

Their support was really reassuring.

Advocacy: A guide for professionals in
South Gloucestershire



What is an advocate?

Advocates are independent professionals who work with people to help them understand their options, know their rights and say what they want.

This helps to make sure that people are involved as much as possible in decisions about their health and care.

Your duty to refer

Advocacy is a statutory right for eligible people. The Mental Capacity Act and Care Act state that you must refer eligible people for advocacy. The Mental Health Act states that you must make eligible people aware of how to access advocacy.

Who is eligible?

Use the grid in this leaflet to find out who you must refer.

If you are unsure about eligibility, or have questions about advocacy types, contact us.



Independent Mental Health Advocacy (IMHA)	Care Act advocacy	Independent Mental Capacity Advocacy (IMCA)	NHS Complaints advocacy	General Advocacy
<p>When to refer</p> <p>Make a referral whenever a person is in any of the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● detained under the Mental Health Act (even if on leave of absence from the hospital) but excluding people under short term sections 4, 5, 135 and 136 ● a conditionally discharged patient ● subject to a Community Treatment Order (CTO) ● subject to guardianship ● being considered for S58A treatment (including informal patients and people under 18) ● being considered for S57 treatment (including informal patients) 	<p>When to refer</p> <p>Make a referral when all three conditions apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. one of these processes is taking place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● social care needs assessment ● carer’s assessment ● care planning ● care review ● S42 safeguarding investigation 2. without support, the person will have substantial difficulty being involved 3. there are no appropriate, able and willing family or friends to support the person’s active involvement* <p>*There are some exceptions: see voiceability.org/care-act</p> <p>‘Substantial difficulty’ means that, without support, the person will find it very hard to do one or more of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● understand relevant information ● retain that information ● use or weigh up that information ● communicate their wishes and views 	<p>When to refer</p> <p>Make a referral when both conditions apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the person is assessed to lack capacity in relation to a decision about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● serious medical treatment ● long-term accommodation ● also section 39a, 39c, 39d (Mental Capacity Act, DoLS referrals, including RPR - 39a) for a person being assessed under DoLS, when there is no one appropriate to consult - 39c) when there is a gap between appointment of Relevant Person’s Representative (RPR) - 39d) if a person has an unpaid RPR, and the person or the RPR, asks for an advocate or the Supervisory Body recommends it 2. there are no family or friends considered appropriate to consult about the decision <p>An IMCA can also support with these, although sometimes a Care Act referral is more appropriate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● a care review following a long-term accommodation decision (sometimes known as a placement review), 4-6 weeks after placement ● safeguarding issues <p>‘Lack capacity’ means the person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● has an impairment or disturbance that affects the way their mind or brain works (e.g. a brain injury, dementia, autism, learning disabilities, mental health problems) AND ● the impairment or disturbance means that they are unable to make a specific decision at the time it needs to be made 	<p>When to refer</p> <p>Anyone who wants to make a complaint about an NHS-funded service can get our help. People can find our NHS complaints self-help resources on our website, or we can post a copy. If they need more support, you can refer them for an advocate or they can request an advocate themselves.</p>	<p>When to refer</p> <p>General advocacy can come through self-referral. Make the person aware this service is available to them if they are 18 years and over and any of the following applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● they are a carer (as defined by NHS England) or an older person ● they have autism, or dementia, are physically disabled, have acquired a brain injury, or have long term conditions ● they have learning disabilities (Department of Health. Valuing People: A New Strategy for Learning Disability for the 21st Century. 2001) ● they have mental health needs and do not qualify for statutory IMHA or IMCA advocacy ● they have sensory impairments (visually impaired, deaf or hearing impairment, and deaf or blind) ● they have a chaotic lifestyle or fluctuating support needs ● they are temporarily affected by significant grief or distress and are unable to sufficiently self-advocate
<p>Advocate’s role</p> <p>To support the person to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● understand their rights and options ● understand decisions about treatment ● understand the parts of the Mental Health Act which apply to them ● have their views and wishes heard in decisions about their care or treatment ● raise anything they are unhappy with relating to their care or treatment 	<p>Advocate’s role</p> <p>To support the person to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● understand their rights under the Care Act ● be fully involved in the assessment, review or planning process, and safeguarding process 	<p>Advocate’s role</p> <p>As far as possible, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● make sure that the person’s views and wishes are taken into account in the best interests decision ● support the person to be involved in the decision, or to represent them if necessary ● uphold the person’s rights in relation to that decision 	<p>Advocate’s role</p> <p>NHS complaints advocates support people to complain about the treatment or care they or a friend or family member received from an NHS service. Advocacy support is available at every stage of a complaints process.</p>	<p>Advocate’s role</p> <p>The general advocacy service will provide primarily short term, issue based advocacy. An advocate will support a person to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● understand their rights and options ● have their views and wishes heard ● make sure that their views and wishes are taken into account in the best interests decision ● support the person to be involved in the decision, or to represent them if necessary ● uphold the person’s rights in relation to that decision

What do advocates do?

An advocate can support someone to:

- communicate their views and wishes
- understand their rights
- understand any processes and decisions they are subject to
- understand the options they have
- make their own choices
- challenge a decision

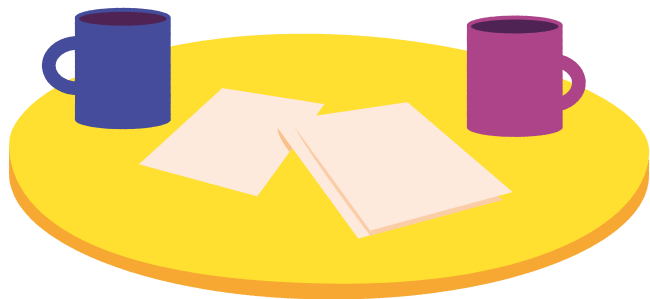


Even when someone can't tell their advocate what they want, our advocates will use a range of approaches to establish their views and wishes as far as possible and secure their rights.

In some circumstances, an advocate has the right to access medical or care records on behalf of the person they are supporting. An advocate may write a report that must be taken into consideration by professionals.

An advocate does not:

- offer counselling or befriending
- offer legal advice
- tell people they support what decisions to make
- tell health or social care professionals what decisions to make



How to make a referral

Go online to find services near you and make a referral
voiceability.org/make-a-referral

You can also request a referral form by emailing
helpline@voiceability.org

If you have questions about eligibility or advocacy types, contact us.

Freephone:

0300 303 1660

Email: helpline@voiceability.org

Website: voiceability.org



About VoiceAbility

We've been supporting people to have their say in decisions about their health, care and wellbeing for over 40 years. We're an independent charity and one of the UK's largest providers of advocacy and involvement services.