

Transitions are pivotal moments in a person's life that can significantly impact their wellbeing, safety, and development.

Transitional safeguarding focuses on ensuring that individuals—particularly young people and vulnerable adults—are supported through these changes in a way that promotes resilience, independence, and continuity of care.

Coping with **trauma, loss, and bereavement** – especially recognising the impact of childhood trauma into adulthood

Build **strong relationships** and **good communication** across services and with families.

Get to know the person and understand their **trauma history**.

Be **open, honest, and accountable**.

Listen actively to individuals and families, acknowledging their experiences and concerns.

Use **language and approaches** appropriate for adolescents and young adults—**work with, not do to**.

- Transition to parenthood
- Transition to independent living
- Transition to support services
- Transition from child to adult care packages
- Transition to reception year (school)
- Transition from primary to secondary school

- Between teams and agencies
- Referral transitions
- Stepping down from formal services
- Transition into Department for Work and Pensions services (esp. care-experienced 16–25-year-olds)
- Transforming care navigations

LSAPs and LSCGs Sept 2025 - What works well?

Smooth, personal handovers between professionals and services.

Joint visits to families to support introductions and continuity.

Provide the **right information, in the right format, at the right time**—avoiding overload.

Use **identified keyworkers** to help navigate transitions.

Empower families e.g. **right to choose** in health.

Recognise and support **natural support networks**—family, friends, community.

Strengthen **support networks** for adults and young people.

Engage **family hubs** and **community resources**.

Recognise the role of the **third sector** and address barriers to funding.

Enable **access to systems** across agencies for better coordination.

Recognise the impact of transitions on the **whole family**.

Staff should have the **skills and awareness** to respond effectively.

Encourage **professional curiosity**—recognise where the need is, even if not immediately visible.

Promote **flexibility** in services and professionals.

Use **multi-agency approaches**, collaboration meetings, and early help hubs.

Ensure **consistency** and **overlapping support** across transitions.

Begin planning **early**, when the person is ready.

Focus on **reducing dependency**, increasing independence, and building resilience.

From one of the group discussions in the North LSAP / LSCG



Bespoke planning

Transitional assessment plan (TAP)

Taster sessions

Build on strengths – remind of the positives

Readiness

Liaison – aim for consistency

“Plan what you can”

Acknowledging that it can feel... worrying / difficult

Opportunities to experience things ahead of time in a low pressured way

Family network (advice and support)

Warm handover

Put support in place including myth busting

Trusted adults

Friends / social networks

Not doom mongering!

What works well