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TRANSCRIPT OF "FILE ON 4" – "*ADOPTION: FAMILIES IN CRISIS*"

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“FILE ON 4”

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ACTUALITY WITH ELAINE AND JENNY

JENNY: [RAPPING] Take it or leave it, make a change and you might just believe it ... Yeah, that's it.

HARTE: You do know your mum knows all the lyrics?

ELAINE: [LAUGHS]

JENNY: Yeah, I know that, I know that

ELAINE: It's good, isn't it?

HARTE: Jenny is 16. She writes and performs rap music and her lyrics are about her experience of adoption.

ELAINE: Did you save the others?

JENNY: Yeah, that was the one that I wrote about my mum - not you.

ELAINE: No, the other, yeah.

JENNY: [RAPPING] I remember looking down in life,
What's it all worth?
My mum walked away and disappeared off the earth.
What a way to start, knowing I was so unwanted.
Drugs in my system, well she'd better be disappointed.
I weren't the one that walked away
And didn't even look back and stay with me for one day.
True colours of a human being that can go that low.
And carry on with their life that I was unknown.
And that's really it.

HARTE: And that's about your birth mum?

JENNY: Yeah. That's how I feel about the situation as well so,
but yeah, that's the start of it.

HARTE: Elaine adopted Jenny when she was born, straight from
hospital. She spent the first three months of her life in intensive care, withdrawing from the
drugs her birth mother used when she was pregnant. For privacy, we've changed their first
names.

ELAINE: It was exceptionally long withdrawal period. She was
addicted to various drugs - mainly methadone was known about, but there were other drugs,
street heroin and all sorts of cocaine. I think alcohol as well was quite a feature.

HARTE: Bringing Jenny up hasn't been easy. She's good fun -
creative and enthusiastic about life. But from an early age she was hard to control -
aggressive, even. And with adolescence, things got worse.

ELAINE: We've been in crisis for four years more or less - since
the age of 12. After the transition to secondary school, it became impossible really. She was

ELAINE cont: overwhelmed, it was a large school. That experience just blew her apart and the school were not able to cope with her. They excluded her.

HARTE: What were things like at home?

ELAINE: Terrible. Absolutely terrible. When she was put in the seclusion unit, she started to meet other troubled girls, so everything snowballed really. The running away started. We just wouldn't know where she was and she would turn her phone off, which was terrible, and then I was forced to call the police and report her missing. There was worries about gang involvement, because some of the girls were involved in gangs.

HARTE: Elaine's background is in social work, so she's pretty much seen it all, but says her professional training still didn't equip her for the challenges at home. The adoption has broken down more than once, which meant Jenny was sent to foster care.

ELAINE: Because she'd come out of the care system and it was the last thing you'd ever want, you know, and that's what we'd been fighting against all the years really, you know. I think we were living with placement breakdown from when she was six, if I'm honest with you. In another family I think it would have broken down at six, so we were on borrowed time.

MUSIC

HARTE: In Britain, around five and a half thousand kids are adopted every year. But Elaine and Jenny aren't the only family struggling. File on 4 conducted a survey with leading charity, Adoption UK. Almost three thousand adopters responded - and whilst it's just a snapshot and not a representative sample, the headline results are revealing. When asked how they would describe their adoption, more than a quarter of families told us they were in crisis. That's to say, they were facing serious challenges that impact on other members of the family, that their adoption is at risk of breakdown or disruption or that it had already disrupted. The challenges facing adopters today are very different from thirty years ago. Sue Armstrong Brown is from Adoption UK.

ARMSTRONG BROWN: Children now that are coming into adoptive families often have experienced trauma, and that can be neglect, it can be abuse - physical, mental or even sexual abuse, they can have been exposed to drugs or alcohol in the womb. They can have witnessed a lot of chaos in their lives, and that really has a strong impact on the way their brains develop. The world is a terrifying and unpredictable place and they react accordingly. That isn't to say that all adoptive families end up in these very difficult situations. Many adoptive placements are very little different from a birth family, so there is a spectrum there.

ACTUALITY IN FAMILY CONSULTATION

GREEN: When we are doing our assessments of children after the kind of background that your son has had, of very early neglect, some maltreatment, we are trying to understand the developmental and psychological consequences of those early experiences on later development, and they are complex.

HARTE: Professor Jonathan Green is a consultant at Royal Manchester Children's Hospital. He runs a specialist clinic for children with social and developmental problems, and many of his patients are adopted. Today he is meeting with the adoptive parents of a little boy whose difficult start in life has left him with serious gaps in his early development.

DAD: It is hard to hear that. It's hard to hear the impact of early years on his life, it's really, really, it is very difficult to hear. I guess for us, though, in the future, how do you specifically target these gaps to ensure that he can catch up developmentally?

GREEN: Really the first thing is to identify what those gaps are.

HARTE: The mix of abuse and neglect with drinking and drug taking during pregnancy means many adopted children can have a range of complex difficulties.

HARTE: Patrick's early years were tough. Severe neglect and abuse were the norm for him. And so like some adopted children, he developed an attachment disorder. This means Patrick has difficulty forming relationships and trusting people. He can be disruptive and aggressive and shows little remorse or regret. He's also been diagnosed with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder - or ADHD. And as he's getting bigger and stronger, his unpredictable temper and escalating violence are getting harder to take.

PETER MORRIS: He smashed the television recently. The trigger was that he wanted to watch a film at bedtime and we said he couldn't. That's how quickly it escalates. With Patrick, it goes from zero to 100 miles an hour instantly, so the first reaction is: smash something.

HARTE: Has he ever turned that anger on you?

CLAIRE MORRIS: Yes, he has. He targets different members of the family at various points. At the moment, apart from our youngest, it's pretty indiscriminate.

HARTE: Are you not worried that someone could get seriously hurt?

PETER MORRIS: Yeah, it has got to that point.

CLAIRE MORRIS: It has got to that point and it's something we have to face up to. We've reflected on this a lot; the best way of putting it is that some of Patrick's behaviours are like an abusive partner in a domestic violence type of situation. That sounds very strong, but it's hard to describe him in any other way. At one point, our eldest told his grandma he was having nightmares, that he'd wake up and find us dead, that Patrick had killed me and my husband. That's how extreme it feels for him.

HARTE: That must've been a very difficult thing to hear, to know he's that frightened of him?

CLAIRE MORRIS: The whole thing has been so hard on him.

HARTE: But this family is not alone. The results from our survey conducted with Adoption UK are shocking in parts. Almost two-thirds of adopters reported aggression in the home, and more than half reported serious and sustained violence. Their comments make for difficult reading. A good number say they've been punched and kicked and threatened with knives. Destroying property came up quite a lot. But some are even more serious, including injuries that require hospital treatment or sexual assault. Child-to-parent violence is increasingly recognised as a major factor in the breakdown or disruption of adoptions. For the Morris family, it has pushed them to the very brink.

CLAIRE MORRIS: It's become unsustainable. Patrick is our son and we love him and we are very ... in many ways, more protective of him, because in a sense we know his need is greater. But there is more than just one member of this family - it's had a huge impact on our birth son. The cost to him has been immense. I certainly feel we've got to the point that we could be looking at some kind of breakdown or disruption to the adoption. Obviously we will do anything that we can to avoid that, but ...

PETER MORRIS: We knew that bringing up an adopted child was going to be difficult, we understood that. But to be really blunt about it, we took the local authority at their word when they said that there would be support in place. We didn't realise that getting help to manage those difficult times would be a struggle itself and that we'd be fighting for this support at a time when we're probably least able to do it because of what we're dealing with at home.

HARTE: The family is now battling with the local authority to secure a residential school place for their son.

PETER MORRIS: Without that, I think we will get to the end of the road. Home isn't safe anymore. I desperately want Patrick to stay part of the family, but the local authority have to make that possible. Without that, they're committing kids like our son to failure.

HARTE: For Sue Armstrong Brown from Adoption UK, child-on-parent violence has become an all too familiar story.

ARMSTRONG BROWN: It's been a hidden problem for a very long time, and thankfully it's now being discussed more openly. But I'm not surprised that several of the families that responded said that they had these horrible, horrible situations at home. And, of course, it puts the adoptive family in a horrific situation. But I think that perhaps it's not that helpful to focus on that side of it, because it tends to reinforce this idea of a bad violent child – that's a traumatised child with a rage trigger, because that's the way that they perceive to keep themselves safe. And we need to provide the support, the therapy and the help, so that they can work through those issues and get out the other side.

HARTE: While the Morris family are still fighting to get that support, some families say the help they needed never came.

ACTUALITY OF DOG BARKING, DOOR OPENING

JANE: Hi, sorry about the dog. Come in.

HARTE: No worries.

JANE: I'm Jane.

HARTE: Hi Jane. Thank you so much.

JANE: Just go on through, Keith's in the kitchen. We first saw her in a catalogue. It's a bit sad, really, but we were given a catalogue of hard to place kids. And there she was - she was lovely.

HARTE: Jane and Keith adopted a little girl from their local authority almost eight years ago. They both knew it wasn't going to be easy. But they say it became clear early on that their daughter was very troubled. Again, we've changed their names and voices.

JANE: She was so distressed when she first came to us. She told us that she didn't like her name, that it was giving her headaches and nightmares, so she changed it. Imagine that. Things started to come to a head when she was three and a half.

JANE cont: She'd been developmentally delayed, and all the severe behaviour started to come out. She could be lovely one minute and very violent and aggressive the next.

HARTE: And did you contact the local authority about it?

JANE: We did. We had a visiting social worker who came about once a month. The whole time we were saying, 'We're in trouble, she needs help, we need help.' But getting anything was a struggle.

HARTE: The parents say the local authority were quick to blame them.

KEITH: They were very keen to question what we might be doing wrong as parents, to turn it on us. There was a lot of finger pointing going on.

JANE: We were loving parents, and it felt like we were being treated like we'd caused the damage. I don't think any normal, regular family could meet her needs.

HARTE: All this time their daughter's violence was getting worse, and they say what help they did get, didn't go anywhere near tackling their daughter's problems.

KEITH: The only help we got was a guy who did play therapy. I quickly realised that it wasn't working. He told me the longest he'd worked with a child was twelve months. But fifteen months in, she was no better. It was clear to us she needed more intensive help, but they didn't have it.

HARTE: By the time she was eight years old, the family began to feel overwhelmed, and their daughter's behaviour became even more distressing.

KEITH: She became obsessed with blood. She was self-harming and she would write on the walls with blood. We'd put family photos in her room. She'd take out the plastic glass out of the frame and scratch herself until she bled. She would pull her own baby teeth out. She refused to go into the bath or brush her teeth, refused to eat or go to bed or have stories read to her. We reached such a stage that our daughter had become unparentable; she'd fight us on every corner. I couldn't cope.

HARTE: In spring of this year, they made the difficult decision to send their daughter back to care - permanently.

KEITH: In the end, I made the decision and Jane agreed. Jane was more emotional about it, but that's why we work, I think that's why we survived.

HARTE: The family say they had no other option. After years of battling, they thought this was the only way their daughter would get the help she desperately needed.

JANE: If someone had told me how bad it was going to be, I wouldn't have believed them. She's in such turmoil, but her behaviour is not her fault. She needs help from professionals to make sense of what happened to her. You should be able to access that help. I still consider myself to be her mum. I miss her so much, but I couldn't have her in the house. She was destroying our lives.

HARTE: We wrote to Jane and Keith's local authority and asked them about the lack of support. They wouldn't comment on this case, but they said they provide an extensive range of support and training and are committed to supporting all adoptive families throughout their journey. When adoptions do break down, they say they seek to learn lessons so that children thrive and adopters are supported.

ACTUALITY ON TRAIN

HARTE: I'm on my way to Huddersfield to meet Nigel Priestley. He's a family lawyer who specialises in adoption breakdown and care proceedings. So when families hit crisis point, they often contact him. He's also an adoptive father, so he knows what they're up against.

PRIESTLEY: We find that people say, 'Look, just give us some respite, just give us a break and we'll keep on, but we've got to have a break from this situation.' Respite comes up as a major issue over and over again. People might just want a weekend's relaxation from dealing with a very, very challenging child. By and large, local authorities don't come forward with the goods. I think for many adoptive parents, they feel that they've taken on a challenging child and they expect the local authority to work in partnership with them. But instead, they then find they've got badly bruised hands from braying on the door of the local authority and finding that however hard they knock, there's nobody on the other side who's prepared to unlock the door, and that's what leads to adoption breakdown.

HARTE: The kind of help these families need does exist. But provision is patchy - and expensive. Family Futures in North London is an independent not-for-profit adoption agency that specialises in assessment, treatment and post adoption support. Alan Burnell is its cofounder.

BURNELL: We offer a multi-disciplinary service that's been developed over the last twenty years to really address those developmental needs and to help their adoptive parents or foster carers repair the damage done in early childhood. And if parents aren't properly prepared and supported through the adoption process and given therapeutic help, they will often end up in despair themselves and become traumatised because they don't understand why their child is behaving like they are.

HARTE: All that costs money. Services like theirs don't come cheap, and not every local authority is prepared to pay. The father on the brink of adoption breakdown is a social worker, so he knows the system inside out. But he says, after this experience, he feels his family is being set up to fail.

PETER MORRIS: Local authorities behave like second hand car dealers when it comes to adoption. You drive off, but then when the problems start, the dealer doesn't want to know. It's all money driven, in my view. I do think they look at short term savings over potentially what is in the best interest of kids at that moment. I couldn't advise people to adopt because of the lack of support. I'd say don't do it. Local authorities put up every possible barrier. They're committing kids to failure because of their limited support.

HARTE: We did want to speak to professionals responsible for adoption about all of these issues, so we contacted the Association of Directors of Children's Services and the Local Government Association, but neither were willing to discuss it. Sue Armstrong Brown from Adoption UK thinks honesty is the first step towards helping families like these.

ARMSTRONG BROWN: We shouldn't be glossing over the difficult bits. We need to talk about the challenges in adoption. It's the only way we're going to get the system to keep developing and improving and get support for the children who need it. And it isn't a conversation that should put adopters off. Families shouldn't be left exposed to these problems and feeling like they have no help. It's absolutely unacceptable that that remains the case in many cases.

MUSIC

HARTE: Two years ago, the Department for Education set up a dedicated fund, designed to help families in crisis. The Adoption Support Fund means families can apply for money to pay for specialist therapy, as Alan Burnell from Family Futures explains.

BURNELL: Parents are entitled to apply to their local authority, who then make an application to the Adoption Support Fund. Currently the local authority can apply for £2,500 for an assessment and £5,000 for some form of treatment.

HARTE: To some, £5,000 might seem like a fair amount of money, but when you're offering the therapies that you offer here, is it enough?

BURNELL: £5,000 can be enough for some families who need some parenting support or some limited therapeutic help, but for children with complex needs who will have those needs into the future, it isn't enough. If a family are in crisis, if there are no local resources that will meet that family's needs, then there is a contingency fund from the ASF, but that funding has to be matched by the local authority, so the local authority are asked to pay half and the Department of Education will pay the other half. What we've experienced is a reluctance on the part of local authorities to contribute to that match funding.

HARTE: When the fund was first set up, demand completely outstripped expectations, so last November, they introduced a £5,000 cap, along with a new rule: any funding above that would have to be matched by the local authority. But we've got hold of the latest figures which show a dramatic drop in applications through local authorities - down from an average of 90 a month before the cap to just 14, which means families in crisis who require therapy above this threshold may not be getting the help they need. For the Morris family, teetering on the brink of adoption breakdown, applying for the money from the fund has been far from easy.

CLAIRE MORRIS: One organisation felt that after an initial assessment, Patrick's behaviour was too challenging for them. It was also a two hour drive from home, so it was completely impractical, so that was a nonstarter.

HARTE: But the Adoption Support Fund is held up almost as an emergency relief fund for families just like yours. Have you guys found it any help at all?

CLAIRE MORRIS: Well, overall, it's taken two years from our first application to get a suitable service in terms of location and expertise. The recommendation of this agency is we consider disruption or look to full time boarding with managed family contact. But this hasn't gone down well with the local authority.

HARTE: Why not?

CLAIRE MORRIS: Because they don't want to pay for it.

HARTE: Ordinarily we would ask the local authority for their side of the story. But Patrick's parents are still fighting his corner and they don't want to antagonise the council so we've agreed to maintain their anonymity. So far, £52 million has been released by the fund since it was set up two years ago, reaching 24,000 children, and a further £28 million is earmarked for this financial year. But some experts we've spoken to are concerned about how this money is being spent and how effective the therapy it pays for really is. Professor Jonathan Green sits on the expert panel that advises the Adoption Support Fund. He has a breakdown of those receiving money to provide therapy to adopters and their kids.

GREEN: You'll see the graph here of where the money is going in terms of providers of care ... is set out.

HARTE: So, what we're looking at is a graph and there's five different categories, but there's one skyscraper of a category where the vast majority of the money is going.

GREEN: The largest proportion - it's actually 68% - and that's going to independent practitioners commissioned through local authorities. So that's the great bulk of the money is going in that way. Most of them work alone, some of them are subject to regulation through OFSTED, but many are not at all and their quality is just vouched for by local authorities who think that they are good. A lot of the therapies that are being used are simply just not evidenced, so we just don't know how and if they work at all.

HARTE: So there's nothing to stop this government money - and it's quite a lot of money - it's £50 million - being spent on therapies that just don't work?

GREEN: That's happening. I think it's an appalling mismatch of resource and attention to need, because we know so much about the complex needs of these children now and yet the actual resource really isn't going in a way that matches up with that need.

HARTE: Without any evidence that the therapies work, how can we be sure that it isn't risky or dangerous or that they don't do harm?

GREEN: Well, we can't be sure of that and there are two kinds of harm. One is that a lot of time is spent on therapies that are wrongly directed to the wrong problem, because there hasn't been an assessment that's really understood what the problem is, and that the child could have been much better managed or helped in a different way. Second thing may be that some of these therapies may intrinsically be risky.

HARTE: Last month, the Government commissioned an independent evaluation of the fund. It revealed that while parents who got the funding said it had improved their lives, the outcomes for children were modest. Alan Burnell from Family Futures also sits on the expert advisory group. He thinks the fund is a welcome step towards recognising the help that these families need. But he's concerned that it's masking a bigger problem.

BURNELL: The danger is that one mistakes palliative care for curative care. I think there's a lot of symptom relief, but we really should be looking at long term solutions and the trajectory of that child throughout their childhood, not just a short term fix. Unfortunately, I know it wasn't the intention, but the Adoption Support Fund has spawned a cottage industry of therapists, and I'd say they're the good, the bad and the ugly. They're a sort of motley crew. Some are bona fide excellent therapists, but by and large they are not properly supervised in my view, as they should.

HARTE: We asked the Government Department responsible about these concerns. In a statement, the Minister for Children and Families, Robert Goodwill said that there are strict controls in place for the administration of the fund, which local authorities must adhere to and the Department are determined to ease the transition into adoption through the Adoption Support Fund. We did ask them specifically about the concerns raised about the quality of the therapies – but they didn't respond. The ASF is only available in England, so adopters in Northern Ireland, Scotland or Wales still have to rely on whatever support they can get from their local authority.

MUSIC

HARTE: Stories of adoptions on the verge of breakdown aren't easy to hear. But do families always go into adoption with their eyes open? Earlier this year, seven years after adopting her, Jane and Keith sent their daughter back to care permanently. A few months later, the couple received a copy of a report. It made for difficult reading.

JANE: So, it's an assessment carried out by a clinical psychologist, looking at her behaviour at home, her behaviour at school, all that. It's part of her new care plan, but really it should have been done years ago. Reading that was quite distressing.

KEITH: Mm. In the report, it said that she had to be removed from her birth family by a police escort, which we weren't told about at the time. There are also allegations that the birth father beat and sexually assaulted the birth mother and beat and burnt our daughter with cigarettes.

HARTE: Did you know about any of this when you adopted her?

KEITH: No.

JANE: No, we didn't know any of this. Even though we saw her family history, it was very glossed over. And because we hadn't been told everything, we weren't prepared for the issues she had. We were shielded as to what went on or what the father was like, and reading it made me worry maybe she had witnessed or even been subject to sexual abuse.

KEITH: When we started the process, they ask you questions, you know - would you consider a child with ... dot dot dot. It's called Question F. We said no to a child who was a victim of sexual abuse. If we'd been made aware that there were even allegations like this, we wouldn't have gone ahead with it. It's the crux of how I feel about it.

HARTE: Their local authority wouldn't comment on the individual case, but say they share all the information they have about a child with their prospective adopters prior to placing them with that family.

GREEN: What is truly scandalous about the current situation is that we know very well now the kind of children that are coming into adoptive care. We know a lot scientifically and in terms of treatment about what is going on with these children's developments and what is necessary for treatment, and yet these parents are often not being properly prepared for the task ahead by understanding what they're going to be faced with, and then they're not being given the appropriate support worthy of their efforts in looking after these children, really on behalf of the community.

HARTE: It's difficult to know how many adoptions end in disruption. That's because local authorities only keep limited information about what happens to families beyond the first few years, which means little is known about the outcomes for these kids. That's a worry for Lord Justice McFarlane. He sat for years in the Family Division of the High Court, where crucial decisions about care proceedings are heard.

MCFARLANE: Judges are being asked to make these appallingly difficult decisions - appallingly because the stakes are so high - but there's very little feedback given to the judge in terms of the short term success and very little research as to whether it works. And I've likened it to someone trying to become proficient at throwing darts, but being told that they have to have their back to the dartboard, have to throw the darts back over their shoulder, and no one tells them whether they're even hitting the wall, let alone the dartboard. We just don't know enough about how it now works out for these young people to be able to say with confidence that it remains the right thing for as many cases as we see.

HARTE: Now at the Court of Appeal, he thinks it's time to look at alternatives to adoption, including more involvement from the wider birth family or long term fostering.

MCFARLANE: I felt it was time to ask the question - is it the right model? It will certainly be the right model for a lot of children and young people, but I query whether we know enough about how these more difficult, complicated cases play out over the years to know whether it is the right thing.

HARTE: It's now almost six months since Jane and Keith sent their daughter back to care. It was the most difficult decision of their lives. But they say ironically, it's only now that she's left the family home and gone under the care of the local authority that she's finally getting the support she needed.

JANE: Our daughter is now getting help from every side – she has a clinical psychologist, a one-to-one at school, she has her own social worker and a supervising social worker, and then there's the therapeutic foster carer and the foster carer has a supervising social worker. Also, foster carers get four weeks respite a year - we didn't get that. She has wraparound care now, so the resources are clearly there. But when we asked for it, there was practically nothing. She was a toddler when she came to us; she's ten now. I just feel like we lost seven years of our life through adoption.

HARTE: Elsewhere, Patrick's parents say they've been on the brink of adoption breakdown for almost three years. The impact it's had on their lives is huge.

PETER MORRIS: There needs to be more of a partnership approach between the parents and the services, like foster carers work with the professionals. Local authorities talk about putting children at the centre, but it is all talk – it's completely misleading and so far from reality from our perspective. Every discussion and every subsequent decision is financially driven. This isn't the way to safeguard the future of some of the most vulnerable children in our society.

HARTE: Back in London, like many adoptive families, Elaine and Jenny are battling on.

ACTUALITY WITH ELAINE AND JENNY

HARTE: Is this her there?

ELAINE: That's her, yeah, she's eating cereals with her feet in the drawer and just laughing. I know we always laugh in photos anyway, but there's me and her

HARTE: Elaine is keen to look forward, so she's sellotaped photographs from happy times to the fridge door.

ELAINE: I just thought it would be good to do some positives and trying just to realise that the life hasn't all been bad and that we've got a good foundation really, and that trying to get hold of the foundations again and trying to do, you know, move forwards and have a good future.

HARTE: Jenny is now at college and she's back - for the most part - at home with Mum. She says she got tired of running.

JENNY: It got to a point where I just, like the police, you know, they said, 'This is your ...' you know, I was getting onto my last warnings, then they said, you know, 'Carry on going, you're going to be put into a secure unit and you're going to be locked away,' I felt, you know what, that's not the life and that's not the way I want to go, I need to change it.

HARTE: But mum Elaine still worries about what's to come.

ELAINE: It isn't really so much about what she does to us; it's about her future and her going out in the world and fighting other people and meeting the wrong people in the street. It's her future we're talking about with the violence. It's about her ending up in very dangerous places with very dangerous people if she can't control herself.

HARTE: Adoption can transform lives. It provides stable, loving homes to some of the most vulnerable kids in society. But it's not always easy. And families in crisis say it's vital they get the help they need to stay together.

MUSIC

ACTUALITY WITH ELAINE AND JENNY

HARTE: That's your number one fan over there.

ELAINE: [LAUGHS]

JENNY: She is, like, so who is who's my number one fan? Simon Cowell? No, he's not; it's the person that's building me up and helping me and supporting me through it.

HARTE: But sometimes, through the cracks, light gets in.

JENNY: Just thank you for what you, you did that she didn't, and she was meant to do it, and you didn't have to do it and you did. And thank you really. That's it really, innit?

ELAINE: That's worth it.

JENNY: And I have started to appreciate you more, because I let my anger out on you, but you were the person that I loved the most, and that's why I did take it out on you, innit, because what I'm saying, your family is your family and yeah, that's why things got tough.

ELAINE: Aw, thanks.

JENNY: Sweet, mate [LAUGHS].