



# Exploitation and Transition into Adulthood

Presented by

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# Transitional Safeguarding



“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”.

# Why is transitional safeguarding important?

- Cliff edge - what children tell us
- Exploitation and the harm it causes does not stop just because you turn 18
- Perpetrators target vulnerability not age
- Good transition can prevent further harm (cost effective)
- Meets developmental needs
- Child Safeguarding Practice Reviews/Serious Case Reviews and Safeguarding Adult Reviews

BRIDGING THE GAP  
TRANSITIONAL SAFEGUARDING  
AND THE ROLE OF SOCIAL WORK WITH ADULTS



A knowledge briefing

- Knowledge briefing for all those involved in safeguarding adults, from frontline practitioners to senior leaders with a particular focus on the role of social work with adults
- Focus on sexual and criminal exploitation of adults
- Knowledge briefing includes case studies, guidance for key professional roles, and national examples of good practice

# Transitional Safeguarding Key Messages

Working Together

Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP)

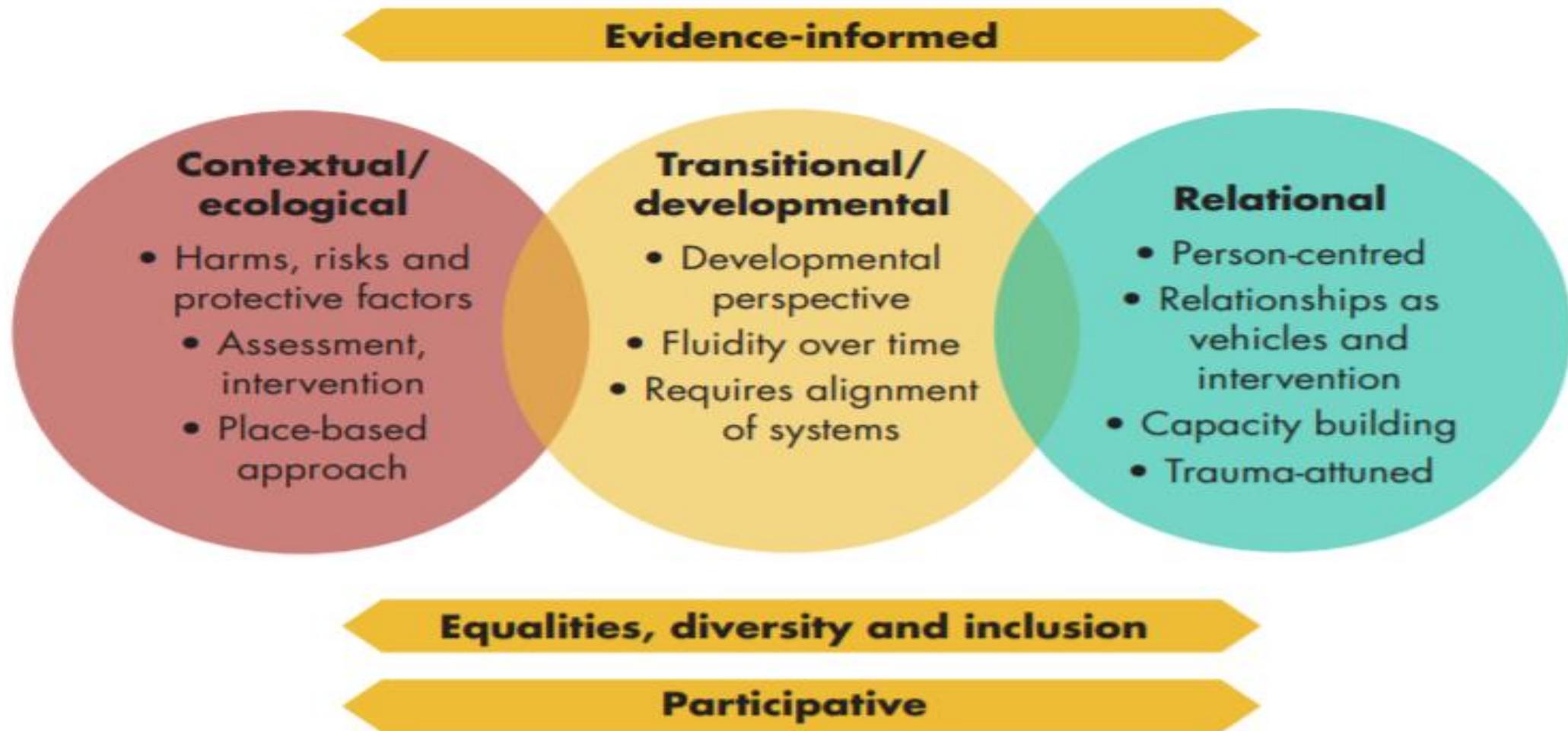
Flexible Support

Care Act 2014

Rights and Capacity

Safeguarding Systems

# Key principles of Transitional Safeguarding



# Transitional Safeguarding and Working Alongside Families

## Key Summary

You don't stop being a parent because your child turns 18.

The cliff edge of support has a direct impact on parents/carers who can feel lost, overwhelmed and frightened to what is happening to their child

We need a system change that is flexible, creative and responds to need rather than service change and the voice of parents/carers is critical to this

Parents/carers need consistency and continuity and support in their own right if we are to look at disruption, reducing harm and preparing for recovery

We need to include and think beyond parents/carers utilising communities, faith groups etc and positive networks

We need to understand rights and responsibilities for young people but also the context of coercion and control. Our response has to be person centred and trauma informed for the whole family

# Key areas for consideration when implementing transitional safeguarding

- Adolescent development
- Culture
- Consent
- Trauma
- Disruption



# Key Messages

- Ageing out of the system – young people can experience this change as a loss
- Support should be needs led not age led – vulnerability not eligibility
- Loneliness and social isolation increase vulnerability - we need to focus on building positive networks, reliable, trustworthy and stable relationships and positive peer relationships
- Young people deserve to feel cared for – practical contributions, don't judge or assume
- Professionals need to be patient, realistic and respect the impact of trauma
- Transition is a process not an event