The children and young people from Calais – What happens now?

A briefing by The Children’s Society

The Children’s Society is a leading charity committed to improving the lives of thousands of children and young people every year. We work across the country with the most disadvantaged children. Our direct work with vulnerable groups includes a long history of working with refugee and migrant children both within families and those who arrive unaccompanied and enter the care system. Last year we worked directly with over 650 such children and young people through projects in the North East, Leeds, West Midlands, Greater Manchester and London.

Over the last few years, we have seen increasing coverage of the mass movement of people seeking refuge, across Europe's borders. However, the number of adults and children arriving and seeking asylum in the UK has remained relatively stable during this time and remain far below the peak in numbers experienced in 2002\(^1\). In recent weeks, the respective Governments of France and Britain have worked together to move children out of the Calais camp as it was cleared by the French authorities. The subsequent arrival of children from Calais to the UK provides an opportunity for us to ensure that we are thoroughly prepared to support these children arriving into our care.

In this briefing we consider the support needs of these children and young people and how their needs might differ depending on whether they are living with family in the UK, or in the care of a local authority. We examine how best to safeguard these young people and what steps might need to be taken to ensure that they can access appropriate advocacy services in a timely manner. We explore some of the barriers which may restrict their access to physical and mental health care and education. Crucially we also explore the urgent need to ensure that the often complex immigration cases of unaccompanied and separated children and young people are addressed in a timely and thorough manner.

The challenge of providing a thorough package of care for these children might seem daunting, but many of the statutory frameworks for supporting them are already in place and may only need minor changes to fully meet their needs. It is also worth remembering that local authorities, carers and others across the UK have long been supporting refugee and migrant children and we can draw upon their expertise when devising sustainable support for these vulnerable children and young people.

We hope you find this briefing a useful tool in developing your response to these vulnerable children and young people. We have included questions for a range of stakeholders, including Members of Parliament, Cabinet Members for Children’s Services, senior officers within local children’s social care services, and chairs of Local Safeguarding Children’s Boards and Health and Wellbeing Boards to consider. These questions are best used to begin conversations in your local areas about the tailored support that can be provided for children and young people who have recently arrived in the UK and to identify areas where more focus might be needed. The briefing also includes references to more detailed resources. If, having read the briefing,

you have questions or want to discuss anything further please get in touch using the details at the end of the document.

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How many children?

It is difficult to know exactly how many refugee and migrant children have arrived in the UK in the last year. Across the European Union 1,321,600 individuals claimed asylum in 2015 of which 88,245 were unaccompanied children. In the UK, 32,508 people (including dependents) claimed asylum in the year ending June 2015 and 3,043 were unaccompanied minors; evidence provided in the recent House of Lords EU Committee report indicate that as many unaccompanied children arriving in the UK do not claim asylum but it is unclear what support they receive if they are not registered by a local authority.

There are fairly accurate numbers for separated and unaccompanied migrant children in local authority care. The official Department for Education figures for 2016 state that there were 4,210 unaccompanied migrant children in care. It is difficult to ascertain the number of care leavers who arrived as unaccompanied children. Data published by the House of Lords European Union Committee suggests that there are around 45% more young unaccompanied people more than those recorded as looked after by the Department for Education once care leavers have been factored in. This would give a total population of looked after children and care leavers of around 6,000. However, these are not comprehensive figures and, as such, should be treated with caution. We know from our own research that the number of unaccompanied and separated children in local authority care is likely to be higher because not all separated and unaccompanied children necessarily fall into the ‘unaccompanied asylum seeking children’ category that the Department for Education requires local authorities to report on.

It is more difficult to ascertain how many children have travelled across Europe unaccompanied to reunite with family members in the UK. Upon arrival these children may have their

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3 ibid
4 ibid
5 ibid
7 Ibid page 30
immigration claim linked to that of their family member, or may have a claim in their own right, making it difficult to record the numbers of individual children. Whilst children arriving from the Calais camp will be known to local authorities, children who have arrived in other ways may not. They may be living in families subject to the ‘No Recourse to Public Funds’ visa condition, being supported under Section 17 of the Children Act 1989, they may be known to the Home Office, or they may not have an ongoing immigration claim with the Home Office and may not be engaged with any statutory services.

According to government figures, around 300 children have arrived from Calais to the UK. Since then however the final and complete closure of the camp will have seen more children come to the UK. There are not as yet official figures but it is likely to be several hundred more than the 300 figure most recently stated in Parliament.

Key Recommendations

- To improve data quality and enable proper safeguarding the Home Office and the Department for Education should jointly publish statistics on the number of young people arriving on their own, including how many of these children go into local authority care and how many join family. Alongside this they should also publish the immigration outcomes for these children including asylum claims, grants of refugee status, humanitarian protection, unaccompanied asylum seeking child leave, and other all forms of leave they might receive.

- The Home Office must notify local authorities when it is made aware of a child named as a dependent (not newly born) in the existing immigration claim of an adult, so that local authorities are able to ensure that children’s needs are being met and that they are safe.

- The Home Office should not apply the ‘No Recourse to Public Funds’ visa condition to families who have a child under 18 years old living with them, particularly when the family is financially supported by their local authority.

- Given the intense amount of policy making and activity that has arisen due to the clearance of the Calais camp, both the Home Affairs Committee and the Education Committee of the House of Commons should commit to reviewing both the National Transfer Scheme and local authority responses to unaccompanied and separated children in 2017. This would help to assess whether systems are working effectively, children’s welfare and best interests are properly considered and, crucially, that these systems are keeping children safe.

What happens upon arrival; assessment procedures

The experiences for children and young people will vary depending on whether they are reuniting with family in the UK, or arriving with no connections in the UK. In either scenario, thorough assessments of the best interests of the child should be conducted, taking into account their wellbeing, development needs, safety and security considerations and individual views and desires.

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11 Guidance on conducting best interests assessments can be found in ‘Annex 1’ of the ‘Interim National Transfer Protocol for Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children 2016-17’; ‘Section 1(3) of the Children’s Act 1989’; ‘The Children Act 1989 guidance and regulations ‘Volume 2: care planning, placement and case review’ and ‘Working...
For children that are reunited with family members already resident in the UK, the relevant local authority will need to carefully assess whether the family member is capable of supporting the child in question. An initial assessment may not be sufficient in assessing the home environment in its entirety and the ongoing needs of the child and their family members, following placement. Family members may not have seen each other for prolonged periods of time, or may not have met before, so these relationships will take time to develop; family members may not have any experience of looking after children, or may already be struggling to support their own families. Furthermore, it is likely that the information shared with local authorities in advance of the child’s arrival, for use in the assessment of the family member(s), will be incomplete or unclear. Support workers should always be mindful of asking further questions in a way that is sensitive and appropriate to the child’s level of understanding.

We recommend that local authorities exercise caution and adhere rigorously to existing statutory guidance when assessing need. In the first instance we would recommend all children joining family members in the UK receive a thorough assessment of their needs and are extended the appropriate financial and pastoral support under Section 17 of the Children Act 1989\(^\text{12}\). For families that do not have the resources to accommodate the child, it might be wise to consider a kinship care arrangement\(^\text{13}\) so that the family is better equipped and supported by the local authority. If, for any reason, family reunion is not possible because it would be unsafe for the young person, or because the receiving family’s own needs would leave them unable to cope with parenting duties, the child will need to be taken into local authority care. Placements should be near to family members and allow for frequent and quality contact with a view to the child be placed with the family member in the future, when it is safe and appropriate.

It may be that, as time progresses, the package of support for a family can be reviewed and reduced but this should always be done in a staged manner following thorough assessment and consultation, in a way that will not leave them without any critical support. As the young person gets used to their new life in the UK, post-traumatic stress-related issues and other problems that were not initially identified may become apparent. For example one study of young refugees found that the likelihood of a child refugee experiencing post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD) increased by 8% three years after arrival whilst depression rates doubled\(^\text{14}\). Like any family, stresses and strains may cause difficulties in the future and, as such, local authorities will need to maintain contact and offer support where appropriate.

**Key Recommendations**

- The Department for Education should make it clear which framework family members should be assessed under when they are reunited with a child relative under the Dublin III regulations. This will provide consistency in how local authorities establish support needs and ensure that separated children are properly cared for and kept safe. If it is intended that the 2011 ‘Friends and Family Care Guidance’ should be used, the Department should consult with local authorities, social workers and voluntary sector stakeholders to ascertain if this guidance is adequate, particularly in relation to immigration procedures.

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\(^\text{13}\) For more information on private fostering arrangements or friends and family care see ‘Guidance on Private Fostering’ (2005) and ‘Friends and family care’(2011) [Both accessed 11 Nov 2016]

Those children without family in the UK are likely to be dispersed to local authorities in the UK through the National Transfer Protocol\(^\text{15}\). This voluntary arrangement sees local authorities opt in to the scheme, coordinated by the Home Office, Department for Education and regional Strategic Migration Partnerships, to take corporate parental responsibility of unaccompanied children on a more equitable basis. The scheme only began operation in June 2016 and there are ongoing concerns over the speed and efficacy of the scheme in placing unaccompanied children into the care of local authorities. If the scheme is to be successful there needs to be a critical mass of local authorities participating in it or fails we are likely to see children put at great risk as they wait to be moved.

Once unaccompanied children arrive in their new local authority, after having been moved under the National Transfer Protocol, social workers will need to assess needs, make decisions about placements, write care plans and provide supplementary support where necessary, just as they would for any looked-after child. Given the uncertainty and fear unaccompanied children are likely to be experiencing having arrived in the UK it is critical that extra effort is made to involve them in decision making. All children have a right to have their views taken into account in any decision that is made about them\(^\text{16}\). It will be particularly important to listen to their views about what kind of placement they would like to live in. Many are likely to want a secure and caring family setting as provided by foster care, but others may feel that, after many months and possibly years living on their own, a children’s home might be a better environment for them.

Many unaccompanied children will be older teenagers. This does not make them any less vulnerable than younger children\(^\text{17}\) and they will still have a high level of support needs. Supported accommodation has been used by the Home Office for unaccompanied children upon arrival but we would discourage this as a long term option. This cohort is at risk of going missing\(^\text{18}\), being trafficked\(^\text{19}\), and experiencing severe mental ill-health\(^\text{20}\) issues. Indeed there is

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\(^\text{15}\) Interim National Transfer Protocol for Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (2016-17)  
\(^\text{17}\) The Children’s Society (2015) ‘Seriously Awkward: how vulnerable 16 and 17 year olds are falling through the cracks’  
\(^\text{18}\) Department for Education (2014) ‘Care of unaccompanied and trafficked children’  
\(^\text{19}\) Ibid  
significant evidence to suggest that when placed in foster care, as opposed to supported accommodation, unaccompanied children are 18% less likely to experience post-traumatic stress disorder related symptoms. Unless run by specialist staff, supported accommodation is unlikely to provide enough support and appropriate safeguarding and is unlikely to be the best option for placement upon arrival. As for any looked-after child the placement decision is of critical importance. It should be made in the child’s long term interests and maximise the stability they will experience over the coming years.

Regardless of the placement, local authorities will need to ensure that placement providers and residential workers are fully trained in addressing the needs of these children and taking into account the impact of trauma related to war, torture and exploitation on their practice. The Government has recently commissioned a programme of free training for this purpose. Local authorities should strongly consider further training for their social workers in areas where they have not previously supported many unaccompanied children as it demands specific additional skill and knowledge from their practice.

It is recognised across Home Office guidance on assessing age and processing children’s asylum claims that young people being supported by official agencies should be given the benefit of the doubt in regards to their age and receive support and services as children. Assessments should only be carried out where there is significant reason to doubt that the claimant is a child. As outlined in the Interim National Transfer Protocol for Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children, if the age of a child is contested, the receiving local authority will conduct an age assessment compliant with Merton, and later case law judgements. Where the child is not being transferred through the protocol, the assessment would be conducted by the first authority in which the child arrives.

Key Recommendations

- If the National Transfer Scheme consistently fails to transfer young people to a new local authority within two weeks, the Home Office must either further increase the funding provided to local authorities for placements of unaccompanied children, or make the scheme mandatory in order to prevent children from being placed at high risk for prolonged periods while they await transfer.

- The Home Office and the Department for Education have both committed to an ongoing review of funding for unaccompanied children. The Departments must clearly set out how they will review costs, including how they will collect the data necessary to do so effectively and make a transparent determination of the support costs they will provide to local authorities.

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How can we best safeguard these children?

Children and young people who have travelled across Europe on their own will be particularly vulnerable when arriving in a new area. Some will have been trafficked and even those who have not will likely have faced hardship and trauma they might find difficult to disclose; this may be particularly true for boys as our research has demonstrated.

The most immediate risk is that such young people go missing. They may be re-trafficked or could disappear from their placement, particularly if they feel they are not being adequately supported, or have not reached their final destination. Often young people will have travelled with the knowledge that there is a specific location or community that they must reach or join which will cause them to go missing. For children being transferred as part of the national interim protocol there is a specific risk that the receiving local authority might not be the place they had planned as the end of their journey.

The risk of going missing is highest within the first few hours of arrival. Professionals will have to work hard to build a trusting relationship quickly emphasising that they have the best interests of the child at heart and that they are there to keep them safe. It will also be important to get as many personal details as possible from the young person during the initial meeting – recent photographs are particularly important for missing person investigations conducted by the local police force. Advice on best practice for avoiding trafficking in the first few hours can be found in ‘Safeguarding children who may have been trafficked: practice guidance’.

The Government is due to launch the early adopter phase of the Independent Child Trafficking Advocates scheme, established through the Modern Slavery Act 2015; as yet, this service is not available to all separated and unaccompanied migrant children.

If indicators of trafficking are evident, an immediate referral to the National Referral Mechanism\(^3\) (NRM), which identifies and supports victims of trafficking, could be appropriate. We are aware of at least one local authority that is referring all unaccompanied children to the NRM regardless of their individual circumstances and allowing the mechanism to determine if a child has been trafficked.

The risk of a young person going missing remains a possibility even if they are linked in with an independent child trafficking advocate. Strong relationships are crucial to ensure that the young person feels supported by all professionals they are in touch with and will be less inclined to disengage and more inclined to seek help to meet unaddressed needs, particularly for boys who have experienced exploitation\(^3\). It will be important to have access to good interpreters, who have been appropriately vetted, do not pose a risk to the young person and are able to explain any complex terminology to the child, so that professionals can have an open and honest conversation with the young person, in their first language, about the risks of going missing, the young person’s wishes and feelings, and what to do if they should fall into the hands of traffickers.

### Key Recommendations

- The Home Office must implement the Independent Child Trafficking Advocates scheme as a matter of urgency and ensure that it is accessible to both trafficked children and those arriving in the country unaccompanied.

- The Home Office must fund a national database of missing children to enable police forces and local authorities to work across boundaries to search and locate children and ensure their safety.

- The Department for Education should work with the Chief Social Worker and local authorities to ensure that social workers have the skills they need to keep unaccompanied and separated children safe.

- The Department for Education should commission free training, similar to that commissioned for foster carers and residential workers, for existing advocates working with children in the care system, so that they are better equipped to support and advocate on behalf of unaccompanied and separated children.

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These children and young people will have a range of immigration statuses. Some will be eligible to apply for asylum and will subsequently receive refugee status\(^{34}\) for a period of five years, following which they can seek advice on applying for indefinite settlement in the UK.

Others will receive ‘limited leave to remain’ on the basis that they are unaccompanied migrant children who have not been granted asylum or humanitarian protection, but for whom there are no ‘adequate arrangements’ for their reception in the country that they would be returned to\(^{35}\). This kind of leave is commonly referred to as ‘UASC leave’. ‘UASC leave’ is typically granted in blocks of 30 months and expires at the age of 17.5 years. At which point, if a young person does not have a new claim for leave to remain pending with the Home Office, or an appeal on an existing claim due to be heard, they are at risk of being returned to the country they journeyed from or being cut off from statutory support that they were previously entitled to.

Young people may also be eligible to apply for other types of leave. Immigration proceedings concerning this cohort are often complex and are unlikely to reach a quick conclusion.

In all of these instances young people will need access to quality advice and would ideally receive independent advocacy support so they can fully understand their options and make informed decisions. Local authorities must be proactive and be able to support young people through the required immigration process\(^{36}\) – both those of unaccompanied young people and those reunited with family. The latter cases in particular will be complex as the immigration status of the young person may be dependent on the family member they are living with.

The immigration system can be prohibitively expensive to vulnerable young people. Whilst asylum cases are still eligible for legal aid\(^{37}\), most other more complex cases are now out of scope following implementation of the Legal Aid Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act (2012)\(^{38}\). The Act can also have funding consequences for asylum cases that also have non-asylum related grounds. Exceptional Case Funding\(^{39}\) may be available in some cases but, in our own practice, the funding is difficult to achieve without specialist legal support which can be difficult to secure.

There is also a disparity in the availability of quality immigration advice across the country\(^{40}\). Social workers will need to liaise closely with solicitors and help young people to attend appointments, ensure that the young people feel empowered and understand decisions relating to themselves and follow up to make sure that solicitors progress cases in a timely manner.

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What health and mental health needs might need addressing?

Young people from Calais and other unaccompanied and separated children arriving in the UK will have a range of physical and mental health needs to be addressed once they are settled with their families or in placement. Again, a crucial aspect of this work will be access to high quality interpreters so that they can explain, in their first language, any problems they are experiencing.

In terms of the physical health of young people, it will be important to complete registration with a local GP quickly and ensure that a statutory health assessment is carried out in accordance with relevant guidance, following arrival into a local authority. We would recommend that, as outlined in guidance on promoting the health of looked-after children, social workers play a leading role in ensuring that this is done for both unaccompanied children and those being reunited with family. GPs will need to be properly briefed about the young person’s circumstances and this needs to be done in a way that is thorough, in line with the young person’s wishes and does not re-traumatise them. Thorough physical examination will be needed and should include tests for sexually transmitted infections. Often unaccompanied and separated children will be living with malnutrition, undiagnosed and untreated infections and injuries.

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The mental health needs of these children and young people are likely to be significant, but may not be immediately or clearly apparent\(^\text{43}\). Many will have experienced significant trauma\(^\text{44}\) both before they left their homes and during their journey. They may not present with a diagnosable condition\(^\text{45}\) but this does not mean they do not need help. Our own consultation with young people has found that when they play a role in decisions about the healthcare they receive it can have a significant positive impact on their mental health and wellbeing.\(^\text{46}\) Access to therapies addressing trauma should be explored and, if they have experienced the death of close family members, some form of grief counselling might also be appropriate. In our practice we have found that often, widely available therapies like CBT are not the most appropriate or effective for unaccompanied and separated children given the trauma many have experienced or that they need significant preparation before and support during the these therapies.

The young people may have developed unusual coping mechanisms developed during their journey that carers and placement staff will need to be sensitive to. As their mental health needs might develop over time, it will be important to communicate to the young person that they can access these services at any time if they begin to struggle. In our own practice we have found that health education, befriending and strong orientation programme can play a significant role in empowering young people to seek mental health support, which, often for cultural reasons, they might find a difficult issue to raise on their own.

### Key Recommendations

- NHS England and the Department of Health should review the guidance for supporting unaccompanied children in 2017/18 to ensure that it is meeting their needs.

- When reviewing local transformation plans for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) the Department for Health should ensure that appropriate trauma therapies are available for unaccompanied and separated children.

- Families with children under 18 who are subject to the NRPF visa condition and who are being supported by their local authority under section 17 of the Children Act 1989, or under section 10A of the Immigration Act 2016, should be exempt from all NHS charges.

### How to measure and support orientation and integration?

It is important to consider how best to help unaccompanied and separated adjust to life in Britain. Orientation is a valuable opportunity not only to help them during transition but also to improve their well-being, monitor progress and spot unmet needs. By engaging in activities that also give young people the opportunity to learn new skills like budgeting, cooking, keeping safe, IT skills etc. orientation schemes can help improve young people’s life chances whilst also giving them opportunities to make friends, socialise and form support networks.

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In many local areas a range of voluntary and other organisations may already be involved in supporting refugee and migrant people, including children. When planning services local authorities should seek to engage these partners as they can play a critical role in identifying young people who need support and in providing additional pastoral support. It is also worth considering if other local organisations who have not historically supported these vulnerable young people would like to get involved. Local charities, churches, youth groups, businesses, schools and local universities all have roles they could play in aiding orientation.

Throughout this briefing we have highlighted the need for a range of professionals to receive specialist training addressing how they can support unaccompanied and separated children appropriately. In many ways there is a need for services to undergo their own ‘orientation’ so that they can properly understand and meet the needs of unaccompanied and separated children and young people. Supporting young people to quickly and smoothly enroll in education will be a critical way to facilitate their integration into the local community and begin making friends and establishing a support network.

This briefing seeks to underline that through careful assessment, placement decisions and long term planning local authorities can seek to create a durable solution for the young people both in their care and living in their local area. This is critical. Throughout their lives unaccompanied and separated children have often experienced great uncertainty and constant change. The subsequent vulnerabilities of unaccompanied and separated migrant children mean that it is critical that all agencies involved in their care foster stability, and support them through transition into adulthood, regardless of migration status.

### Key Recommendations

- The Department for Education should support local authorities to facilitate orientation and integration for unaccompanied and separated children by gathering evidence of what works and disseminating best practice.

- The Department Education should work with local authorities to ensure that unaccompanied and separated children have good access to appropriate interpreters and quality English language provision. Interpreters should be able to talk with the child in the appropriate dialect and should not pose a risk to the child.

### What happens when unaccompanied & separated children leave care, or turn 18?

Unaccompanied children arriving in the UK become eligible for leaving care support after they have spent 13 weeks in the care of a local authority before their 18th birthday. This entitlement is not dependent upon the age at which they entered care47.

Schedule 12 of the Immigration Act 2016 removes access to leaving care support under the Children Act 1989 from care leavers who reach 18 years and either do not have leave to enter or remain, do not have an ongoing asylum claim, or do not have a pending immigration application that is their first application for leave to enter or remain. The provisions are likely to come into force at some point in 2017 and until they are enacted local authorities must continue to provide leaving care support as to do otherwise would be unlawful. It is critical that local authorities take steps to secure the immigration status of young people in their care as soon as

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possible. Young people who are not eligible for refugee status and cannot claim asylum will need independent, good quality legal advice as they consider their options.

The Home Office runs a voluntary assisted return scheme to support migrants who choose to return to their home country. For many this will not be an option as their country of origin is not safe to return to or they have no links there. If it is a potential option, professionals must discuss it sensitively and ensure the young person has all the information they need to make an informed decision.

The consequences of not resolving immigration status early are severe. In the short term, it can prevent young people from accessing further and higher education or finding employment, meaning that their entire life will be put on hold whilst awaiting a resolution to their immigration case. In the longer term, it could see them being deported, or held in immigration detention, or forced to take extreme action like going missing or taking significant risks which could leave them exposed to abuse and exploitation.

For young people being reunited with family members, local authorities should be prepared to signpost the family to quality legal advice and representation and other appropriate forms of support as required.

**Key Recommendations**

- The Children Act 1989 guidance on transitions to adulthood and the guidance on unaccompanied children should be strengthened to insist that social workers and personal advisers always triple-plan a young person’s transition to adulthood, when the child is subject to immigration control. One plan should cover the transition period whilst they await a decision on their application, the second based on the assumption that they gain leave to remain as an adult and the third plan detailing options if they do not receive leave to remain from the Home Office.

- The Department for Education should commission a free training programme for personal advisers to ensure that those working with care leavers subject to immigration control have the necessary understanding and skills to assist them properly.

**Conclusions**

We hope you have found this document useful and informative. Supporting unaccompanied and separated children does require additional skills of the children’s social care workforce but these can be developed and there are lots of different organisations from which expertise can be drawn.

In our experience unaccompanied and separated children can do amazing things when they are well-supported - often excelling in education, work and their personal lives. As such we re-iterate our central theme – that of a durable and sustainable solution to their needs. Long term placements, good support and proactive assistance with immigration cases are some of the key ingredients necessary for unaccompanied and separated children to flourish in the UK.
Overview of Advice, support and other resources

Statutory Reports, Guidance and Databases

Department for Education ‘Care of unaccompanied and trafficked children’ guidance (2015)


Interim National Transfer Protocol for Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (2016-17)

National referral mechanism: guidance for child first responders (2016)

Find an immigration advisor database

Legislation

Modern Slavery Act (2015)

The Children’s Society research and reports

Still at Risk (2013)

Cut off from Justice: The impact of excluding separated migrant children from legal aid (June 2015)

Not just a temporary fix (August 2015)

On your own now: the risks of unsuitable accommodation for older teenagers (September 2015)

Making Life Impossible (April 2016)

Access Denied: A teenager’s pathway through the mental health system (November 2015)

Services

Coram Children’s Legal Centre: Migrant Children’s Project

Coram Children’s Legal Centre directory of services for young refugees and migrants

Dost Centre for young refugees and migrants

ECPAT, Refugee Council: Foster Carer and Accommodation Support Training

Immigration Law Practitioners Association

Law Centres Network: Law Centres

For more information please contact Lucy Capron – lucy.capron@childrenssociety.org.uk or 0207 841 4494
Migrant & Refugee Children’s Legal Unit

Refugee Action

Refugee Council Children’s Section

Refugee Council Children’s Panel Advice Service

Student Action for Refugees

Welsh statutory documents

All Wales Practice Guidance for Safeguarding Children Who May Have Been Trafficked

Age Assessment of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children All Wales Multi-Agency Toolkit (2015)

Other resources

Brighter Futures ‘Know Your Rights! Young people have their say on immigration advice’ video (2015)

Bibliography


Department for Education and Department for Health (March 2015). ‘Promoting the health and well-being of looked-after children’


