

Case Study One – Mr A

82-year-old man, taking respite in a convalescence home; suitable permanent property secured; however, no essential items with which to move into the new home property.

Applicant had support from Social Services – a support worker made the application on applicant's behalf. Mr A had been admitted to hospital and at the time of application was living temporarily in a convalescence home. As a result of his health, Mr A was due to move into enhanced sheltered accommodation, which had been sought and secured for him. However, Mr A did not have essential items necessary for him to live in the new property. The convalescence home had an urgent need to be able to move him onto permanent accommodation as the bed was needed to enable the discharge of those patients waiting in hospital.

KSAS liaised with the support worker and were able to arrange a bed, bedding and fridge to be delivered to Mr A's new permanent home, enabling him to leave the convalescence home within 24hrs of the application being assessed. This enabled him to live in a suitable supported home and allowed the convalescence home to use the bed for other patients awaiting discharge.

Case Study Two– Mr B

62-year-old man with two daughters, placed in his permanent care due to suffering domestic abuse from their mother's partner at their mother's home.

The applicant had his two daughters permanently placed in his care, as they had been victims of domestic abuse whilst living with their mother. The applicant was only receiving Job Seekers Allowance until his daughters came into his care, and was still waiting for Child Tax Credit and Child Benefit claims to come into fruition at the time of application. At the time of application, Mr B only had £73 per week to support all three people living in the household. Social Services had become involved with the family, and were concerned that due to a lack of facilities at Mr B's home for his daughters, as well as lack of finances, the children may have needed to be placed in a temporary care setting. KSAS were able to assist with food and utilities vouchers, preventing the children from having to leave their father's care.

Case Study Three – Ms C

36-year-old woman with a teenage son moving back into her care after being in foster care; no suitable furniture for son to move back into the family home; Ms C has mental health issues, and was not receiving the correct amount of benefits.

The applicant's son had been in care and was due to be moving back into the family home with his mother. The family home had no suitable bedroom furniture for the son, such as a bed or bedroom curtains. Ms C has mental health issues. She was awaiting a Personal Independence Payment claim and was not yet in receipt of Child Tax Credit or Child Benefit,

as her son had only recently come back into her care. Her son was sleeping on the floor in the spare bedroom at the time of the application, which raised concerns for Social Services about the suitability of the home for Ms C's son and potentially meant he may need to return to a care setting. KSAS provided a bed, bedding, carpet and curtains for privacy, enabling him to stay in the family home.