsibilities and funding.	Local authority, involving the adult and others where appropriate.	Where the council has a duty to meet needs, it must ensure they are met.
Personal Budget	A statement of the money needed to arrange support to meet needs the council is responsible for meeting.	To explain the cost of meeting needs and the funding arrangements.	Local authority.	Under the Care Act 2014, a personal budget must be included in a Care and Support Plan where required.
Direct Payment	Money paid to an adult, or an authorised person, to arrange agreed care and support instead of the council	To give greater choice and control over how support is arranged.	Local authority provides the payment; the recipient manages it under agreed arrangements.	The Care Act 2014 sets out the rules and conditions for Direct Payments.
Carer's Assessment	An assessment of the needs of an unpaid adult carer.	To identify the impact of caring and what support the carer may need.	Local authority.	The Care Act 2014 gives adult carers a right to an assessment where they appear to have support needs.
Carer's Support Plan	A written plan explaining how a carer's eligible support needs will be met.	To record support agreed for the carer, separately from the person they care for.	Local authority, involving the carer.	The Care Act 2014 sets out duties for support planning where the council is required to meet the carer's needs.
Provider Support Plan	A practical plan explaining how a care provider will deliver day-to-day support.	To guide support workers and ensure care is delivered consistently.	Care provider.	Providers must meet applicable care quality and safety requirements. The council retains its own legal duties.
EHCP (where applicable)	An Education, Health and Care Plan for a young person with SEND, which may continue up to age 25.	To set out educational needs and provision, alongside relevant health and social care support.	Local authority SEND team, with education, health and social care input.	The Children and Families Act 2014 sets out specific duties. Social care duties depend on the relevant legislation.