

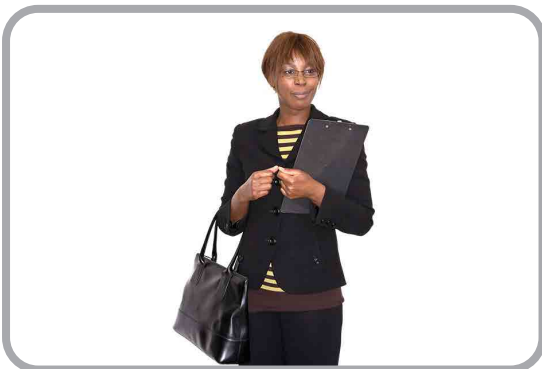
## About the RPR role and DoLS



DoLS stands for Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards. Deprivation of liberty means a person is being prevented from doing something they would normally be able to do such as access the community on their own.



DoLS provide a system of checks to make sure the person's care and treatment is done in the least restrictive way possible.



The person who is subject to a DoLS has the right to have a Relevant Person's Representatives (RPR). A representative is identified by a best interests assessor at the point of assessment.



The representative will:

- Usually be a family member or friend. An advocate can be a RPR if no friends or family are available.
- Keep in regular contact with the person.
- Check that any DoLS conditions are being met.
- Consider asking for a review of the authorisation.



Conditions are actions the best interest assessor has identified that need to be monitored. They are listed on form 5 of the paperwork that will have been supplied to the named RPR.



An example may be the managing authority (care home) needing to provide the RPR with details of any objections the deprived person is making.



A **Part 8 review** is a written request (usually an email) that is sent to the local authority from the RPR when there are:

- changes to the deprivation.
- changes to the care and treatment of the person who is being deprived
- the person is objecting to their care and treatment and/ or their placement.





A **21a appeal** is where the RPR must seek legal representation for the deprived person. Legal support is non-means tested legal aid, meaning there is no charge.

This happens when there is a meaningful objection, if the person is not happy where they are or with some part of the DoLs process.



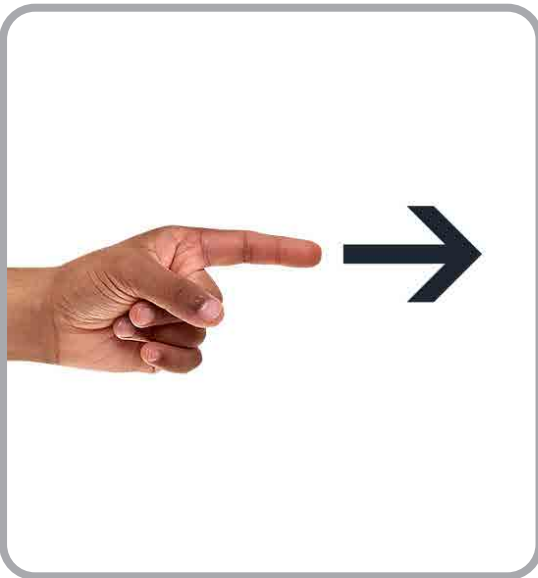
The solicitor will meet with the deprived person to seek their views and wishes. They will then compile enough evidence to then proceed to the Court of Protection.



The Court of Protection's role is to view all the evidence provided by the solicitor and the local authority in order to make a decision in regards to the deprived person's objection.



An RPR can request advocacy support with their role. This is often referred to as a **39d IMCA**. Their role will be to support the named RPR to understand and undertake the role.



If at any time the RPR decides they cannot continue or do not support their family member or friend's objection they can request to be replaced. This would be with an advocate.



Where there are no appropriate family or friend willing or able to take up this role the best interest assessor will automatically instruct an advocate to be the RPR.