
This version is available at https://strathprints.strath.ac.uk/41923/

Strathprints is designed to allow users to access the research output of the University of Strathclyde. Unless otherwise explicitly stated on the manuscript, Copyright © and Moral Rights for the papers on this site are retained by the individual authors and/or other copyright owners. Please check the manuscript for details of any other licences that may have been applied. You may not engage in further distribution of the material for any profitmaking activities or any commercial gain. You may freely distribute both the url (https://strathprints.strath.ac.uk/) and the content of this paper for research or private study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge.

Any correspondence concerning this service should be sent to the Strathprints administrator: strathprints@strath.ac.uk
Building family relationships

A young person and his stepdad were provided with a football season ticket to create an opportunity for relationship-building. The young person had identified this as a fractured relationship as a reason why he had run away from home and got into trouble. The young person wanted to make the relationship work. Football was the interest which he and his stepdad had in common.

Techniques. She was introduced to the gym, sauna, and aromatherapy massage, saw a pantomime and took part in a Women’s March in Glasgow. She indicated that the support she received after care had been important. Different pathways of care leavers (moving-on, and staying with separated children and street children, raising awareness about child protection, training police, social workers and legal officers, and carrying out research in these countries before taking up a post as training co-ordinator with Save the Children in Scotland in 2002. Since becoming an independent consultant in 2007, she has been involved in a variety of projects including the evaluation of the Secure throughcare and Aftercare Forum.

Evelyn Vrouwenfelder, Independent consultant.

Dr Irene Stevens, Lecturer, SIRCC

She was introduced to new possibilities of hobbies, itness activities and access to places where they could meet other young people. Practitioners accompanied them in these centres for the fi rst few times until the young person felt more settled. Memberships were provided which allowed them to explore the centres on their own.

The regulations on throughcare and alternative provision are stated in the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 on an discretionary basis. While these terms should be advocated for residential services should recognise that they may not be forthcoming, and look to see what can be provided within their budgets.

This fi nding recognised the value of relationships that young people built with practitioners while in the unit. This was especially the case for those young people who had poor family engagement. Good practice in transitions is crucial to positive outcomes for young people. A remit to commit to corporate parenting as laid down in the Unit are those Baints (Scottish Government, 2008b) should be followed up by ensuring that services have the resources to make good transitions a reality, and practitioners learn as much as they can about the legal rights of those who are leaving care.

Evidence


Scottish Executive (2004), Supporting Young People Leaving Care in Scotland Regulations and Guidance on Services for Young People Coercing to Looked After by Local Authorities. Edinburgh: The Stationary Office.


Scottish Executive (2004), Supporting Young People Leaving Care in Scotland Regulations and Guidance on Services for Young People Coercing to Looked After by Local Authorities. Edinburgh: The Stationary Office.


Scottish Executive (2004), Supporting Young People Leaving Care in Scotland Regulations and Guidance on Services for Young People Coercing to Looked After by Local Authorities. Edinburgh: The Stationary Office.


Scottish Executive (2004), Supporting Young People Leaving Care in Scotland Regulations and Guidance on Services for Young People Coercing to Looked After by Local Authorities. Edinburgh: The Stationary Office.


Scottish Executive (2004), Supporting Young People Leaving Care in Scotland Regulations and Guidance on Services for Young People Coercing to Looked After by Local Authorities. Edinburgh: The Stationary Office.
Proactive practice from staff improved, as they were
moored from asking ‘Why are you here?’ or ‘Where are you going?’?
Inadequate range of supported living units;
Practical problems for post-secondary and alternative (TCAC) social workers;
A lack of family work;

These findings echoed research and literature on throphal and alternative and demonstrated that practice remained a challenge for staff and it will need time and apply their skills to the adult/child care sector.

Practitioners felt that continuity of care demonstrated what it’s like to really be alone, and not to have

A need for additional training of residential staff in

Continuity of care was crucially important for positive

The local authority also has a responsibility to provide

The young person should be prepared for leaving care

The importance of building a healthy relationship with young people was highlighted in the

A variety of support mechanisms were implemented to support transitions. The initiatives outlined are transferable

Continuity of care demonstrated

Continuity of care

A need for family work

Continuity of care and pathway planning and review process (Reg. 3)

Pathway planning and a need for training

Some knowledge for wider practice

The Transition Funds found that the Scottish Executive in April 2007 to help achieve better transitions for young people leaving secure care. Research showed that young people leaving secure care had little knowledge about the range of options available to them and what would happen to them. The Transition Fund aimed to develop innovative methods of family work that developed to support all those involved. SIRUC was asked to evaluate the impact of the fund in this evaluation between August and November 2007. The key findings were:

The need for family work

Home placements after a period of care seemed to fail frequently. This emphasises the importance of family work in all settings. Family work for care leavers and practitioners and services cannot provide, it is used to

The need for family work

Home placements after a period of care seemed to fail frequently. This emphasises the importance of family work in all settings. Family work for care leavers and practitioners and services cannot provide, it is used to

Some transferable initiatives

Different initiatives were evaluated in the second units to support transitions. The initiatives outlined are transferable to the wider residential sector.

Many practitioners in this evaluation felt that this was the

Surviving and thriving: What young people need

Surviving and thriving: What young people need

Surviving and thriving: What young people need

Surviving and thriving: What young people need

Surviving and thriving: What young people need

Surviving and thriving: What young people need

Surviving and thriving: What young people need

Surviving and thriving: What young people need

Surviving and thriving: What young people need

Surviving and thriving: What young people need

Surviving and thriving: What young people need

Surviving and thriving: What young people need

Surviving and thriving: What young people need