


From Snapshots of Practice to a Movie: Researching Long-Term Social Work and Child Protection by Getting as Close as Possible to Practice and Organisational Life

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Abstract

Research into social work and child protection has begun to observe practice to find out what social workers actually do, however, no such ethnographic research has been done into long-term practice. This article outlines and analyses the methods used in a study of long-term social work and child protection practice. Researchers spent fifteen months embedded in two social work departments observing organisational practices, culture and staff supervision. We also regularly observed social worker's encounters with children and families in a sample of thirty cases for up to a year, doing up to twenty-one observations of practice in the same cases. Family members

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were also interviewed up to 3 times during that time. This article argues that a methodology that gets as close as possible to practitioners and managers as they are doing the work and that takes a longitudinal approach can provide deep insights into what social work practice is, how helpful relationships with service users are established and sustained over time, or not, and the influence of organisations. The challenges and ethical dilemmas involved in doing long-term research that gets so close to social work teams, casework and service users for up to a year are considered.

Keywords: long-term social work practice, ethnography, qualitative longitudinal research, child protection, mobile methods, participant observation, organisational culture

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Introduction

While a large research literature exists on social work, very little of it has got close to practice and explored what social workers and service users actually do and the impact of organisational culture and support on practice. Virtually no such research has been done into long-term social work, an absence that is all the more remarkable in the area of child protection given that in cases where children have not been protected, families were worked with over long periods and usually years (Jay, 2014). There has also been little research into how social work practitioners work with parents in effective ways to create change and are supported by their organisations to promote children's safety and well-being over the long term.

This article is based on the research that sought to make a significant contribution to filling these gaps in knowledge. It outlines and analyses the methodology used in a study of long-term social work and child protection that used participant observation of practice and social work organisations. The study was funded by the Economic and Social Research Council and involved fifteen months of fieldwork on two sites, spent shadowing practitioners and managers in the office and on the move when seeing service users. We will argue that observation and a focus on time through a longitudinal approach enable deep insights to be gained into organisational life and the nature of practice and how relationships with children and families are established and sustained over time, or not. Such sensitive ethnographic and mobile methodologies can get at the underlying forms of experience, sense-making, skill and decision-making that make social work what it is as it is practiced in real time (Pink, 2015; Ferguson, 2016a; Disney *et al.*, 2019). Our aim is not to present the research findings, but to set out the methodology and

analyse what we learned from applying it, so that the potential we feel it has to inform research into all areas of social work may be realised.

Research into practice: snapshots of social work

There is a rich tradition of ethnographic studies that have used participant observation to study what goes on in social work organisations (Dingwall, *et al.*, 1983; Pithouse, 1987; Scourfield, 2001; Broadhurst *et al.*, 2010; Gibson, 2016; Helm, 2016; Saltiel, 2016). A powerful finding from this work is the pressure on social workers to complete computerised records and work to tight timescales. A significant emerging theme is the impact of increasingly prevalent office designs such as hot-desking. Jeyasingham's (2016) ethnography of a traditional small office design with allocated desks and a hot-desking 'agile working' environment found that the latter offices were experienced by workers as less collegial and supportive than the former. Leigh's study found that open-plan designs with few spaces for artefacts such as toys were experienced by service users as alienating (Leigh, 2017). However, while revealing some important long-term institutional patterns, none of these studies researched the effects of organisations on the quality of face-to-face practice. Similarly, the literature on staff supervision in social work illuminates different approaches to and processes of support (Davys and Beddoe, 2010), and has only begun to explore the link between supervision, the quality of practice and service-user outcomes (Wilkins *et al.*, 2018).

Research into social work has been dominated by methods that have kept a distance from practice, but there is increasing interest in studying face-to-face practice as it is going on. Hall *et al.* (2014) gathered audio recordings of social worker–service user communications in family homes, without using observation. Symonds (2018) also used conversation analysis of audio recordings of telephone encounters between service users and professionals and shows that without doubt, speech and questioning styles are important.

In his research, Ferguson (2016a,b, 2017, 2018a,b) has got close to social workers' practices in a systematic way by observing and audio recording their encounters with service users. Six months of fieldwork was conducted, split between two local authorities in England. While time was spent in the social work offices, the primary focus was on face-to-face practice and the study observed and audio recorded eighty-seven practice encounters (seventy-one home visits and sixteen office and school visits). This method produced insights into how and where children, parents and other carers were related to and into visits in which social workers were observed not relating to children at all (Ferguson, 2017).

Ruch *et al.* (2017) and Winter *et al.* (2017) researched eight social work teams at four sites and accompanied social workers at eighty-two encounters with children, 57 per cent of them in the home and 24 per cent at schools, observing and taking notes of the encounter, but not audio recording. Their findings ‘indicate that given the complex, contingent and context-specific nature of communicative encounters, it is impossible to create a definitive list of factors that facilitate communication’ (Winter *et al.*, 2017, p. 13). The emotional and unconscious aspects of home visits have also been explored through the use of observation by Henderson (2018) and Noyes (2018). Another approach, led by Donald Forrester, has used observations of practice on home visits to develop a tool for measuring social workers’ skills and how they communicate with parents. Quantitative methods are then used to rate practice, interviewing skills, the relationship (or working alliance) between social worker and service user and levels of perceived engagement (Killian *et al.*, 2017; Forrester *et al.*, 2019).

Whilst there are methodological differences in approach to studying face-to-face practice, what this body of research shares is a focus on individual encounters, on home visits and elsewhere. The subject of inquiry is snapshots of practice encounters between social workers and service users in isolation from detailed examination of organisational practices and what happens in casework over time. While this work has produced significant insights, what is needed now is research into long-term social work practice that also breaks new ground by focusing on both organisational routines and cultures and their effects on practice, connecting the ways in which the experiences and spaces of office, home and practice interconnect to shape social work practice.

Time, experience and research methods

The core research questions of our study were how do social workers establish and sustain long-term relationships with children and parents in high-risk child protection cases? And what is the influence of organisational cultures, office designs and forms of staff support and supervision on social workers and their relationships with children and families? As the research was the first to study organisational life and long-term social work practice at the same time by shadowing them, a methodological aim was to explore how—and indeed if—such long-term ethnographic research can best be done into social work.

A range of mobile and ethnographic research methods was used within an overall qualitative longitudinal research design (Buscher *et al.*, 2011; Pink, 2015). In moving beyond the ‘snapshot’ approach of conducting observations of one-off encounters to one that shadows long-term practice, our study took a longitudinal approach that ‘offers a movie

rather than a snapshot' (Neale, 2019). This enables attention to be given to the temporal dimension of experience, in terms of process, causality, dynamics, continuity, change, transitions and turning points, discerning 'change in the making' (Saldana, 2003; Neale, 2019). There is a debate in the methodological literature about how long is 'long' in longitudinal research and as Saldana (2003, p. 3) argues, context is crucial in determining this. This dilemma is quite easily resolved in social work when research is based, as ours was, in what are pre-defined as 'long-term' teams. But it is important to be clear that the snapshot approach can be taken to researching practice in long-term cases by observing an episode of practice in cases that are well known to the service (see Ferguson, 2016a). The key distinction is between research that involves observing snapshots as in single practice encounters in new referrals or in existing 'long-term' cases, and an approach that observes practitioners working with the same service users on multiple occasions to explore how practice is carried out as it unfolds over time. It was the latter approach that we took and indeed pioneered, as this is the first study to undertake such ethnographic long-term research into social work practice. It involved us repeatedly going back to see the same families with social workers and doing up to twenty-one observations of practice in the same cases over the course of a year, while also gathering data in the social work organisation.

We adopted a time-frame of fifteen months of fieldwork because of our desire to study up to a full year of practice and draw out change—or its absence—in the making. We refer to this below as capturing the 'seasons of social work'. We allowed an initial three months to build a sample of cases to observe for up to a year (Months 4–15). We also followed work in anthropology which argues that fifteen months of immersion in a research site is needed to properly make sense of the culture and practices (Miller et al., 2016). Our aim was to shadow a sample of thirty child protection cases over the course of twelve months fieldwork (fifteen at each site), a number that it was felt could provide a range of types of cases and enable the depth of inquiry needed. We also sought to interview service users in the same cases about their experiences at up to three points during the twelve months.

As well as a focus on time, our research was informed by theoretical and methodological work that enables exploration of the mobile, sensory and emotional dimensions of everyday experiences that are not captured using traditional methods, such as interviews conducted while seated/still (Ross et al., 2009; Ferguson, 2016c). We shadowed social workers everywhere they went, in cars, on foot, around offices and into and around service user's homes, paying attention to the influence of atmospheres and feeling of places (Pink and Leder Mackley, 2016), the dynamics of relationships, emotional experience and use of self in practice (Davys and Beddoe, 2010; Ruch et al., 2018). We also used global positioning

system (GPS) devices to trace social workers' mobilities and explore their use of office space, home working and visits to families, which we have written about elsewhere (Disney *et al.*, 2019).

Research design

The study took place between 2016 and 2018 and was funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (grant number ES/N012453/2). It was approved by the research ethics committees of the participating universities and social work agencies. It was based in two local authorities in England, over 100 miles apart, chosen to provide diversity in their office and system designs, degrees of mobile working and service users. At one site, teams covered a large area that included some urban, town and rural life and hot-desking was used in a large open-plan room that accommodated sixty staff. Staff did not have their own allocated desks but used whatever work station was available each day and social work team managers were located in a separate room. The second site was urban and the organisational design was more traditional, with practitioners based in small team rooms that accommodated around five or six staff. All the staff had their own desks and the organisation had moved to a model of the co-location of team managers with social workers, family support workers and admin workers in smaller units. This replaced the traditional approach of a team manager supervising eight to ten social workers and being based in a separate room to them. This research design then provided for a comparison of two quite different organisational models and their effects on staff and practice with service users.

Two research fellows were based in the offices of the social work teams, one at each site, for the fifteen months of fieldwork. The academic staff members of the research team also did some fieldwork, with two in particular being allocated to a site each working regularly alongside one of the research fellows. The research team spent a total of 402 days in the field, 201 days at each site. We observed office routines and practices, computer use, staff interactions and relationships, supervision, social worker's practice on home visits and elsewhere and multi-agency meetings. At both sites, the social workers were based in long-term teams, whose primary role was child protection. Referral and initial assessment were done elsewhere and social workers in the study picked up new cases that were referred to them while mainly holding cases they worked with for months and even years. This enabled us to shadow some cases from the time they came in as new referrals (n16). In addition, we purposively sampled existing long-term cases, adopting the inclusion criteria of: different lengths of time known to the service; degrees of cooperation in social worker-family relationships; child

characteristics, covering the age range from babies to older children, involving a range of concerns. ‘Retrospective longitudinal interviews’ (Neale, 2019) were carried out to establish the casework already done and future plans.

Our commitment to shadowing practitioners doing what they normally do meant adopting mobile methods and travelling with workers to see families, interviewing them on their way to home visits or meetings like case conferences about their plans and feelings. Social worker’s interactions with children and families were then observed and audio recorded on home visits, or elsewhere, in schools, hospitals, courtrooms and meetings. Observational data on the encounters were taken on the spot, including detailed attention to what was said, tone of voice, questioning styles, movements, the timings when things happened, non-verbal communication, moods, atmospheres and the feeling of the home and the encounter. Drawing on a material culture approach (Miller, 2010), we also noted objects of importance, such as the presence or absence of furniture, toys, mobile phones. Afterwards, workers were interviewed about their experience of the encounter—which was often in the car—and we observed their interactions with managers and peers on returning to the office and of formal supervision sessions which deepened our understandings of the nature of staff support. So as well as studying relationships and communication between social workers and service users, we researched the nature of office designs, culture and forms of staff support and supervision in their own right in two very differently designed social work organisations. And we examined their influence on social workers, their relationships with children and families and their capacity to be helpful.

Observations were only done with the consent of practitioners and service users. Access was negotiated through social workers, who asked for parents’ consent for the researcher to accompany them. On meeting the family, the researcher explained the research and formal consent was sought to audio record as well as observes the encounters. A copy of the signed consent form was left with service users, with contact details should they wish to withdraw at any time. This happened in three cases: in two, the parents consented to observation of an initial home visit and then decided they no longer wished to be involved; in the third, after observing a second home visit, the parents felt our presence was causing their child who was regarded as hyperactive to become uncontrollable in response to the novelty of the researcher being in the home so we ceased observing. The families, local authorities and all professionals involved were promised complete anonymity. To achieve this, while the case examples and organisational issues referred to in everything we write reflect actual events and findings, details have been changed to protect the anonymity of all participants and places. The limits to confidentiality were made clear in that if the researchers had reason to think

Table 1 Fieldwork activity and observations undertaken during the study

Days in field	402
Home visits	146
Office sessions	30
Court	8
Hospital	6
School	6
Case conferences	37
Multi-agency core groups	32
Multi-agency children in need meetings	6
Practice encounters (total)	271
Supervisions observed	45
Family interviews	54
Professional meetings (without family)	7

a child was left at risk then social work managers would be informed. It was never deemed necessary to do this.

The data and how they were analysed

During the 402 days we spent in the field, we observed a total of 271 practice encounters between social care staff and service users in a variety of settings, of which 146 were home visits (see Table 1). A total of fifty-four staff supervisions were also observed and fifty-four interviews took place with families, some of which involved up to three interviews with the same families over the course of the year.

This involved the initial recruitment of fifty-three cases to allow for subsequent attrition and we eventually met our goal of achieving a settled long-term sample of thirty long-term cases, fifteen at each site. It was impossible to predict with certainty how long the families would be worked with but if they were placed on child protection plans several months of involvement was expected. A ‘funnel approach’ (Neale, 2012) was adopted that allowed for cases dropping out and ‘progressive focusing’ over time on a core sample (Miles *et al.*, 2014). Twelve cases were shadowed for the full twelve months, two for eleven, three for ten, three for nine and all of them were shadowed for at least five months.

That some of the sample of thirty were closed before reaching twelve months of being shadowed was a virtue for the study as it enabled analysis of the practice and changes that led social care involvement to end. Some were much longer term cases than the period covered by the research, having been known to social work on and off for many years, while some continued to be worked with after the fieldwork ended.

As well as having the data from field notes of observations of office routines and staff interactions about cases, all of the observations of practice encounters and interviews with social workers before and after

them were audio recorded. A selection was fully transcribed, the choice of which was determined by the aim to capture routine social work and particular episodes of relational practices and worker's closeness to or distance from children and parents. Those not transcribed were written up in detail contemporaneously. All of the observational and interview data were coded in NVivo and analysed thematically, using standard techniques of constant comparison (Bryman, 2012). We also extracted data from social work case files about the total work that was done over the year. We discovered that case files do not record the amount of time practitioners spend with children and families, so observing practice proved even more vital than anticipated because it revealed how much time was spent, both on individual practice encounters and in the frequency and dynamics of encounters and relationships over time.

Finding a way of capturing the flow, continuity—and sometimes discontinuity—of what happened over time was crucial and the case study method proved vital to this. It involved assembling all the data that had been gathered on each family/case into a chronological narrative—field notes of the observations in the office, social worker interview data, audio recordings and observation notes of social worker-service user encounters, staff supervisions and interviews with parents. Triangulation of that data produced thirty case studies of long-term casework that show in enormous detail the amount and type of work that was done with the family, the nature of the relationships and what was going on in the organisation at the same time. In the twelve-month case studies, for instance, the lowest number of observations of practice encounters was ten and the highest twenty-one, with many other interviews and observations of organisational practices on top and some case studies contained between 150,000 and 200,000 words. Even with the privilege of having a well-funded research team for two years, data management and analysis was a huge challenge. On the basis of what we have learned we feel that future researchers may be able to achieve the aims of such research with a focus on fewer cases but what must not be sacrificed is the depth of understanding that comes from observing regular practice encounters, while allowing enough time for keeping on top of the high volume of data.

The seasons of social work

While the purpose of this article is not to present the research findings but to provide learning in relation to the methodology, it is important to provide an illustration of the kinds of data, analysis and insights our longitudinal ethnographic methods make possible. In a typical example of a twelve-month case study, fifty encounters took place between the 'Harris' family and professionals during the year, seventeen of which

Table 2 The Harris case study—one year of practice

Type of interaction	Frequency	Shadowed
Case conferences	3	2
Multi-agency 'Core Groups'	4	3
Social work home visits	28	7
Family meetings	3	3
Family support worker visits	12	2
Total interactions	50	17

were observed by the research (see Table 2). We also had many discussions with the workers about the case as it was unfolding over the course of the year.

'Adele Harris' was expecting her first baby and was regarded as very vulnerable due to mental health problems and previous relationships in which she was abused by men. Jamie, the baby's father, was known to have been violent towards previous partners. Professionals felt that Adele did not understand or accept the risk she was at from Jamie and in Month 2—the winter period of the seasons when the case was shadowed—we observed the case conference at which their unborn baby was placed on a child protection plan. As the work developed into early spring, during Months 3 and 4, we could see that Adele was reticent about social care involvement because she knew they regarded Jamie as high risk. Social work home visits to the Harris family lasted an average of twenty-nine minutes. We observed how Adele's social worker and family support worker began and developed meaningful relationships with her and to a degree Jamie, and with the baby when he was born in the late spring, in Month 5. We were present on the first home visit after the birth when Adele was in bed with the baby Ralph, and Davina the social worker sat on the bed alongside Jamie. She offered them 'congratulations, the baby is beautiful, you must be so proud' and witnessed both parents nursing the baby, telling them: 'You are both very natural with him.'

Five weeks later in Month 6, a scene that illustrates some of the key organisational and practice dynamics of the case study occurred on a home visit by Davina, who was handing the case over to a new social worker.

Adele opens the door and smiles at seeing Davina. As we enter the room Adele goes and sits on her bed while both social workers sit on the floor, Davina closer to Adele. The baby is five weeks old now and asleep in the Moses basket. After they settle in, Davina asks Adele how she feels about attending the [domestic abuse survivors] programme and she says she isn't keen. She doesn't like going to groups and Davina offers to ask the person running it to speak to Adele beforehand and they could get Mary the Family Support Worker to take her to the

session... Davina asks for the third time how things are going with Jamie and I wonder if or when it will start to annoy Adele, because she knows that Davina is deeply suspicious of him, but she doesn't seem bothered by it. ... Davina talks to the baby, she is so warm and friendly, she sounds genuinely delighted to see him. She makes appreciative sounds and says 'he gets more beautiful every time I see him!' Adele beams at this. She says how well she gets on with Mary the family support worker and how easy it is to talk to her. Davina reminds Adele that Mary will soon be leaving and she looks a little sad. The two workers she has built relationships with are both leaving. Davina asks the new social worker if she has anything further to add and she says she just wanted to meet Adele and smiles. It is a nice moment and Davina wraps up the visit.

(Observation field notes)

This illustrates the impact of the small bedsit where the interactions took place, including the challenges involved in conducting the work when there was nowhere to sit except the floor, or on the service users' bed and the ethical as well as practical dilemmas this presents in terms of how physically close to service users and their things—in this instance their bed—it is legitimate to get. It also begins to show how organisational challenges such as staff turnover could affect the development—or (premature) ending—of relationships. But in this social work office regular joint visits were just one indicator of how well-supported workers were by an essentially stable and supportive organisational culture. This was a vital part of the context in which Adele and the new social worker and family support worker went on to develop meaningful working relationships. In late Summer, Month 9, on a joint home visit, they arrived to find Jamie assaulting Adele. Legal proceedings to protect the baby were now a real possibility and on hearing this Adele ended the relationship. We then observed several home visits at which empathetic, authoritative work was done by social care and at multi-agency meetings that helped Adele deal with her love for Jamie and accept that she and the baby could not be with him, alongside help with benefits and housing. By the Autumn, Month 12, at the end of the research fieldwork, Adele remained apart from Jamie, social care's view was that her parenting was essentially okay and the baby was likely to come off the child protection plan.

We hope this brief illustration serves to give a sense of how the method enables bringing together analysis of what is happening in the organisation with what occurs in face-to-face encounters with service users, as they unfold in particular settings. The unit of inquiry is both the social work team/organisation and the individual cases and practice encounters being shadowed. As the Harris case study illustrates, we did

not shadow every practice encounter, due to the time needed to gather data on other cases and because it is not necessary to see everything. Selecting what to shadow is determined by methodically observing enough from month to month to reach an understanding of the workers' routine practice with the service users and by being in regular touch with them sensing when there is something significant or unplanned to observe. The process also involves creating 'scenic reconstructions' (Froggett and Hollway, 2010; Roy, 2017) out of the data and selecting scenes that illustrate key dynamics, turning-points and change in the making. Shadowing these organisational and relational dynamics long-term and repeatedly going back with workers to see families week after week, month after month, enables the research to capture the nature and ebb and flow of practice and relationships over time and their outcomes. It provides insights into the 'seasons of social work' in terms of the nature, rhythms and emotional texture of life and relationships as they are influenced by the ups and downs of organisations, staffing, practitioners' skills and knowledge and the vulnerabilities and strengths of service users. Analysing all the cases in the sample where positive change occurred and those where it did not enable the very nature of authoritative relationship-based social work practice and its various forms and effects to be established.

Discussion

We set out on this research project unsure about what long-term ethnographic research that stays consistently close to practice and organisations would be like. We had to discover whether being embedded within social work teams for fifteen months and in families and casework for up to twelve months could be done ethically and relationships with the field sites and families successfully sustained. Our conclusion is that it can, but several challenges arise and in this final section we will critically reflect on them and further analyse the methods.

At its purest, our intention was to use ethnography to observe naturally occurring events that would have happened in the same way had we not been present. It is unlikely however that the presence of the researcher has no impact on what they are observing, but just how much and what kind of impact is debatable (Hammersley and Atkinson, 2007). Even if it could be ascertained that our presence had no effect on participants, another potential problem arises in how participant observation does not provide an exact reflection of the 'truth' of what is seen to go on because the data are filtered through the subjectivity and perception of the researchers, with the potential for their values and relationships with research participants to have an influence. Gaining and maintaining staff cooperation was easier with some workers than others and at one

site, in particular, was quite difficult. But generally we experienced great kindness from many staff and were often included in office rituals such as birthday celebrations, leaving ‘dos’ and at one site the office Christmas party. Over time we were often described as being ‘one of the team’, with offers to allocate us cases! Some staff shared their personal troubles and tears, as well as joys with us. We tried to get around the possible biases that arose in becoming absorbed into the culture by discussing our feelings within the research team and by examining our interpretations of a sample of the same transcripts. This included critical reflection on how we used our power as researchers, especially with regard to vulnerable service users and being attuned to how and indeed whether social workers exercised their power in anti-oppressive ways.

What can be said with confidence is that observation enables so much to be seen and experienced in social work that would otherwise remain invisible—and that has remained hidden, due to the distance researchers have kept from practice. What ethnographers do have some control over is the extent to which they become actively involved and participate in the events they are observing. Some seek to get as involved as possible, to be ‘Participant-Observers’. For instance, [Humphris \(2019\)](#) moved in with the migrant families she studied and didn’t merely observe home visits from social care but helped families to prepare for them. Because we were researching highly sensitive and consequential encounters that sought to keep children safe, we worked very hard at keeping our participation at a minimum, at being observers, adopting the position of ‘Observer as Participant’ ([Gold, 1958](#)). Yet we found that we became participants in several ways. Sometimes parents included us in what they were doing, such as when showing social workers family photographs or films on their mobile phones. Children often engaged us in play, something that increased over the course of the year, for instance as we watched babies grow into mobile infants they acquired the strength and agility to reach and climb up to us. On occasions we saw things we weren’t supposed to, for instance, witnessing a father who was not allowed to have any contact with his child due to his violence leaving the home with that child. The researcher informed the social worker and shadowed them in pursuit of finding the man and child, which they eventually did. Managing the complexity of our position as researchers, together with witnessing the struggles and suffering of children and families over an extended period, was very emotionally demanding ([Bergman Blix and Wettergren, 2015](#)). We tried to use this emotional experience reflexively to gain further insights into how complex social work is and the stressful effects on workers and families.

Our mere presence had an effect, for instance, in cases where there were change of workers over the year; the new worker seemed to benefit from how the families knew us and we provided some continuity of presence. A small number of families told us they felt they got a better

service because we were present. Some parents said they found us being there supportive, despite us studiously trying to remain neutral. As one mother on her third research interview after a year of involvement in the study epitomised it:

I think in capital letters that having you both shadow what has been going on, I think has made the situation like 100 times better for me. Because everything has been recorded and they know that everything is being recorded and there is also witnesses to the conversation because of course they don't normally work like that, so for me it has been like a god send actually you know. I see you guys as basically like, you know, like angels.

We were stunned by how positive this perception was of our impact, but on reflection it made sense, given that we observed practitioners working with this mother on twenty-one separate occasions and we were witnesses to profoundly significant events in her life. In effect, we developed relationships with some service users, albeit peculiar ones given that as Observer-Participants we barely spoke. When we interviewed family members on their own we would remind them of our neutrality and independence from social work staff but what we had little control over was what we came to mean for them, unconsciously as well as consciously. For some we seemed to mean little and barely be noticed, while others, like the mother who called us angels, seemed to regard us as protectors. Ironically, the social workers who worked with this mother told us that they felt she treated them better when we were present. One possible implication is that what we got to see was not practice encounters as they normally occurred but a more harmonious version. Yet in the cut and thrust of day-to-day practice it didn't look or feel like that to us and there were times when neither practitioners or service users felt they were being treated nicely. From a psycho-social perspective, what participants are more likely to have been expressing was the feeling of being emotionally contained that being observed gives (Hingley-Jones *et al.*, 2017).

Another dimension to such containment was the way practitioners often commented on how helpful they found it to be observed and interviewed about their work while they were doing it. This is typified by what this social worker said in the car following observation of a home visit:

it helps me to think about things as well. Like I said to you earlier, if I was to kind of drive off and you think about it yourself but it's not the same as being asked questions and getting you to think about it in depth, so it's really helpful for me to kind of break it all down.

This finding that often the research was experienced as having positive effects is supported by studies by Ruch (2014) and Westlake and

Forrester (2016). It suggests that decisions by organisations about whether to provide access to researchers and by research ethics committees about whether to approve proposed studies should focus on their potential advantages as well as risks, on ‘supporting researchers to not only “do no harm”, but to help people where possible’ (Westlake and Forrester, 2016).

Conclusion

Using longitudinal, ethnographic and mobile methods to study organisational life and face-to-face practice with service users over the long-term moves research forward from a focus on snapshots of practice to produce something closer to a movie by connecting scenes from week to week, month to month practices in ways that provide for detailed understandings of the complexities of organisations, social work practice and long-term relationships. The rich data also provide the basis for producing real movies for use in education and training and our dissemination activity includes the production of 360-degree videos in digital formats that provide an immersive experience for viewers that capture the lived experiences revealed in our findings (Cooner et al., 2019). While we had the funding and research capacity to conduct fifteen months fieldwork on two sites and study in-depth thirty cases, research of this kind that focuses on much smaller samples (and even single cases) of long-term practice and relationships has much to contribute. Although, as we have shown, we had some impact on some of the practices we observed and the full impact is debatable, no participants ever told us that our presence made things worse. Perhaps it did and they just didn’t feel able to tell us or we failed to sense it, but so far as we know our presence did not have a negative impact on peoples’ experiences or outcomes. In the single case where we were told our presence was over-exciting a hyperactive child we withdrew immediately. Such ‘ethically important moments’ (Guillemin and Gillam, 2004) will always arise in ethnographic research and it is not their existence but how they are managed in ways that ensure no harm is done that matters. It is in fact very difficult to ethically defend not conducting research that gets as close as possible to long-term practice in a context where there is so much to learn about situations where service users are not protected or helped despite lengthy social work involvement. Equally, such a qualitative longitudinal approach produces unique insights into how social work is helpful. We conclude that the methodology we have outlined and critiqued in this article has the potential to illuminate all areas of social work. Longitudinal ethnographic research into long-term practice provides vital insights into what social work is, how it is effective in creating change for service users and why it sometimes does not meet this aim. It fulfils a core

mission of social work research to not only understand the world but provide resources for changing it.

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