

Learning from SARs: A Focus on Organisational Abuse Webinar

Tuesday 28 February 2023 – 2:00 – 4:00PM

Partners in Care and Health

The Local Government Association and Association of Directors of Adult Social Services are Partners in Care and Health (PCH) working with well-respected organisations.

PCH helps councils to improve the way they deliver adult social care and public health services and helps Government understand the challenges faced by the sector.

The programme is a trusted network for developing and sharing best practice, developing tools and techniques, providing support and building connections.

It is funded by Government and offered to councils without charge.

www.local.gov.uk/PCH



Transitional Safeguarding: what, why and how we might get there



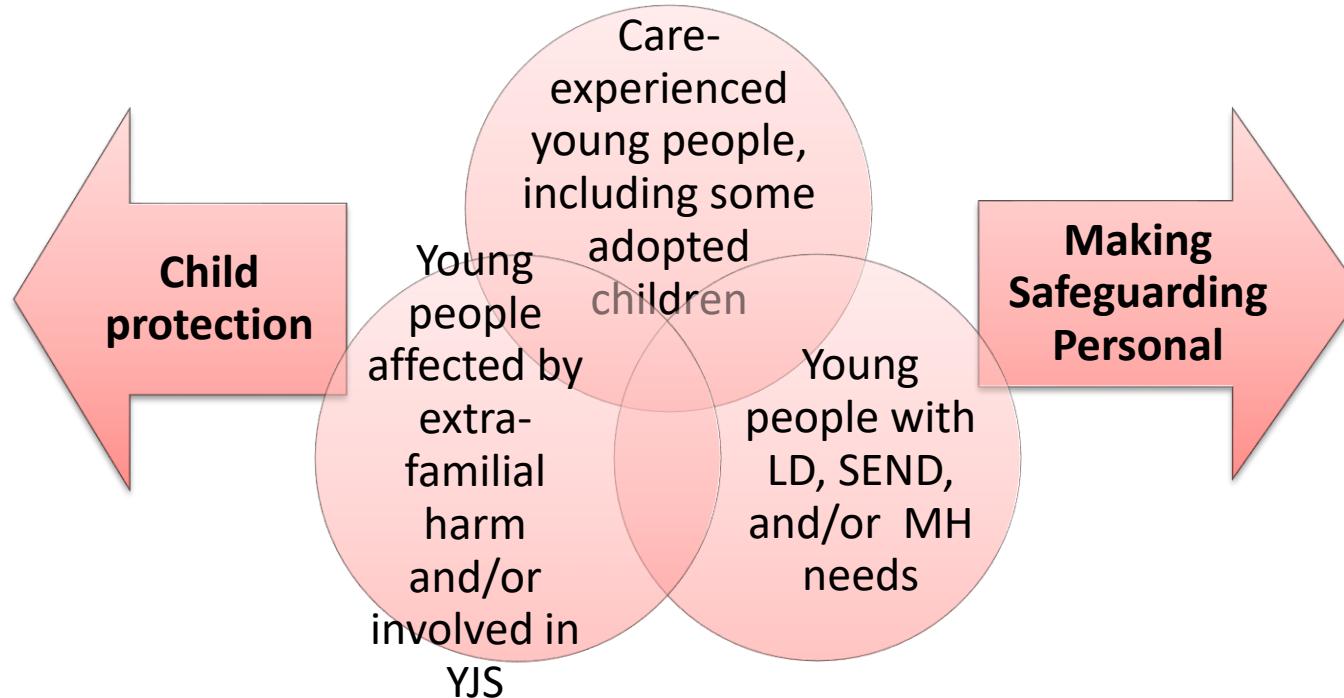
Dez Holmes

Director

Research in Practice

@dez_holmes

Mind the gap... is it getting wider?

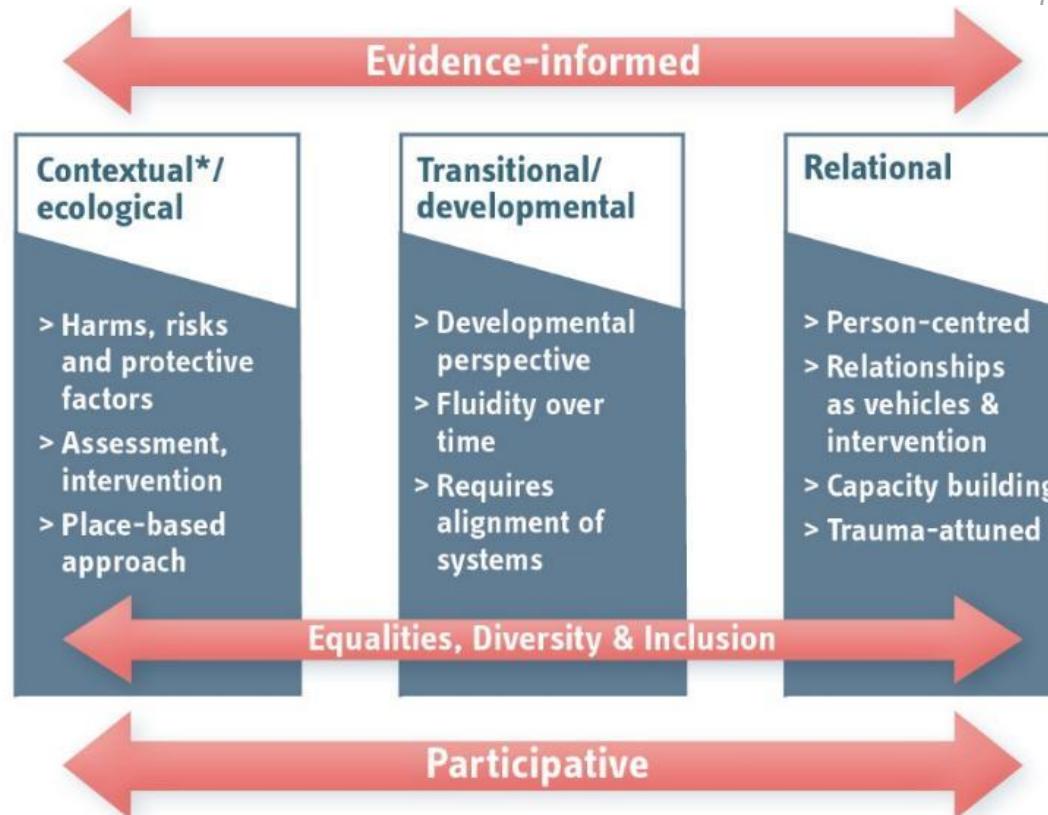


What Transitional Safeguarding is and why it is needed

- > '*safeguarding adolescents and young adults fluidly across developmental stages which builds on the best available evidence, learns from both children's and adult safeguarding practice and which prepares young people for their adult lives'* (Holmes & Smale, 2018)
- > Reflects evidence that the current binary approach bears significant **human and economic costs**
- > **Not just transition planning** from CSC → ASC.
- > **Extends beyond statutory duties** – holistic, creative, flexible and person-centred
- > Interconnectedness of harms and adversities requires a highly **integrated system** of support: social care, health, justice, education... **whole place whole person**
- > **Safeguarding is a verb, not a noun**
- > **Systems leadership:** collective, participative, boundary-spanning

Key (non-negotiable) principles

(James, 2018)



See Firmin's work:

www.contextualsafeguarding.org.uk

I was in care all my life and you did keep me really safe. You wrapped me up tight in bubble wrap... but I'm 19 now and I kind of feel like I can't move my arms.

(Max, care-experienced young adult)

Now I've left care I get really lonely. That's a big thing for my safety I think, but no one talks about it as safeguarding. Unless you're worried about my child, I won't hear from you [children's services] again.

(Aisha, care-experienced young adult)

I couldn't wait to get to 18, I thought that once I was an adult everything would change. It hasn't worked out that way. I really wish I was a kid again so that you could lock me up.

(Kelly, young adult)

What could we do?

- > Learning from parts of the wider system where transitional approaches are more embedded (SEND, care-leavers entitlements)
- > ‘Drawing down’ best practice from safeguarding adults: rights-based approaches, MSP, wellbeing focus...**Making Safeguarding Personal for young people?** (Cocker et al, 2021)
- > Considering how Contextual Safeguarding and other innovations might inform safeguarding of young adults
- > Leverage the opportunities: ICS, probation, CSC review, LPS
- > Lean in...



The Safeguarding
Adults
National Network



What's helping local areas make the change

- > Unlearning unhelpful habits / accepted orthodoxy
- > Clear, credible, explicitly owned local leadership of the agenda
- > Expansive definition of 'partnership' – inc communities
- > 'A system not a service'...A salad not a soup
- > Active knowledge and skills exchange (Cocker et al, 2021)
- > Culture of innovation ('the soft stuff is the hard stuff')
- > Collective, place-based problem solving (rather than problem displacement)
- > Building the local case for change
- > Safeguarding is a verb, not a noun

research in practice



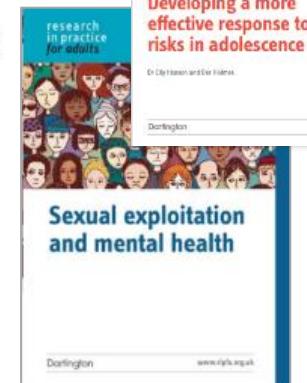
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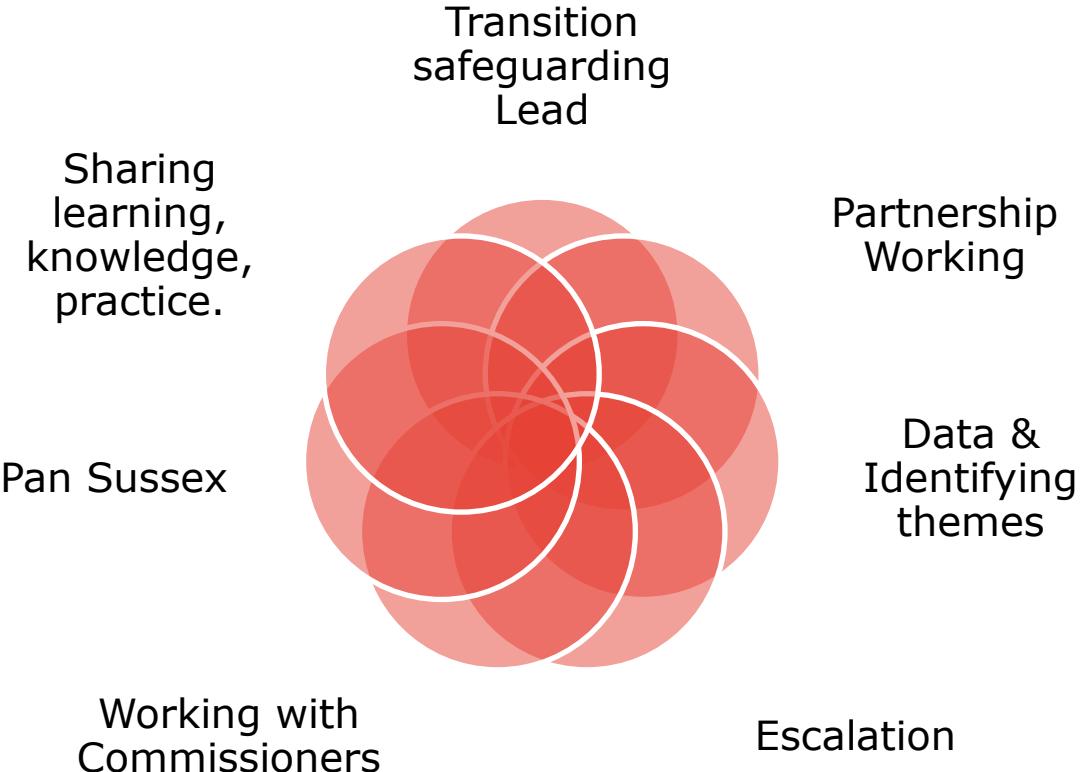
Thank you

Transitional Safeguarding in Health

Phil Winterbottom & Sarah Cerioli

Co-chairs, Safeguarding Adults National Network Transitional Safeguarding Task and Finish Group

What is the role of DDNST?



NHS Sussex Transitional Safeguarding

Transitional
safeguarding
training.

Transition
safeguarding
supervision.

Transition
arrangements &
policy review.

Case escalation.

Commissioners.

Working with
Safeguarding
Partners.

Influence culture
change.

National Burdett
Transition
Network.

Working with
transition leads
locally

SAR's & CSPR's
& SI's.

SANN Task &
Finish Group.

Trauma
informed
Sussex.

Task & Finish Group

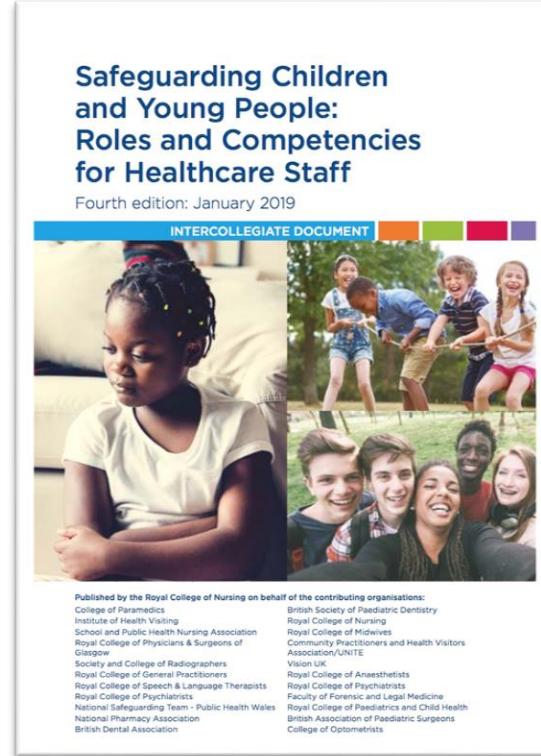
- > SANN
 - > Children in Care
 - > Adults
 - > Children inc. LAC
 - > Learning Disability
 - > Mental Health
 - > Transition
 - > RCN / RCGP
 - > Doctors
- 

NNDHP, National Network for Named Safeguarding GPs, SCNNNP and National Network for LAC and Adoption

- > Representation from each NHS region
- > 23 Colleagues in the group

Storming and Norming

- > Regional Mapping. East, London, Midlands, North East & Yorkshire, North west, South East & South west
- > Collating and sharing regional resources
- > Development of a ‘Padlet’ for resource storage and accessibility
- > Development of Transitional Safeguarding Rapid Read / future potential training resource
- > Intercollegiate Document inclusion discussions



Transitional Safeguarding in Health

What is Transitional Safeguarding?

Transitional Safeguarding describes the need for a seamless journey from adolescents into young adulthood through the collaboration of partners, having an emphasis on the resilience of developmental needs rather than solely focusing on physical care and support needs. This requires a holistic safeguarding approach, which should be person-led and outcome focused ensuring young people have control of what their future looks like.

Transitional safeguarding is not a model or a framework. It is a systems and provider level change of culture in how we safeguard our young people more fluidly and effectively, understanding the individual's safeguarding vulnerabilities and needs as our young people journey into adulthood. In health we need to consider vulnerability and the lived experience of our patients and how Transitional Safeguarding can be used effectively.

Within the integrated care system model there is an opportunity for effective healthcare commissioning to move traditional boundaries to focus on the goal of sustainability and promotion of good health and wellbeing.

Why do I need to know about Transitional Safeguarding?

The journey into adulthood occurs over developmental stages where young people have their own unique needs and vulnerabilities. For an adolescent it is a time of 'storm and stress' whereby their bodies are rapidly changing, and their brain's grey matter is growing, with neural pathways forming and strengthening. Research from MRI imagery has shown that the prefrontal cortex develops during adolescence. The prefrontal cortex is responsible for a person's impulse control, rational decision making, emotional development and memory. This area of the brain does not fully mature until an individual's early 20's.

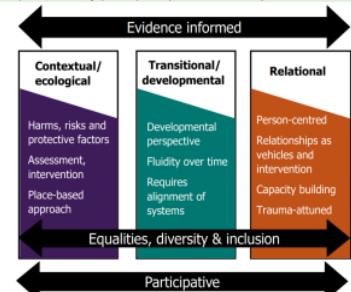
Thus, it is understandable why adolescents do not always act in the way adults expect and their decision making is not always in their own best interest. Time is needed to mature, learn life skills, and understand one's own health needs and make rational decisions that can impact upon their own well-being and future aspirations. This is the crucial time whereby young people are more vulnerable to extra familial harm.

Transitional Safeguarding is important in healthcare because as health professionals we need to consider how we can safeguard young people more effectively and improve the experience of accessing our services. How can we achieve this? Understanding the Transitional safeguarding principles can enable us to think differently about the safeguarding support our young people need as they journey into adulthood and beyond. Understanding the risks and needs of this age group is important and can influence and impact many factors such as engagement and the impact of trauma.

Considering vulnerability rather than eligibility, building relationships and understanding that harm continues past the age of 18 is key.

Transitional Safeguarding Principles

Transitional Safeguarding is underpinned by a holistic framework informed by six interconnected and interdependent key principles (Holmes, 2021).



What can we do?

- Recognise harm does not stop at age 18
- Be **trauma informed** – value lived experience
- Understand specific risks of young people
- Make every contact count
- Consider/ assess mental capacity
- Better plan for effective transition
- Explore your professional curiosity

Definitions

It is important to identify the differences in terminology in Transitional Safeguarding, Transition and Transfer of care are different and clearly linked.

Transitional Safeguarding: The term Transitional Safeguarding describes the need for, "an approach to safeguarding adolescents and young adults fluidly across developmental stages which builds on the best available evidence, learns from both children's and adult safeguarding practice and which prepares young people for their adult lives". (Holmes & Smale, 2018. [Transitional safeguarding | adolescence to adulthood | Research in Practice](#)).

Transition: is defined as a purposeful and planned process of supporting young people to move from children's to adults' services. ([Transition from children's to adults' services for young people using health or social care services \(nice.org.uk\)](#)).

Transfer of Care is the transfer of care from one service to another.

For more info, see:

- [Transitional safeguarding | adolescence to adulthood | Research in Practice](#)
- [Transition from children's to adults' services for young people using health or social care services \(nice.org.uk\)](#)

More information and learning from reviews can be found via link below and resources can also be uploaded:

[TRANSITIONAL SAFEGUARDING IN HEALTH PADLET](#)

This resource was developed in collaboration with professionals from the NNDHP and The Looked After Children's Network.



@NHSsafeguarding
#NHSsafeguarding



Padlet resource

<https://padlet.com/transitionsafeguarding/cvf9tpdu4nn7e71h>

Transitional Safeguarding in Health

Transitional Safeguarding in health across the UK, examples, best practice, templates, links, videos and other resources to inspire. We are not responsible for the views and content of any materials linked to on this Padlet. If submitting content to the Padlet, please be aware that this is a public resource and materials can be accessed by anybody, this is not limited to health professionals. Please ensure that you have your organisation's permission to share if not sharing already publicly available content.

Welcome!

Evidence informed
Contextual/ecological Transitional/developmental Relational
Equities, diversity & inclusion
Participative
This resource is a collation of Transitional Safeguarding

Transitional Examples and Resources

P. + transitional safeguarding

Transitional Safeguarding Videos and Podcasts

wg
P. + transitional safeguarding

Transitional Safeguarding Videos and Podcasts

Transitional Safeguarding - A Brief Introduction

Transitional Safeguarding is not a model, pathway, nor a prescribed framework – it is a concept that has been developed by Research in Practice to highlight the need to improve the safeguarding response to adolescents and young adults in a way that

Transitional Multi-Agency Reviews

HSAB
P. + transitional safeguarding

+ 1

Non-Statutory Levers in Health

- › Schedule 32 NHS standard contract
- › Safeguarding Accountability and Assurance Framework
- › Intercollegiate Documents
- › The ‘Long Term Plan’
- › Dedicated roles – NHS and Independent Health Providers

Changing landscape for health:

- › Transfer, Transition or Transitional Safeguarding?
- › Health well placed - core values, already doing it?
- › **Warning** – not a pathway/flow-chart

Systems Leadership

We Are Stronger
Together



Contact Details

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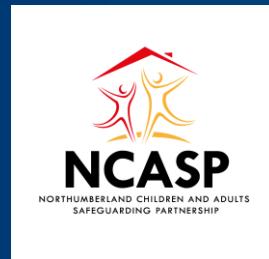
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Transitional Safeguarding

Northumberland approach

Karen Wright – Senior Manager, Safeguarding Adults



www.northumberland.gov.uk

Strategic Commitment

- Priority for Children and Adults Safeguarding Partnerships (Integrated 2022 – think family/life course approach)
- Joint (All-Age) Strategic Exploitation sub group
- Senior Management support

Joint Training and Development

- Vulnerability not Age
- Child to Parent Violence and Abuse
- MCA/DoLS training for CSC staff
- Adversity awareness
- Joint training framework – approach to trauma – C.A.R.E. Northumberland

Practice

- Joint planning & identification of support – DoLS/LPS
- Transitions policy/panels
- Collaborative approaches across Teams
- **Joint Transitional Safeguarding Protocol**

Review transitions process and procedures between Children and Adults Social Care, with particular focus on the timeliness of cases being transferred and a person centred approach

Need for **Transitional Safeguarding protocol** setting out principles of good transition, clear pathways and timescales

Joint transitions workshops to be designed and delivered outlining roles and responsibilities, good practice principles, sharing expertise/skills.

Increase **legal literacy** of practitioners

Briefing should be produced for Adult and Children's Social Care staff outlining **roles and responsibilities**

Early identification and response to **trauma**

'AB became lost in the process rather than being central to it. The potential trauma associated with transitions is well documented, and in AB's case would appear to have had a long-term impact upon her physical and emotional wellbeing.'

Learning from Transitional Safeguarding Audits

| Purpose | Findings |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand whether young adults referred, had been known to children's services as a child.Unresolved trauma can increase risks later in adulthood, and not responding appropriately in early adulthood can mean young people experience more difficulties later in life. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">49 cases of young adults aged between 18 and 25 years of age who were subject to a Section 42 Enquiry (Care Act 2014). 79.6% had previous children's services involvement141 cases of young adults aged between 18 and 25 years of age where an adult concern notification(ACN) had been received 61% had previous children's services involvement. |

Trauma/adversity needs to be considered in assessments and planning by both adults and Childrens Teams

Challenges due to **different information systems** across Children and Adults services.

Separate **assessments and plans not joined up** at the point of transition

Co-working to support transition, utilising joint visits to introduce new workers

Consent issues

NAS model/interface with Adult

14+ Social Work Team

- Multi-agency transition protocol used between Children's and Adult Services to ensure the smooth transition of services when a young person turns 18. Young people are identified who have a need for adult support, or who are at risk of harm or abuse and continue to be at risk into adulthood.
- Key meeting forums:
 - Quarterly Transitions panels
 - Individual case transitions meetings – as and when required

18+ Care Leaver Service

- NAS provide care leaver support through pathway planning.
- If a care leaver needs additional support the 18+ support worker will liaise and work with Adult service post 18 and include this into the pathway plan.

Substance use

- Monthly consultation meetings between Sorted and Adult Treatment Services (NRP) to identify young people who require ongoing support and treatment post 18.
- Links are made with an assertive outreach worker from NRP, using a young person approach to engagement.

Probation

- Direct link within the Youth Justice Service with Probation service.
- Transition discussion about who is best placed to work with young people on offending orders post 18.

Housing

- Adult Housing services attend CLASP (Care Leavers Accommodation and Support Protocol) or JHP (Joint Housing Protocol) meetings to explore accommodation and support post 18.

Challenges:

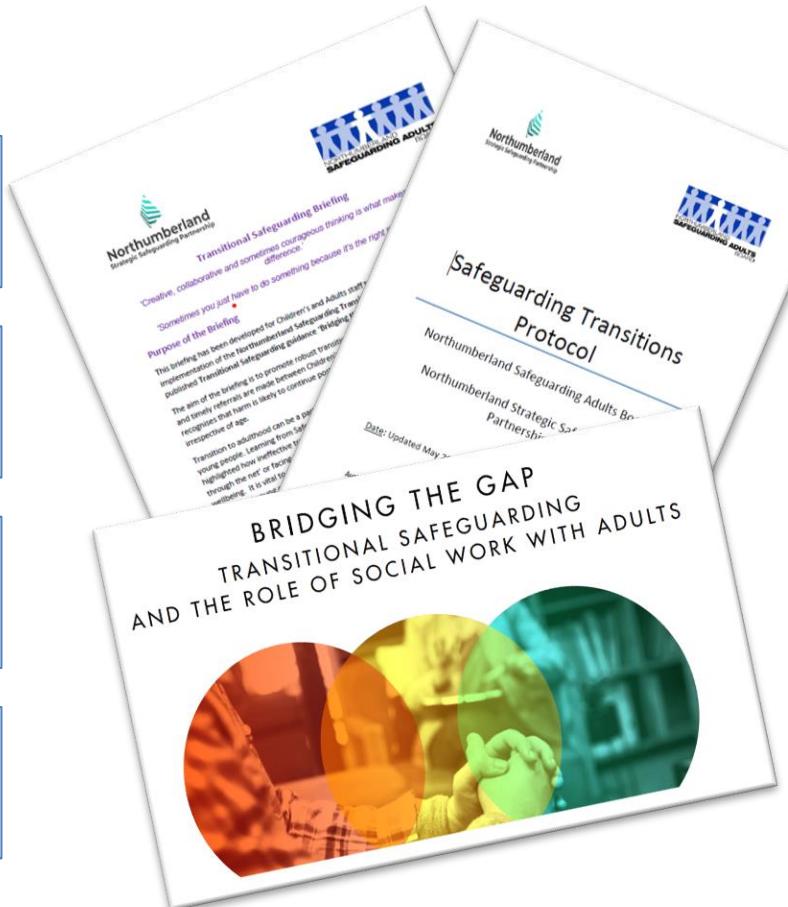
- Restrictive Care Act eligibility – screening out
- ‘Needs for care and support’
- Preparing for adulthood post 18
- Understanding impact of trauma prior to 18
- Leaving care status
- Language/jargon
- Risk adverse v risk enablement
- Consent
- Wider adult vulnerability/ exploitation
- Vulnerability and abuse do not stop cease at 18
- Engagement

Joint working:

- 6 Care Act principles: e.g. Prevention
- Making Safeguarding Personal, co-production
- Understanding roles, team structures
- Early, clear communication and pathways
- Tenacity, flexibility, strengths based, responsive to need
- Knowledge of local services
- Share information/assessments
- Reaching back to childhood/forward planning to adulthood
- Understanding of MCA
- **Culture change**

What we have learnt so far....

-  Strategic buy in is key – capacity and resources
-  Start with small steps...but start the journey
-  Multi-agency engagement needed
-  Recognise and understand the barriers
-  Be trauma informed and legally literate
-  Do not use non-engagement as a reason to close cases
-  Requires creativity and **culture change**
-  Its an **ongoing journey**



What worked well..

partners
identification,
signposting,
pathway
planning,
Learning

**from each
others
strengths:**
MCA, MSP,
Contextual

**Transitional
Safeguardin
g protocol**
timely/proportion
ate responses

**Joint visits
with
workers and
a focus on
handover**

**Referrals and
joint case
working**
Adolescence
Service

**Transitional
Safeguardin
g
workshops**

**case
examples**
creative thinking
positive

**Staff
briefings, 7-
minute
guides**

Good practice: 'Harry' joint learning review

- Staff used a trauma informed approach, pathway plan and youth justice assessment involved all elements of Harry's needs and reflected the impact of past trauma
- Professionals worked constructively to respond to an ongoing series of crises
- ASC involvement 9 months before 18th birthday, clear transition process between youth justice and adult probation.
- Professional accountability meetings oversaw these transitions and Harry had an advocate who made sure his voice was heard.
- Housing services demonstrated commitment and tenacity to safely house Harry and support him in his tenancies, even when his presentation became increasingly challenging.

Caring about Adversity, Resilience and Empowerment (C.A.R.E) Northumberland

- Multi-agency approach to trauma-informed, resilience-focused services and communities
- Learning framework for training and communication
- Multi-agency awareness raising and resources

Next steps...

- Transitional safeguarding training for all agencies working with children and adults
- ASC Transition Policy and Transitional Safeguarding protocol to be embedded
- C.A.R.E Northumberland approach to continue to be implemented and embedded across all agencies
- Appreciative Inquiry workshops – learning from good practice
- Transition case audits

Good Practice Model resource for practitioners

Shared culture, vision, common language and understanding of roles and responsibilities

Prevention and person centred approach focusing on positive outcomes

Professional curiosity, MSP, family approach, strengths based, ACEs and trauma informed

Clear understanding and application of MCA for people 16+ and positive risk taking

Exploring non engagement and repeating patterns

Understanding person's history – impact of trauma and adverse experiences

Legal literacy to ensure all legal options and remedies explored

Effective and collaborative and multi-disciplinary team around the person

Timely and appropriate information sharing – referrals clearly stating what is being requested

Multi-agency training and learning from serious cases

Collaborative and multi-agency needs and risk assessment planning

Understanding communication and language of the young person

7. What sort of services can help?

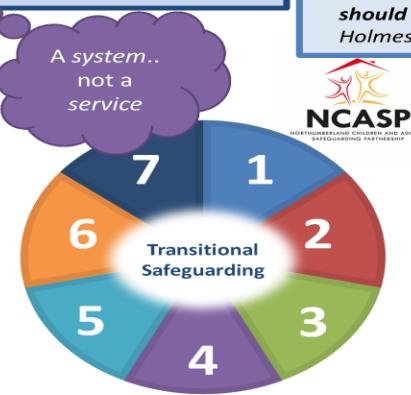
- ❑ Transitional safeguarding approaches better align services for child and adults and encourage partnership cultures to respond better to the changing needs of adolescents and young adults.
- ❑ These might include, for example, improved responses to young people at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) at the point of transition. They may involve drug or alcohol support services, life skills training, healthy relationships and preparing for adulthood services.
- ❑ Transitional safeguarding is an emerging area of interest, and area for service development.
- ❑ For local information see [Northumberland Safeguarding Transitions Protocol](#)
- ❑ For further information see [Transitional safeguarding & the role of adult social work](#) and [Transitional safeguarding | adolescence to adulthood](#) (researchinpractice.org.uk)

6. What might this mean for adolescents entering adulthood?

- ❑ An adolescent engaged in 'county lines' or other gang-associated harm, may find they receive a criminal justice response rather than being recognised as a victim of criminal exploitation.
- ❑ A young adult experiencing sexual exploitation may not be eligible for a safeguarding response unless they have needs for care support, such as a formal mental health diagnosis or a diagnosed learning disability.
- ❑ A young person who is subject to a child protection plan may find that support stops abruptly as they turn 18, despite their experiences of maltreatment leaving them just as vulnerable as a child leaving care who would be entitled to ongoing support.
- ❑ A young adult experiencing domestic abuse and poor mental health may be offered little or no support for their own safety unless the circumstances become critical. Upon becoming a parent, they may find that children's services consider their child to be at risk.

5. Why is transitional safeguarding important?

- ❑ The wider child safeguarding system does not always work well for adolescents, often designed to meet the needs of younger children.
- ❑ Adolescents are thought to need distinct services and professional approaches in line with their developmental needs, recognising that harm and its effects do not stop at age 18.
- ❑ Many of the environmental and structural factors that increase a child's vulnerability continue into adulthood, resulting in unmet needs and costly later interventions.
- ❑ The children's and adults' safeguarding systems have developed from different theories, come under different laws, and have different processes as a result.
- ❑ This can make the transition to adulthood harder for young people facing ongoing risk and mean that young people entering adulthood experience a 'cliff-edge' in terms of support.



4. How does it link with safeguarding adults?

- ❑ The Making Safeguarding Personal approach (set out in the Care Act) means recognising an adult's rights, freedom of action, choice and control; and the right to make decisions that may seem unwise where mental capacity is not in question.
- ❑ It is about understanding that adulthood gives degrees of personal responsibility, and respecting people's preferred outcomes.
- ❑ It is about risk enablement taking account of an individual's preferences, history and circumstances to achieve a proportionate tolerance of accepted risk.
- ❑ From 16yrs+ mental capacity assessments are a valuable tool for consideration when supporting a young person's ability to make best interest decisions.
- ❑ Many young people who received a service through children's services, will not meet the criteria for Adult Social Services intervention.

1. What is transitional safeguarding?

- ❑ Transitional safeguarding is about recognising that the needs of young people do not change or stop when they reach 18, although the laws and services supporting them often do. It is about making sure they have the help they need to keep themselves safe and as independent as possible.
- ❑ It is an approach to safeguarding that moves through developmental stages, rather than just focusing on chronological age, building on best practice and learning from both adult and children's services.
- ❑ *"Those working with adults should be curious about the childhood of the adult they are supporting. And those working with children should be ambitious about the adult they are helping to create"* (Dez Holmes, 2021)

2. It says 'safeguarding' does that mean a safeguarding adults / s42 enquiry?

- ❑ No – transitional safeguarding is about safety in the more general sense, not just formal safeguarding investigations.
- ❑ The Care Act 2014 definition for safeguarding adults can apply to young people of age 18 and above, just as the children's legislation can apply to those under 18.
- ❑ If a young adult (18 or over) meets the Care Act definition, formal safeguarding duties will apply.
- ❑ If they are still receiving children's services, they are considered to have needs for care and support, even if these are not eligible needs under the Care Act – safeguarding adult duties apply.

3. How is this different to safeguarding children?

- ❑ Transitional safeguarding uses aspects from both adult and child approaches in organisations, to offer more tailored support as a young person moves into adulthood.
- ❑ It does not expect that all young adults experiencing risk will have this removed or lessened by formal services in the same way that safeguarding children focuses on explicit protection from harm.

Questions..





**LGA - Bath & NE Somerset
Community Safety &
Safeguarding Partnership**

**Siân Walker-McAllister
(Former BCSSP Chair)**

**Governance for
Transitional
Safeguarding**

BCSSP current focus on learning across all-age activity and across agencies

- Continue to promote awareness and understanding of the BCSSP statutory requirements for Community Safety, Safeguarding Children and Safeguarding Adults
- Further develop processes to embed learning from all statutory reviews, together with shared learning across all service before, during and after publication of statutory reviews
 - Continue listening to those with lived experience and their family carers
 - Continue to develop a preventative approach across the partnership and across agencies to identify upstream interventions which identify and respond to concerns/risks

Case Example X

- **X** lives with his mother and has been known to Children's services for most of his life.
- In his latter years at school he became involved in 'County Lines' activity and was well known to the Police and many agencies.
- Work to support him and his family to remain safe was undertaken at the time he was both involved in criminal activity and violence but also being exploited by County Lines gangs.
- Simultaneously a victim and a perpetrator, he was supported with his mother to move to safe accommodation outside the city to protect him and give his mother the opportunity to support him better.

Case Example Z

- Z is 19 with complex needs.
- She was care experienced, and after leaving care was homeless for a time.
- Her needs for safeguarding intervention were due to her learning disability, exposure to exploitation and drug misuse.
- An updated Care Needs Assessment was undertaken by Adult Social Care
- Z almost lost her temporary accommodation due to rule breaking; her complex needs resulted in her being unable to understand risks and consequences.

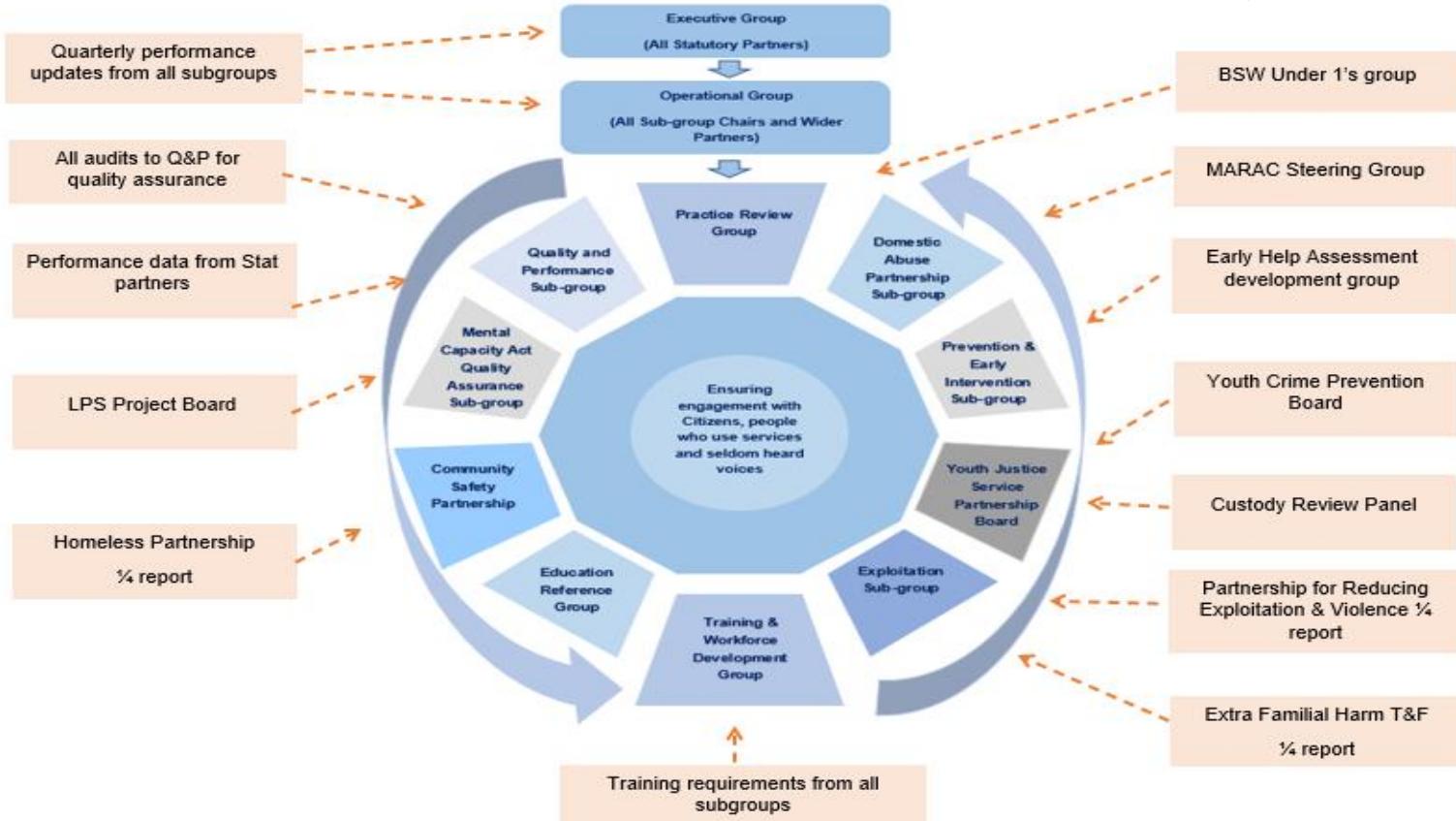
What we have achieved through our collective arrangements:

- Developed an holistic approach to Community Safety, Safeguarding Children and Adults across the Partnership with joined up Governance and one Board
- Established a Scrutiny and Quality Assurance Framework to ensure join up across all the subgroups of the Partnership Board
- There is a Prevention and Early Help Intervention Strategy which covers all-age
- Establishing governance arrangements where people are encouraged to think systemically – enabling conversations across all ages and services
 - ‘MSP’ principles are applied across the all-age framework
 - ‘Think Family’ being embedded across the all age framework
 - Rapid Reviews/ CSPRs and SARs are enabling the BCSSP to review parental history and check to see where transitional safeguarding arrangements could have been different – all feeding into recommendations about improvements in practice
- Initiated an Educational Reference Group to ensure that positive engagement with the education sector is established
- Youth Justice Service Partnership Board sits as a sub group of the BCSSP, enabling identification of young people at risk and development of support strategies

Business Delivery & BCSSP Structure

- The BCSSP structure has an Executive Group, an Operational Group and 9 subgroups.
- The Executive Group leads the production of a strategic plan, supported by the Operational Group and subgroups.
- The Executive Group provides leadership and challenge to the Operational Group, and the Operational Group provides leadership and challenge to the subgroups to drive outcomes, quality and performance. The Executive Group assists in removing any barriers to achievement.
- The subgroups are thematic and drive the delivery of the strategic plan in relation to keeping, children, adults and communities safe.
- The subgroups monitor and seek assurance to ensure that both single agency and partnership work to protect children, adults and communities is coordinated and effective, delivered holistically and is focussed on early intervention, prevention and appropriate commissioning.
- The subgroups each have an action plan which supports delivery of the strategic plan. They are proactive in their thinking and provide evidence-led, theme-specific guidance and challenge to safeguarding partners.

BCSSP Governance Structure

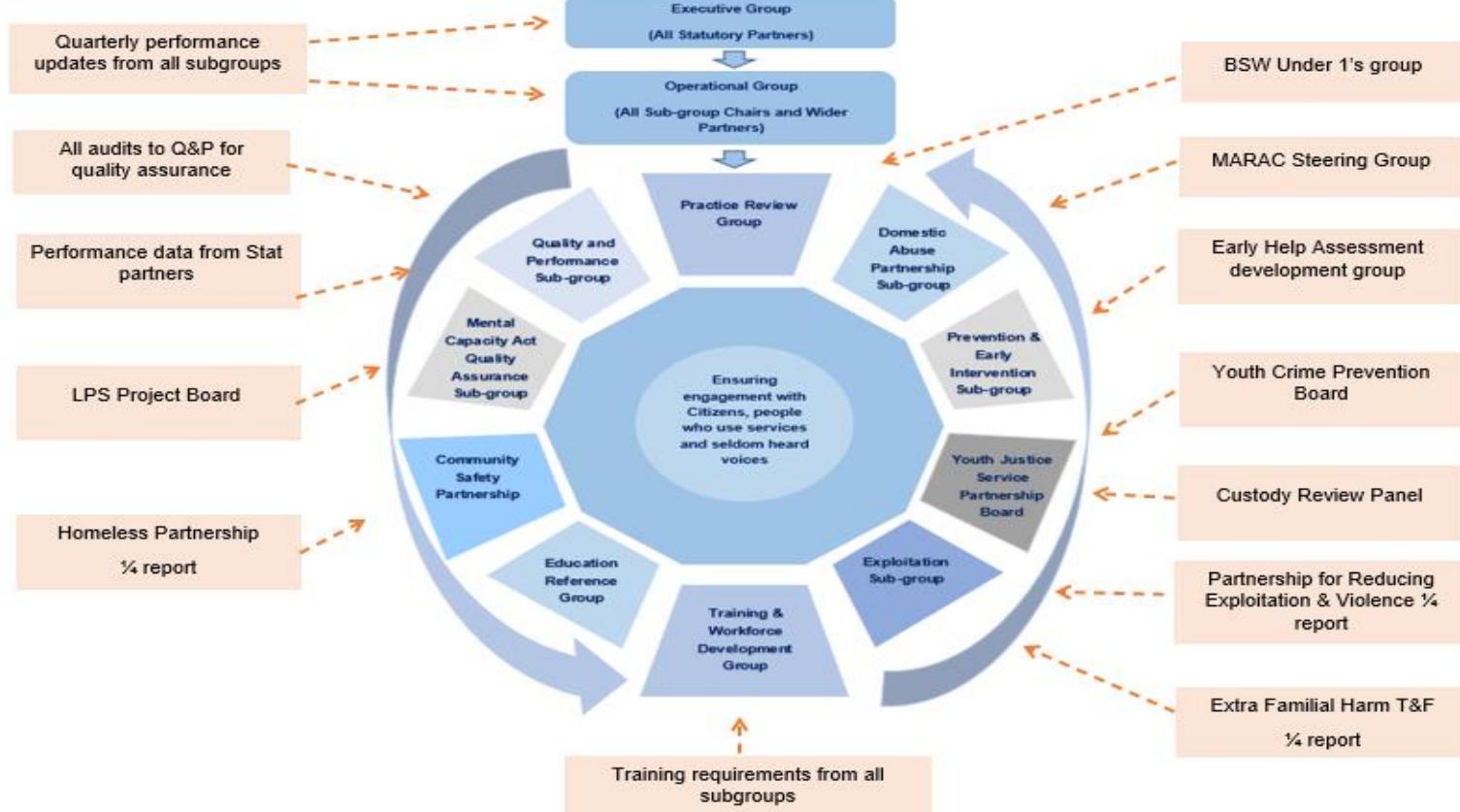


Transitional Safeguarding in Wiltshire - an ongoing journey



Simon Thomas
Families and Children's Transformation Programme Lead

BCSSP Governance Structure



Transitional Safeguarding in Wiltshire

The aim of the project is to understand if it is possible to achieve better outcomes in the cohort of young people through a programme of culture, practice and system change rather than through a structural change model.

Who's in the room?



What has worked?

Multi-agency engagement

Awareness raising

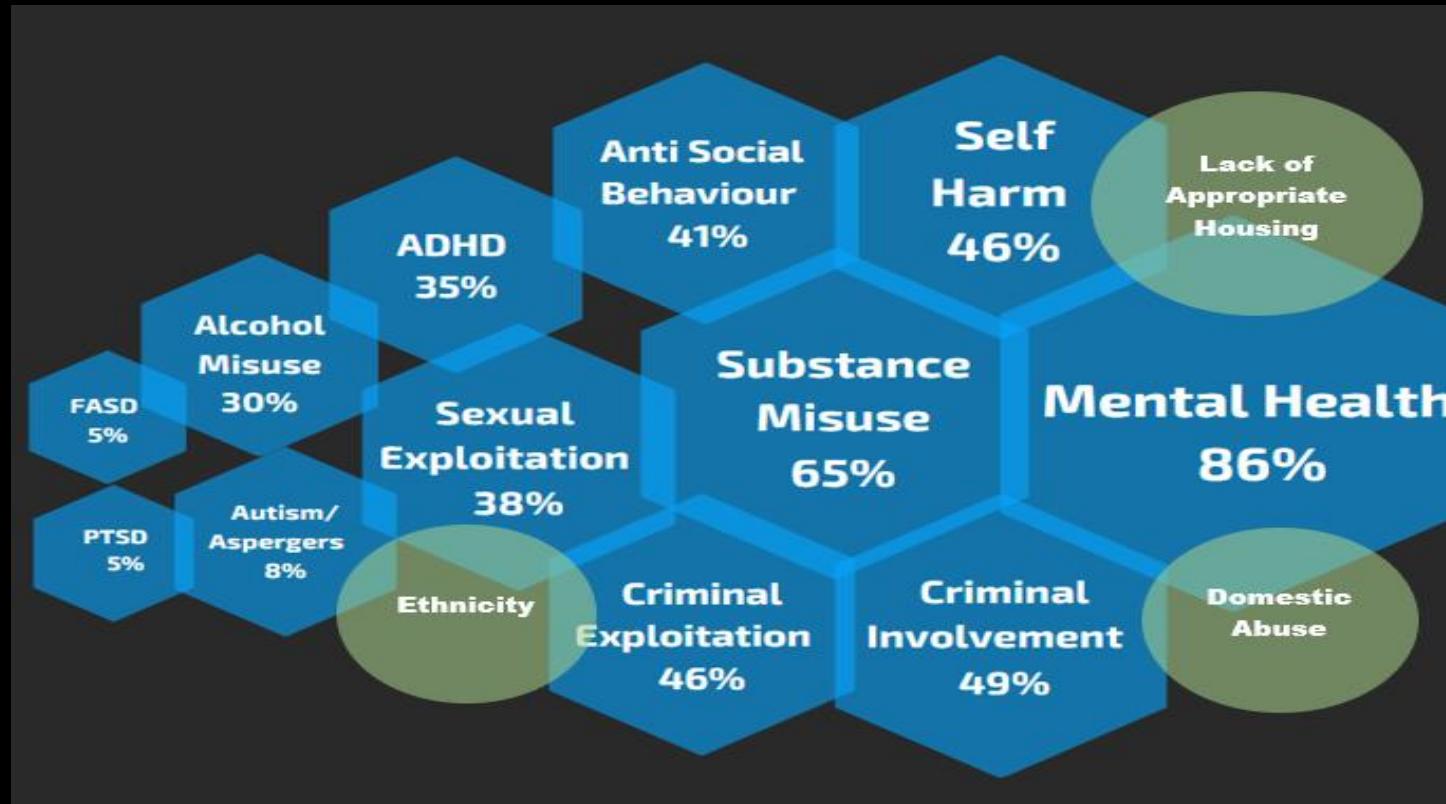
Insight in to young people's needs & lived experience including 'Voice' activity

Creative solutions

Mentoring provision

Relationships, trust and understanding

Cohort Data Analysis – January 2022



What do we still need to do?
Progress & momentum

Commissioning

Early intervention and Prevention

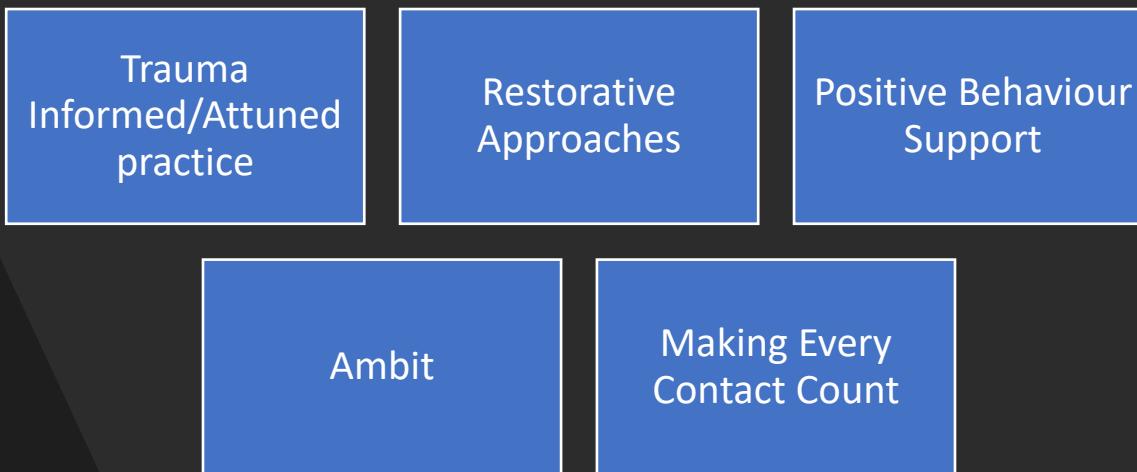
Transitional Planning (Meeting the level/nature of need)

System development

Outcome & impact monitoring

Turning off the tap....

Emerging whole system model focussed on prevention and early intervention underpinned by a shared practice framework:



Embedding the Transitional Safeguarding learning across the wider system

Transitional Safeguarding in Wiltshire - an ongoing journey





**Help for women,
hope for everyone.**



INVESTORS IN PEOPLE®
We invest in people Standard

**Fran Carpenter,
Head of Client Services
SWE reg. Social Worker**

Our Purpose

We give help and hope to women, children and families affected by drug and alcohol problems.

We help people find the strength and opportunities to make choices that lead to change. Not just for themselves, but for their families, their friends and their communities. **For all of us.**

- **Drug and alcohol treatment and support for women**
- **Specialist drug and alcohol support for parents with children's services involvement in family**
- **Drug and alcohol treatment and support for 18-25 year olds of all genders**
- **Specialist support for women involved in sex work**
- **Specialist support for mothers who have experienced child separation via intervention from family court**
- **Therapy for 16-25 year olds with substance use need/ or young women who have experienced trauma**
- **Therapy for children/young people affected by parental substance use**
- **Free creche for children affected by parental substance use**



Our Journey with Transitional Safeguarding

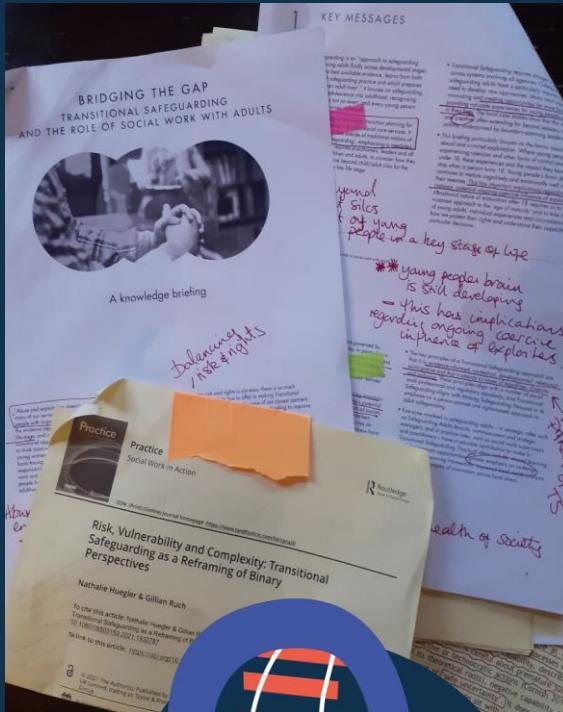
How it started ...

- **Bridging the Gap: Transitional Safeguarding and the roles of social work with adults**
- **Transitional Safeguarding- adolescence to adulthood**

(Holmes and Smale, 2018)

- **Risk, Vulnerability and Complexity: Transitional Safeguarding as a Reframing of Binary Perspectives**

(Huegler and Ruch, 2022)



In response to the **call to action** and harnessing our commitment for safeguarding outside of Social Care in 2022 we launched the **Hope Service** ...

Hope Service

Pre-existing provision:

- A prioritised referral pathway for young people 17 ¾ already accessing youth substance use service (within LA) to transition care to adult treatment services
- Young people provided main service offer

What we now have:

- *A prioritised referral pathway for young people 17 ¾ already accessing youth substance use service (within LA) to transition care to adult treatment services*
- A specialist service ‘Hope’ named through social media campaign, providing targeted support for 18-25 year olds outside of mainstream treatment offer
- A dedicated MDT of practitioners with passion and expertise of working with age group delivering both psychosocial drug and alcohol treatment and psychotherapy
- Organisational commitment to gaining knowledge and understanding of needs and wants of age group
- Organisational commitment to adapt practices to meet the needs of age group and practitioners delivering support and advocate externally
- Internally re-designed risk management structures to respond to needs/risks
- Buy-in from existing funders and new investment from both LA Children/Family and Adult directorates via OHID’s delivery of Government drug strategy

Challenges and Learning

- Need to think outside of binary embedded structures requires additional consciousness and energy during a time of sector wide impact/exhaustion from pandemic, austerity and political divides
- The more attention paid, the more complexities arise and the more we listen to young adults the more we hear of the harm they are experiencing and how systems designed to respond aren't working for them. Staff and organisation feel left holding risk and worry.
- Drug and alcohol patterns within age group are different from older adults, which sector knowledge and systems are well established to respond to. Impact on the readiness of skill set and professional/organisational confidence.
- Challenges of not feeling able to fully respond to the needs of young people is morally and ethically challenging for individuals and organisation.
- Emerging concept, without vast established structures and best practices.
- Responding to and balancing concepts of vulnerability and empowerment is hard in helping profession and when working with age group deeply requiring both.
- Advocating needs against systems not yet fit for purpose. Hope Practitioner reflected GP's have been key to successful outcomes but feels like 'pot luck'.
- Young adults and staff both feel lost in a gap between systems.

Existing strengths within Oasis Project we've leaned on...

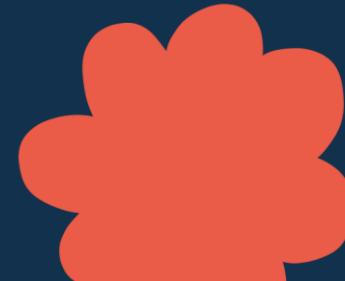
- Tenacity of womens/third sector and experience of operating outside of primary normative structures
- Unique service portfolio already working across life span
- Utilising relationship-based culture to stand alongside people
- Experience of championing rights and experiences of 'unlistened' to groups e.g. women involved in sex work
- Confident delivery of intersectional support in other areas of service
- Creativity and persistence when safeguarding within systems not designed for all
- Experience of being and feeling powerless
- Organisational led and held resilience
- Third Sector adaptability and resourceful leadership
- Trust with community, partner services and funders
- Evidenced trauma-informed design and delivery
- Consciousness of strengths and achievements in difficult times, modelling strengths based approaches to practice

'One common defensive manifestation of anxiety is splitting, namely adopting behaviours and thoughts processes that divide up complex experiences into simplistic binaries'

(Bower and Solomon, 2018, cited Huegler and Ruch, 2022)



Get in contact:
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Discussion and Q and A

https://research.local.gov.uk/jfe/form/SV_bkJHvA7osAQC2aO

Transitional Safeguarding resource list

Dr Adi Cooper

Care and Health Improvement Adviser (London Region and Safeguarding Adults)

Partners in Care and Health

February 2023

Transitional Safeguarding audio-visual resources

A short animation that explains what Transitional Safeguarding is about (RiP 2023)

[What is Transitional Safeguarding and why does it matter? on Vimeo](#)

Animation introducing Transitional Safeguarding with Dez Holmes (RiP & Camden 2022)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y7jsZ5NoChw>

Risks, Resilience and Relationships: Safeguarding adolescents into adulthood with Dez Holmes (RiP 2020)

A digital briefing for those working with adolescents (10-24 years old).

<https://www.researchinpractice.org.uk/children/content-pages/videos/risks-resilience-and-relationships-safeguarding-adolescents-into-adulthood/>

A conversation between Ann Graham and Beverley Tarka, Directors of Children's Services and Adult Social Services (RiP & Haringey 2022)

About joint leadership, working together and Transitional Safeguarding

<https://vimeo.com/770791854/5b80707cc5>

Transitional Safeguarding and the role of health, (NWG 2022)

A conversation with Sarah Cerioli, designated safeguarding transitional nurse (Sussex)

[Transition and Transitional safeguarding and the role of health part 2 – YouTube](#)

Transitional Safeguarding key resources

- Mind the Gap: Transitional safeguarding – adolescence to adulthood: Strategic briefing (2018) D. Holmes & E. Smale, Research in Practice <https://www.researchinpractice.org.uk/all/publications/2018/august/transitional-safeguarding-adolescence-to-adulthood-strategic-briefing-2018/>
- Bridging the Gap – Transitional Safeguarding and the role of social work with adults (June 2021) Chief Social Worker for Adults/DHSC https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/990426/dhsc_transitional_safeguarding_report_bridging_the_gap_web.pdf
- Transitional Safeguarding Blog – National Leaving Care Benchmarking Forum <https://nlcbf.designintegrity.dev/bridging-the-gap-with-transitional-safeguarding-blog/>
- Safeguarding during adolescence– the relationship between Contextual Safeguarding, Complex Safeguarding and Transitional Safeguarding (2019) C.Firmin, J.Horan, D.Holmes & G.Hopper Research in Practice https://csnetwork.org.uk/assets/documents/Safeguarding-during-adolescence-Briefing_Jan19_v1.pdf
- Transitional Safeguarding: Academic insight, Her Majesty's Inspectors of Prisons Inspectorate of Probation (March 2022) D. Holmes & L. Smith <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2022/03/Academic-Insights-Holmes-and-Smith-RM.pdf>
- Practice: Social Work in action (2022) Special Issue on Transitional Safeguarding Vol 34, Issue 1 Eds. C. Cocker & A. Cooper <https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cpra20/34/1>

More publications and resources

Holmes, D. (ed) (2022) *Safeguarding Young People: Risk, Rights, Resilience and Relationships*. London, Jessica Kingsley Publishing

Webinar on Transitional Safeguarding and Homelessness 26 September 2022 – presentations <https://www.local.gov.uk/transitional-safeguarding-and-homelessness-26-september-2022>

Cocker, C., Cooper, A., and Holmes, D. (2021) *Transitional Safeguarding: Transforming how adolescents and young adults are safeguarded*. *British Journal of Social Work* 52 (3) pp.1287-1306 <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjsw/bcaa238>

Cocker, C., Cooper, A., Holmes D, and Bateman F. (2021) *Transitional Safeguarding: Presenting the case for developing Making Safeguarding Personal for Young People in England*. *Journal of Adult Protection* 23 (3) pp.144-57 <https://www.emerald.com/insight/publication/issn/1466-8203/vol/23/iss/3>

Preston-Shoot, M. Cocker, C. & Cooper, A. *Learning from Safeguarding adult reviews about transitional safeguarding: building an evidence base* (2022), *Journal of Adult Protection*, 24(2), 90-101 <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAP-01-2022-0001>

Making Safeguarding Personal – Adi Cooper (2019 film) Introduction to making Safeguarding Personal <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qthKiJ3Vdrw>

Safeguarding Adult Review – Croydon (Madeleine) Final report (2022): <https://www.croydonsab.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/PDF-Madeleine-SAR-Final-Report.pdf> 7-minute briefing: <https://www.croydonsab.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Madeleine-7-Minute-Briefing.pdf>

Preparing for adulthood: The role of social workers, 2019, SCIE <https://www.scie.org.uk/children/transition/social-workers-role-supporting-learning-disabilities>

Transitional Safeguarding – some local resources

Transitional Safeguarding - Norfolk Safeguarding Adults board (7 minute briefing)

<https://www.norfolksafeguardingadultsboard.info/document/618/7-Minute-Briefing-Form-Transitional-Safeguarding-28.7.21-V2.pdf?t=b8931e11de59f519d353eb13c563d841b657723d>

Northumberland Transitions safeguarding protocol (2021)

<https://www.northumberland.gov.uk/NorthumberlandCountyCouncil/media/Health-and-social-care/Care%20support%20for%20adults/safeguarding%20adults/Northumberland-Safeguarding-Transitions-Protocol.docx>

Transitional Safeguarding Task Group Brent (Scrutiny Committee Report)

<https://democracy.brent.gov.uk/documents/s120895/6.1.b.%20Appendix%202%20-%20Transitional%20Safeguarding%20Task%20Group%20Report.pdf>

South Gloucestershire Missing from home, school and care policy – <http://sites.southglos.gov.uk/safeguarding/wp-content/uploads/sites/221/2017/11/Children-Missing-from-Home-Care-and-School-Multi-Agency-Protocol-April-2022.pdf>

Thank You

