



Brief Guide to Transitional Safeguarding

What is transitional safeguarding?

'Transitional safeguarding' is about recognising that the needs of young people do not necessarily 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, Research in Practice, 2021).

Does this always mean a S42 safeguarding adults 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.**

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.

How does it link with safeguarding adults?

The Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) approach, set out in the Care Act 2014, 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.** Many young people who received a service through **children's services (for example, from the Boroughs Families Together Hub), will not meet the criteria for adult social care intervention.**

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.

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 a formal mental health diagnosis or 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.

Support in Redbridge

The approach to transitional safeguarding in Redbridge for young adults is to seek to encourage fluidity across developmental stages which builds on the best available evidence, learning from **both children's and adults safeguarding practice, and which prepares young people for their adult lives.** The Transitional Safeguarding Panel provides a multi-agency response for young people approaching 18 who would still benefit from support. Find out more about the Panel and how to make a referral for a young person on the [RSCP](#) or [RSAB](#) websites.

Further Reading

Transitional safeguarding is an emerging area of interest, and the development of services targeted specifically to young adults is only just being recognised as an important area where investment could lead to better outcomes and reduced service access in the longer term. For further information on the topic, see the resources provided by Research in Practice.

[Transitional Safeguarding & the Role of Adult Social Work \(Research in Practice\)](#)

[Transitional Safeguarding – Bridging the Gap \(Research In Practice\)](#)

[Transitional Safeguarding - Adolescence to Adulthood \(Research in Practice\)](#)