Appendix 2

Upper Tier 3

Parent & Carer's Capacity

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Development Area	Threshold Guidance	<u>Protective Factors</u>	Social Work Assessment
Basic care, safety and protection	Previous high level of Child In Need / Child Protection concerns and plan to meet the child's needs following a CAF has not had desired outcomes. Child exposed to contact with individuals who pose a risk of physical or sexual harm to children. Serious concern about unborn baby being at risk of significant harm. Chronic / acute neglect present where food or warmth and basic care often not available. Parent / carer learning disability having a direct impact on child's health, well being or development Parent / carer substance misuse is having a direct impact on child's health, well being or development. Parent / carer mental health having a direct impact on child's health, well being or development. Parent / carer mental health having a direct impact on child's health, well being	CAF assessment completed with a child's plan in place and parents / carers fully engaged. Regular supportive help to family from extended family / friends network Engaged with universal services. Parent / carer engaged well with appropriate adult service i.e. Mental Health / Substance Misuse / Disability Services which alleviates pressure on family.	Neglect & Home Conditions Graded Care Profile – comprehensive assessment of neglect Home Conditions Substance Misuse Alcohol audit SCODA checklist Impact of parental mental ill health / substance misuse on child / young person Mental Health of Parent / Carer Impact of problems Parent daily hassle score Adult wellbeing Recent life events Domestic Violence Risk identification of the child Seriousness of harm Mother's safety plan Child's safety plan Young person's safety plan
Emotional warmth and stability	or development. Parent / carer emotionally unavailable. Succession of carers for child but no significant relationship with any of them. Unsafe / inappropriate child care arrangements. Inconsistent parenting impacting on emotional and behavioural development. Parental instability affects capacity to nurture.	The presence of an alternative or supplementary caring adult who can respond to developmental needs of children. Social network outside of the family. Sympathetic, empathetic and vigilant teachers and / or school health staff available to children.	Resilience & Emotional Wellbeing Strengths & difficulties Adolescent wellbeing Resilience assessment of child / young person Resilience & vulnerability and intervention needed

Development Area	Threshold Guidance	Protective Factors	Social Work Assessment
	Parent / carer own emotional needs compromise those of child / young person. Parenting skills are inadequate to meet child's needs.		
Guidance, boundaries and stimulation	Child receives little appropriate stimulation even though toys provided. Parent / carers apply inconsistent boundaries or own lack of boundaries seriously impacting on child's development.	Parent / carers willing / able to engage with parenting support / instruction. Outreach (Social Care) support in place.	Family activity – measures degree of child focused activity in family

Family & Environmental Factors

Development Area	Threshold Guidance	Protective Factors	Social Work Assessment
Family & social relationships & family well being	Domestic violence where the risk to victim is assessed as medium) and child is present during but may not have witnessed. Pre-birth assessments indicate past child protection concerns. Risk of family relationship breakdown leading to need for child to be looked after outside family / extended. First DV referral / report but details reveal history of DV with children normally resident. Child young carer requiring assessment of additional needs. Child requires respite care because family lacking capacity – no extended family or friend appropriate. Parent / carer unwilling / unable to care for their child.	The presence of an alternative caring adult in the family. Engagement with appropriate voluntary services i.e. young carers. Engagement with appropriate statutory services including Social Care. Engagement with DV police service.	Domestic Abuse Risk identification of the child Seriousness of harm Mother's safety plan Child's safety plan Young person's safety plan

Development Area	Threshold Guidance	Protective Factors	Social Work Assessment
	Child subject to court applicable where S7 or S37 report ordered for compliance by Social Care. Unaccompanied asylum seeking children. Privately fostered child.		
Housing, employment and finance	Homeless children in need of accommodation – up to and including children up to 18. No access to public funds / community resource. Family with children at risk of eviction – with previous housing support. Family socially isolated. Family where lack of access to appropriate housing or benefits adversely affecting the child.	Housing options involved. Welfare rights advice.	
Social and community resources	Child / family need intensive, immediate focussed support due to harassment / discrimination. All previous support failed. Significant levels of targeted hostility towards the child / family and conflict / volatility within neighbourhood.	Housing options involved. Community police involved. Engagement with voluntary sector provision / support groups. Engagement with CAF / Social Care assessment as appropriate to assess impact on child / children.	Impact of Community on Parent & Child Eco map Geno gram

Child or Young Person's Development Needs

Development Area	Threshold Guidance	Protective Factors	Social Work Assessment
Learning / Education	Child not in education and concerns for safety. Chronic non-attendance / authorised absences / truancy / fixed term exclusions. Statement of Special Educational Needs in conjunction with either of above and / or other risk factors.	School Action Plus. Individual educational plan in place Education Welfare involved. Alternative education provision engaged with.	
<u>Health</u>	Chronic / recurring health problems with missed appointments, routine and non routine. Child with disability in need of assessment and support to access appropriate services. Serious delay in achieving physical and other developmental milestones, despite continued focussed support provided by universal services. Frequent accidental injuries to child requiring hospital treatment, no medical explanation and previous focussed support provided by universal services. Mental health issues requiring CAMHS service – including serious self-harm / suicidal thoughts. Poor / restricted diet impacting on child's health / development with focussed support previously provided by universal services. Significant dental decay – not being treated despite previous focussed support from universal services.	Involvement with School Health service. Involvement with CAMHS. Evidence of good attachment between parent / carer and child.	Development progress of parent / child under 5 years Resilience Change model Substance misuse Graded Care Profile Developmental progress Impact of problems Young Carer's assessment Strength and difficulties Adolescent wellbeing Eco map Geno gram
Social, emotional, behavioural identity	Child with serious level of unexplained, inappropriate sexualised behaviour. Child's use of alcohol / drugs seriously	Engagement with children / young person's substance misuse service.	

Development Area	Threshold Guidance	Protective Factors	Social Work Assessment
	impacting on their health, development and well being. Evidence of escalation of substance misuse and changing attitudes and more disregard to risk. Failure or inability to address serious (re) offending behaviour leading to risk of serious harm to self or others. Child / young person out of control in the community. Child / young person frequently going missing from home / care. Concerns raised about physical, emotional safety and welfare. Previous focussed support provided by universal services / CAF. Child at risk of sexual exploitation.	Engagement with YOS. Engagement / support for missing episodes through missing meeting and / or SEAM process. Child / young person's plan takes full account of risk.	
Self care and independence	Child suffers accidental injury as a result of inadequate supervision. Child wandering without supervision. Severe lack of age appropriate behaviour – child given responsibility for themselves and / or siblings beyond their capability putting them at risk.	The presence of an alternative or supplementary caring adult who can respond to the needs of the child. Regular supportive help from universal / community resources.	

Tier 4

Parent & Carer's Capacity

Development Area	Threshold Guidance	Protective Factors	Social Work Assessment
Basic care, safety and protection	Parent / carer unable to provide acceptable level of care for the child. Parent / carers have or may have abused / neglected their child / children. Parents' own needs mean that they cannot keep their child / children safe. Parent unable to restrict access to home to adults known to be a risk to children and other adults. Children left in care of an adult known or suspected to be a risk to children and other adults. Low warmth / high criticism are an enduring component of parenting. Parents' own emotional needs / experiences persistently impact on the ability to meet the child's needs Parents have mental health issues which may include self-harm that presents a significant risk of harm to their child. Parent has substance misuse issues which present a significant risk of harm to their child. Parent has learning difficulties present a significant risk of harm to their child. Parents' health / disability present a significant risk of harm to their child.	The presence of an alternative or supplementary caring adult who can respond to the developmental needs of children. Parent / carer willing to engage in radical programme of rehabilitation re addiction / neglect.	Neglect & Home Conditions Graded Care Profile Home Conditions Substance Misuse Alcohol audit SCODA checklist Impact of parental mental ill health / substance misuse on child / young person Mental Health of Parent / Carer Impact of problems Parent daily hassle score Adult wellbeing Recent life events Domestic Violence Risk identification of the child Seriousness of harm Mother's safety plan Child's safety plan Young person's safety plan
Emotional warmth and stability	Cruel and emotional ill treatment of a child resulting in significant harm. Child is continually the subject of criticism / negative comments and scapegoating by parents resulting in the child feeling low self worth / esteem and seriously impacting on child's emotional / psychological well	Child belongs to organised club or social activity. Sympathetic, empathetic and vigilant teachers / health staff. A trusted adult / mentor is available for	Resilience & Emotional Wellbeing Strengths & difficulties Adolescent wellbeing Resilience assessment of child / young person Resilience & vulnerability and intervention

Development Area	Threshold Guidance	Protective Factors	Social Work Assessment
	being. Previous children removed.	child to contact at all times. Child has at least one friend who has high levels of self worth / esteem	needed
Guidance, boundaries and stimulation	Lack of appropriate supervision of child results in significant harm. Child is given responsibility for self and / or siblings / younger children beyond capability resulting in significant harm to self or other children.		Family activity – measures degree of child focused activity in family

Family & Environmental Factors

Development Area	Threshold Guidance	Protective Factors	Social Work Assessment
Family & social relationships & family well being	Assessment identifies high risk of physical, emotional, sexual abuse or neglect. Family relationships breakdown and characterised by conflict, aggression and / or withdrawal or absence of care. History of previous significant harm to children including serious injury or child death. Extended family suspected or known to pose a risk to children. Adult victim of DV is assessed as high and child is at risk of significant harm. Adult perpetrator of DV leaves family home and relationship ends. May result in increased risk to adult victim and children. Child had referral to MARAC or MAPPA Child needs to be looked after outside of their family due to abuse / neglect.	MAPPA / MARAC protection plan in place.	Domestic Abuse Risk identification of the child Seriousness of harm Mother's safety plan Child's safety plan Young person's safety plan

Development Area	Threshold Guidance	Protective Factors	Social Work Assessment
Housing, employment and finance	health risk to child. Homeless children in need of accommodation – up to and including children up to 18. No access to public funds / community resource. Family with children at risk of eviction – with previous housing support. Family socially isolated. Family where lack of access to appropriate housing or benefits adversely affecting the child.	Housing options involved. Welfare rights advice.	
Social and community resources	Child / family need intensive, immediate focussed support due to harassment / discrimination. All previous support failed. Significant levels of targeted hostility towards the child / family and conflict / volatility within neighbourhood.	Housing options involved. Community police involved. Engagement with voluntary sector provision / support groups. Engagement with CAF / Social Care assessment as appropriate to assess impact on child / children.	Impact of Community on Parent & Child Eco map Geno gram

Child or Young Person's Development Needs

Development Area	Threshold Guidance	Protective Factors	Social Work Assessment
Learning / Education	Child not in education and concerns for safety. Chronic non-attendance / authorised absences / truancy / fixed term exclusions. Statement of Special Educational Needs in conjunction with either of above and / or other risk factors.	School Action Plus. Individual educational plan in place Education Welfare involved. Alternative education provision engaged with.	
Health Social, emotional,	Parent / carer refuse to recognise / treat high level of disability, services, physical and / or emotional health issues. Parents refuse medical care for child resulting in significant harm to child. Parents not accessing medical care for child resulting in significant harm to child. Parent fabricating and / or inducing illness to child. Child under 13 showing signs of sexually transmitted disease. Child is suspected to have suffered unexplained injuries. Challenging behaviour resulting in severe risk to child or others. Child beyond parental control places	The presence of an alternative or supplementary caring adult in the family who can respond to the developmental needs of children.	Development progress of parent / child under 5 years Resilience Change model Substance misuse Graded Care Profile Developmental progress Impact of problems Young Carer's assessment Strength and difficulties Adolescent wellbeing Eco map Geno gram
behavioural identity	themselves at risk of significant harm. Failure or inability to address complex mental health needs. Under 13 – child engaged in sexual activity Under 18 – child sexually exploited. Parents unable to provide safe environment. Child missing from home for repeated short periods of time or prolonged periods and previous focussed support has not worked. Young people with complicated substance misuse problems require specific	Child / young person engaging with appropriate services.	

Development Area	Threshold Guidance	Protective Factors	Social Work Assessment
	intervention as part of child protection or care plan.		
Self care and	Vulnerable child left at home without adequate supervision assessed to be at risk of significant harm. Vulnerable young person at risk of significant harm living independently.		
independence		Child / young person engaging with appropriate services.	