



North Tyneside Council

How we come to a decision about what help and support is required to meet the needs of a child or young person

Local Assessment Protocol 2020-22



March 2020

Contents

Introduction.....	4
Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH).....	5
Disagreeing with a Decision of the MASH.....	6
Principles and Practice Standards.....	7
Types of Assessment	8
Early Help Assessment (EHA)	8
Single Assessment	9
Specialist Assessments	10
Pathway Needs Assessments	11
ASSETPlus / Out of Court AssetPlus	12
Young Carer’s Needs Assessment (YCNA)	13
Tools used in assessment	14
My Three Houses	14
Fairy and Wizard	14
Arrangements for Children and Young People in Specific Circumstances	15
Children with a Disability	15
A Young Carer	15
A Child or Young Person with a Special Educational Need	16
An Unborn Child at risk of abuse	17
A child or young person in hospital for more than 3 months	17
Children and Young People with specific communication needs	18
Children and Young People who are Asylum Seekers	18
Children and Young People at risk of exploitation	19
Children and Young People at risk of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	20
Children and Young People in the youth justice system	20
A Child or Young Person returning home from care	21
A Care Leaver	21
Assessment Jargon Buster.....	23
How to complain about an Assessment	26
Informal Resolution	26
Stage 1 - Local Resolution	27

Stage 2 - Independent Investigation	27
Stage 3 - Review Panel.....	27
Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman	28
Further Contact Details	29

Introduction

It is important that all those with worries about a child or young person in North Tyneside have confidence that they will be listened to and their concerns responded to. This document sets out the arrangements for how we do this in North Tyneside. It is intended to be as clear and simple as possible. This document is about how decisions are made.

The document sets out how the Local Authority and its partners work to decide what is the right help and support to meet the needs of children and young people, the right time to provide it and the right length and the right intensity of it. Only by having the strongest possible arrangements can we deliver on our passion – to make North Tyneside an even greater place for children and young people to thrive; where all, including those who are vulnerable, disadvantaged, have special educational needs or disability have the best possible life.

We know that every child and young person has a unique life story and experience. Our arrangements always put the child at the very centre of all that we do. Nevertheless, this document sets out some of the circumstances where the Local Authority and its partners take particular care in coming to a decision about what help and support is required. These circumstances include where a child or young person: is a Young Carer; has a Special Educational Need or Disability; is an Unborn; is in hospital; has specific communication needs; is an asylum seeker; is at risk of exploitation; is at risk of female genital mutilation; is in the youth justice system or is a child or young person returning home from care or is a Care Leaver.

Finally, this document sets out the arrangements by which any one with concerns that a decision of the Local Authority and its partners is wrong and will not meet the needs of a child can raise a disagreement in the confidence that their voice will be heard and their worries responded to.

This document maps out as openly and transparently as possible what should happen and when. We believe helping everyone to know and understand our arrangements is the right thing to do and will help children and young people in North Tyneside get the right help at the right time to thrive.

Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)

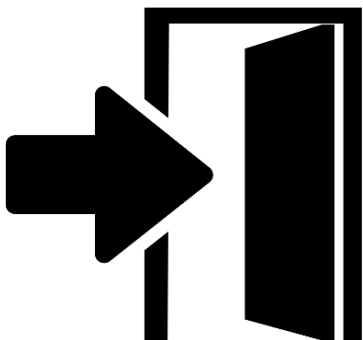
Our Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) is our front door to a decision by the Local Authority and its partners about what help and support will be provided to meet the needs of children and young people in the Borough. It is the same front door whether the help required is safety for a child from abuse or neglect or the help required is because a child is disabled or is a young carer or the help is required because a parent is not coping, ill or in prison. It is one front door.

The MASH is open from 08:30am in the morning until 5.00pm Monday to Thursday and from 08:30am until 4.30pm on Friday. At all other times, on evenings, weekends and Bank Holidays, the Out of Hours Duty Team is available to respond where there are worries about the safety of a child or young person. In an emergency however, if there is worry that a child or young person may be harmed, the Police should always be contacted first to provide an immediate response.

The MASH is a hub or place in which a number of practitioners from different agencies that provide services to children and young people work together in one location to decide together what help and support is required to meet the needs of a child. The MASH decides whether this help and support is provided as Early Help or by Social Care. Decision-makers within the MASH include Health, Police, Education, Probation, Housing, Youth Justice, Harbour, Social Care and Early Help. Information is shared to help come to a decision about what is the right help and support required to meet the needs of a child or young person.

The MASH will always try to make a decision on what help and support is required ***within one working day*** of receiving a worry about a child or young person.

Contact Details for the MASH



0345 2000 109

childrenandadultcontactcentre@northtyneside.gov.uk

www.northtyneside.gov.uk

Quadrant, Silverlink North, Cobalt Business Park, NE27 0BY

Out of Hours (Evenings, Weekends and Bank Holidays)

0191 200 6800

Disagreeing with a Decision of the MASH

Decision-making by the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub is as open and transparent as possible. Professionals will be told what decision the MASH made in light of the worries shared. Where possible this decision will be communicated verbally in the first instance and then in writing. Where contact was made with the MASH by a non-professional member of the network, for example wider family member, friend or neighbour, the MASH will confirm that they have listened to and considered the worry and that a decision made about the needs of the child or young person, but they will not be told about what actions the MASH decided were appropriate.

Anyone who is of the opinion that a decision of the MASH is wrong and will mean that the needs of a child or young person will not be met and remains worried for the child or young person can and should raise their disagreement with the MASH as soon as possible. For simplicity, the main MASH contact details can be used for disagreements with decisions of the MASH but a separate contact pathway is also available.

Contact Details for Disagreement with a Decision of the MASH

Telephone: 0191 643 7366

Email: MASH@northtyneside.gov.uk

If a disagreement is made to the MASH, a review of the previous decision will be undertaken and a new decision reached. This will take place in 2 hours of the disagreement being notified to the MASH. If no agreement can be reached, the process will be repeated by a more senior decision-maker within one working day. Finally, the Assistant Director will review the worries about a child or young person and make a final decision. At all times, the key consideration will be to make sure that the decision of the MASH leads to the right help and support being provided to a child or young person which meets their needs, including their need for everyday safety.

Principles and Practice Standards

Central to all our work with children, young people, parents and carers is the Signs of Safety model of practice. This is a way of working, an approach to how the Local Authority and its partners come to a decision about what help and support is required to meet the needs of a child or young person.

The Signs of Safety model has helped us identify five principles that inform all our work. These are:

- We will work to give the right help at the right time
- We will work only for as long as is necessary
- We will work openly, honestly and respectfully
- We will work to build strong relationships with all those we work with
- We will work with the whole family and network to bring about change

The model has also informed eight practice standards that we seek to achieve for every child and young person. These are:

- Children and young people will be **listened to** and we will act on what they tell us
- Children and young people will have **people important to them involved** in helping to meet their needs
- Children and young people will have their **needs clearly understood**
- Children and young people will have a **plan** which tells those who need to know how to meet their needs, including how to keep them safe
- Children and young people will only have help for **as long as they need it** (so they can get on with their own lives)
- Children and young people will be able to **understand** all the things written about them
- Children and young people will have help which **follows the rules**
- Children and young people have help from Workers who get the **advice and support** they need to do a good job

Types of Assessment

Name	Early Help Assessment (EHA)
Description	<p>An Early Help Assessment includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed consent form • Details about the child • Details about the Family and Network • Presenting Issues • What are we worried about • What is working well • What needs to happen • Voice of the child • Scaling Question • Action Plan • Signed agreement to Plan
Author	Undertaken by a professional working with a child or young person, parent or carer. Wherever possible, the person who best knows the family should complete the EHA, this maybe someone that the parent has approached to ask for help or someone that the parent later nominates.
Process	<p>An EHA is a holistic, co-produced assessment that considers the needs of all the children/family members alongside the home environment, health, education, parenting etc. and only takes place with the explicit consent and involvement of the family to do so.</p> <p>A team around the family (TAF) should then be held every six weeks, to review and update the plan with the family, network and professionals involved.</p> <p>In both the assessment and reviews, the child and young person must always be involved, and their voice heard, even if they do not want to attend in person. This is achieved using a creative range of tools which meet the child or young person's communication needs, developmental needs and preferences.</p>
Timescale	Up to 6 weeks
Use	<p>An Early Help Assessment will be completed if (1) a family request it (2) there is more than 1 agency involved with a child or young person and (3) the family are experiencing 1 or more problems.</p> <p>An EHA is not a referral document, it is a tool to assess the family at an early stage to prevent the problems from worsening and enable the family to solve their problems for themselves. It is therefore important to start it at the earliest opportunity, before the situation deteriorates.</p>
Authorisation	Designated Safeguarding Lead
Stored	On the Liquidlogic Case Management System if provided

Name	Single Assessment
Description	<p>A Single Assessment includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details about the child • Details about the Family and Network • A Chronology of Significant Life Events • Worries – Past Harm and Complicating Factors • What is working well – Existing Strengths and Existing Safety • Voice and Lived Experience of Child, Family and Network • Danger Statement and Scaling Question • Bottom Lines • Timeline • Manager’s Authorisation
Author	Undertaken by a Qualified Social Worker supervised by a Qualified Social Work Team Manager
Process	<p>A qualified Social Worker is allocated at the point that a Referral is determined by the MASH to require an assessment to determine the needs of a child or young person, based on the worries referred.</p> <p>The allocating Team Manager will identify the key issues on which to focus the assessment and also the expected timescale for completion of the assessment.</p> <p>Central to assessment is that the lived experience of the child or young person is clearly understood because the child or young person has been directly involved in mapping to find out what is working well, what is worrying and what needs to happen. This is achieved through the use of a creative range of tools which meet the child or young person’s communication needs, developmental needs and preferences.</p> <p>Single Assessments should involve meeting with all those who have natural connections to the child, including father/s, extended family, friends, neighbours and involved professionals.</p> <p>Mapping is used to help bring clarity to the complexity of working with children and families – in assessment it will take a number of meetings to sort out information that has been gathered so that it can be identified what is working well, what the worries are and what needs to happen next. Mapping frames risk by considering strengths, existing and future safety, as well as harm and danger. Mapping is supported by scaling questions and informs Danger Statements, Safety Goals, the Safety Plan and Bottom Lines.</p> <p>Assessment informs a Safety Plan based on the mapping of past harm, future danger and complicating factors with strengths, existing and required safety and a safety judgment. The Safety Plan is co-created by the network and that describes how the family will live its everyday life to show the child and the network, that the child will be safe in the future. The Safety Plan will also have a few Bottom Lines detailing what will happen if everyday safety is not achieved for the child</p>

Timescale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Initial Single Assessment is completed within 45 working days of a Referral to the MASH. Assessment should be proportionate to the level of worries and complexity • An updating Single Assessment must be completed in advance of a Child Protection Review or a Child in Care Review.
Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Initial Single Assessment is used to decide whether a child is a child in need, a child in need of protection or a child with a disability • A updating Single Assessment is used to inform a Child Protection Review and a Child in Care Review. • A Single Assessment is used to record the conclusions of a Child Protection Investigation
Authorisation	A Qualified Social Work Team Manager
Stored	On the Liquidlogic Case Management System

Name	Specialist Assessments
Description	There are occasions when it is in the best interests of a child or young person for a particular area of need to be assessed in greater detail, either by a Qualified Social Worker or specialist with particular expertise
Author	Undertaken by a Qualified Social Worker or a specialist with particular expertise
Process	<p>The necessity of a specialist assessment will be agreed by the Team Manager responsible for the case management of the assessment work. Where assessments are required through a specialist external to the Council, Senior Management agreement is required.</p> <p>Where an assessment may subsequently be used in Court by the Council, the assessment will be organised to ensure that it complies with legal guidance about the use of such assessments.</p>
Timescale	Various
Use	<p>All assessments should be purposeful – helping to ensure that children and young people get the right help at the right time. Specialist assessments may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the relationship between siblings • Psychological Assessment • Psychiatric Assessment • Parenting Capacity Assessment • PAMS – Parenting Assessment where a parent has learning difficulties or disabilities • AIM – Assessment of the risk of sexually harmful behaviour by a young person • Assessment of the Capacity of a parent to protect a child from an abusing parent • Court directed assessment

	This list is not exhaustive. Specialist assessments are used to get the best possible understanding of the needs of a child or young person.
Authorisation	A Qualified Social Work Team Manager or a specialist with particular expertise
Stored	On the Liquidlogic Case Management System

Name	Pathway Needs Assessments
Description	<p>The Pathway Plan Needs Assessment is undertaken following a Child in Care young person's 16th birthday to identify goals and associated support available as the young person moves towards adulthood. The assessment incorporates the Child in Care Care Plan and includes information on the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where I live • My Education, Training or Employment • Feeling safe & Well • Who I Am • My Family, Social Network and Professional Relationships • Looking After Myself • My Safety Plan • Analysis & Judgement • Current Plan & Trajectory • Manager's Review
Author	Social Worker or Personal Advisor
Process	The Pathway Needs Assessment informs the Pathway Plan that is reviewed every 6 months to consider progress for young people and set additional goals as needed for young people as they move towards adulthood. The review is undertaken directly with the young person and members of the network, including carers and associated professionals as appropriate.
Timescale	A Pathway Plan Needs Assessment is completed within 3 months of the young person's 16 th birthday. It is reviewed every 6 months.
Use	<p>To outline specific goals for young people and support available to achieve them, including who provides those supports.</p> <p>To identify long term goals for young people that indicate the support needed and aspirations for adult life.</p> <p>To guide the support provided and ensure the young person knows what is available to them and from who.</p> <p>To encourage review of progress and achievement and ongoing planning of goals.</p> <p>To provide clarity and commitment to young people regarding support available to them.</p>
Authorisation	Team Manager

Stored	On the Liquidlogic Case Management System
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Name	ASSETPlus / Out of Court AssetPlus
Description	<p>AssetPlus is the Youth Justice Board assessment tool for children and young people in the Youth Justice System.</p> <p>It covers several key areas and is split into the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Record – demographics and basic details on the young person • Personal, Family and Social Factors – which includes the young person’s development, family situation, education and training etc. • Offending Behaviour – analysis of the offence and previous offending behaviour and potential future behaviour. • Explanations and Conclusions – looks at understanding the young person’s offending behaviours safety and wellbeing and conclusions drawn from the assessment. • Foundations for Change – looking at factors for and against desistence, resilience and goals and engagement and participation. • Pathways and Planning – forms the young person’s intervention plan and work around this. • Self-Assessment – enables the recording of a self-assessment from both the parent/carer and young person. <p>The use of “Out of Court AssetPlus” is a shortened version of AssetPlus and is used for all cases that are to receive an out of court disposal. The Out of Court AssetPlus covers all of the same information as the full AssetPlus but is a word document as opposed to the full AssetPlus which is embedded into the electronic case management system the YJS uses called “Childview”</p>
Author	Undertaken by the Case Manager allocated to the young person.
Process	<p>An AssetPlus is completed when a young person is subject to a Youth Conditional Caution or a court order, or in cases where the young person is assessed as high risk of harm to others or themselves.</p> <p>Out of Court Asset Plus is used to assess young people subject to any other youth justice disposal. (Triage, Outcome 22, Youth Caution, second Youth Caution)</p>
Timescale	Both of the assessments are undertaken within 15 working days of the case being allocated.
Use	<p>The assessment is used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse the young person’s offending behaviour and patterns, alongside personal and family circumstances and develop a child centred plan to focus on the issues identified to reduce re-offending, instances and seriousness.

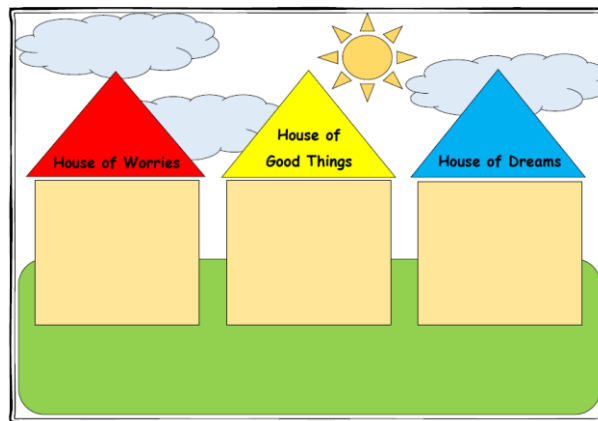
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and manage any risks associated to the young person (their risk of harm to others, or their risk to themselves) in conjunction with partners and other agencies where relevant.
Authorisation	YJS Team Leader or Team Manager
Stored	On the YJS Case Management System, ChildView

Name	Young Carer's Needs Assessment (YCNA)
Description	<p>A YCNA must involve and incorporate the views of the young carer, parents/guardian/cared for and any other appropriate person that the young carer requests.</p> <p>A YCNA does not replace an Early Help Assessment or Single Assessment and is undertaken in addition, specific to the Young Carer's needs.</p> <p>There are age specific YCNA for those aged 12 or under and those aged 12 and over.</p> <p>It covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family set up/ important people Caring role Impact of caring role on young person's needs Support 'Miracle Question' - The 'Miracle Question' is asked to give young carers the opportunity to think creatively about their future, and what changes they would like to see in their lives.
Author	Undertaken by a professional working with a child or young person, parent or carer.
Process	A YCNA is undertaken alongside an EHA or a Single Assessment.
Timescale	Within the same timescale as the EHA or Single Assessment
Use	The purpose of the YCNA is so that the professional can build up a good picture of the needs of the child or young person and their individual situation specifically in relation to their caring role
Authorisation	Designated Safeguarding Lead, Team Leader or Qualified Social Work Team Manager
Stored	On the Liquidlogic Case Management System

Tools used in assessment

My Three Houses

The My Three Houses tool was created by Nicki Weld and Maggie Greening. It matches the three key assessment questions of Signs of Safety – ‘What are we worried about?’, ‘What’s working well?’ and ‘What needs to happen?’ – and locates them visually within three ‘houses’ to better engage children in the conversation.



Fairy and Wizard

This tool developed by Vania Da Paz has same purpose as My Three Houses but utilises a different graphic representation. Rather than three houses, the same Signs of Safety questions are explored using a drawing of a fairy with a magic wand or a wizard figure. The wings and the wizard’s cape represent the good things in the child’s life. On the star of the fairy’s wand and in the spell bubble at the end of the wizard’s wand, the worker and the child can write the child’s wishes and the vision of their life the way they would want it to be with all the problems solved.



Arrangements for Children and Young People in Specific Circumstances

Children with a Disability

The term disability covers a broad spectrum of needs and it is not always easy to define. A child or young person's needs resulting from disability may not require an assessment by a Social Worker and can be understood and met through universal services or Early Help. However, where a child or young person's needs resulting from disability are more severe and complex and result in a child or young person not being able to stay safe, enjoy or achieve, either the Children's Disability Team (CDT) will undertake a Single Assessment. The CDT is a small, specialist team of Qualified Children's Social Workers and will undertake a Single Assessment where the child or young person has moderate or severe learning disabilities and/or complex physical disabilities and health needs. Where a child has a disability or need relating to Autism, Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD), dyscalculia, dyspraxia and dyslexia or visual and/or hearing loss, the Children with Disabilities Team will not undertake a Single Assessment but will signpost to other services for ongoing assessment and support.

For an assessment by the Children with Disabilities Team, contact the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub.

A Young Carer

If it is considered that a child or young person may have support needs as a result of caring for another person or the young person or their parent requests an assessment, a Young Carers' Needs Assessment (YCNA) will be undertaken. The YCNA does not replace assessment for Early Help or Social Care. It has been co-produced to specifically focus on a child or young person's lived experience as a carer and result in a plan that supports the specific needs resulting from this role.

For a Young Carer Needs Assessment contact the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub.

A Child or Young Person with a Special Educational Need

Most children who require additional support with their education will receive this through a SEN Support Plan which is completed by their educational setting. Some children may require more support than the setting can provide and may need an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP).

An Education, Health and Care Plan is a legal document which records a child or young person's aspirations, needs, outcomes and provision in relation to their special educational needs and/or disability (SEND). The relevant legislation is the Children and Families Act 2014 and guidance is provided in the SEND Code of Practice: 0 to 25years (2015).

An Education, Health and Care Needs Assessment (EHCNA) can be requested for any child or young person aged 0-25 who has or may have SEND. Requests can be made by the young person, their parent, or a professional involved with the child. Most often a request is made by the school, nursery or college.

A SEND Panel will review the request and if it agrees that the criteria for an EHCNA is met, then advice will be gathered from professionals and family relating to needs, provision, and desired outcomes. The SEND Support Team have 20 weeks from the date the request is received or the child is brought to their attention to complete the process which may or may not result in a plan being issued. There is a maximum of 6 weeks for professionals and family to return 'Advice' to the SEND Support Team. Information and advice must be sought from:

- Child's parent or young person
- Educational advice
- Medical advice and information from a health care professional
- Advice and Information in relation to social care
- Advice and Information from any other person the local authority or parent thinks appropriate (if the local authority considers it reasonable)
- Advice and information in relation to preparing for adulthood and independent living

In some cases, a child or young person may already have a statutory Child in Need, Child in Care or Child Protection plan, or an Adult Social Care plan from which information should be drawn for the EHCNA.

All completed EHCNAs are considered by the SEND Panel and if the panel agrees that an EHCP is appropriate, the panel will determine what provision is required to meet the needs of the child/young person.

EHCPs are reviewed at least annually and a similar process should be followed for reviews where advice is sought from children's social care to inform the review process and update the plan.

An Unborn Child at risk of abuse

Young babies are particularly vulnerable to abuse, and early assessment, intervention and support work carried out during the antenatal period can help minimise any potential risk of harm. Where professionals become aware that a woman is pregnant, at whatever stage of the pregnancy and they have concerns for the woman or unborn baby's welfare they should not assume that Midwifery or other Health services are aware of the pregnancy or the concerns held and should refer to the MASH. The MASH will establish whether an Early Help Assessment or Single Assessment is required to identify what help or support may be required to meet the needs of the Unborn child during the antenatal period and any ongoing support following birth. Assessment, if required, will commence at the point of referral and is not dependent upon the period of gestation.

For an assessment of the needs of an Unborn Child where there are worries that their needs may not be met, contact the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub.

A child or young person in hospital for more than 3 months

If a child or young person is accommodated in hospital for more than 3 months the health authority must notify the Local Authority. The MASH will establish whether an Early Help Assessment or Single Assessment is required to identify what help or support may be required to meet the needs of the child or young person.

For an assessment of a child or young person who has been in hospital for more than 3 months contact the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub.

Children and Young People with specific communication needs

Children and young people whose needs are assessed will be listened to. This is a practice standard that all Practitioners undertaking assessment are required to work to. In recognition of the diversity of communication needs, the practice standard does not limit the voice of a child or young person to the spoken word – for some children due to age, development or communication need it will not be possible for the Practitioner to listen to what the child says verbally. The Standard is understood in the widest possible sense so that if the Practitioner is not able to obtain direct verbal, written or drawn feedback from a child, the Practitioner will seek to understand the ‘voice’ of the child through observation of and/or a reflection on child’s known circumstances and lived experience. This enables the ‘voice’ of the unborn, very young child and those with communication difficulties and disabilities to be heard and acted upon. We are committed in assessment to work sensitively and effectively with children and young people, so that the child’s world and experience is understood through the use of a creative range of tools which meet their communication needs, developmental needs and preferences.

Children and Young People who are Asylum Seekers

Children and young people who are asylum seekers are children and young people first and the MASH will establish whether an Early Help Assessment or Single Assessment is required to identify what help or support may be required to meet their needs.

Where a child or young person has no responsible adult to care for them and is therefore ‘unaccompanied’, they will always be assessed by a Qualified Social Worker using a Single Assessment unless it is determined that the child or young person is over the age of eighteen. The age of an unaccompanied asylum seeking child or young person is extremely important because it determines the support available and effects the way in which their asylum claim is processed. If a child or young person is, in fact,

an adult over the age of eighteen years old they are entitled to support, including accommodation and essential living needs, from the Home Office. However, for children and young people seeking asylum, the Local Authority is responsible. This is why prior to the commencement of a Single Assessment of the child or young person's needs, an assessment of the child or young person's age may be necessary – this will only be carried out where there is significant reason to doubt the self-reported age and a reasonable concern that the child or young person is in fact an adult.

The Local Authority will undertake an age assessment based on evidence-informed best practice. Two Qualified Social Workers will be allocated from the Social Work Assessment Team to undertake the assessment. Age determination is an inexact science. Age assessments cannot be concluded with absolute certainty as there is not any current method that can determine age with 100% accuracy. The outcome of the age assessment will be clearly communicated to the child, young person, or adult.

Where a determination is reached that an unaccompanied child or young person is under the age of eighteen years, a Single Assessment will be undertaken to establish their needs. Where a determination has been made that the child or young person is an adult, safe transition to adult support will be made through referral to the Home Office. If during the age assessment or Single Assessment is determined that the child or young person has been trafficked, a referral to the national referral mechanism will be also be made.

For an assessment of a child or young person seeking asylum, contact the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub.

Children and Young People at risk of exploitation

The exploitation of children and young people can take many forms, including sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation including 'County Lines', radicalisation and modern day slavery. The MASH will establish whether an Early Help Assessment or Single Assessment is required to identify what help or support may be required to meet their needs. A range of specialist evidence-informed assessment tools may additionally be used to inform the assessment.

For an assessment of a child or young person at risk of exploitation, contact the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub.

Children and Young People at risk of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is a collective term for procedures, which include the removal of part or all of the external female genitalia for cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons. The practice is medically unnecessary, extremely painful and has serious health consequences, both at the time when the mutilation is carried out and in later life. It is a form of child abuse and violence against women.

Where there is a concern that a child or young person has been or may be likely to suffer FGM, a referral should be made to the police and to the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH). Regulated professionals in health and social care and teachers in England and Wales have a legal duty to report 'known' cases of FGM (either the child or young person informs them it has been carried out or there is a reasonable belief it has been) to the police. The MASH will either undertake a Single Assessment or a Child Protection Investigation depending on the information referred.

For an assessment relating to concerns about Female Genital Mutilation a referral should be made to the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub.

Children and Young People in the youth justice system

When a child between the ages of 10 and 17 years old has committed a criminal offence, accepted responsibility or been found guilty at court, the Youth Justice Service (YJS) has a duty to undertake a comprehensive assessment using the AssetPlus assessment tool / Out of Court AssetPlus. This tool is used to identify the most appropriate and proportionate way to reduce the risk of future reoffending and ensure the safety and wellbeing of the young person and address any risk of serious harm to the young person or others. The AssetPlus/Out of Court AssetPlus assessment is complemented by child, young person and parent self-assessment.

The AssetPlus /Out of Court AssetPlus will be completed by a member of the YJS. The YJS is a multi-disciplinary service and has seconded Police, Clinical Psychology, Speech Language and Communication staff within the service.

The YJS works closely with Early Help and Statutory Social Work and AssetPlus assessments will inform and be informed by Early Help Assessments and Single Assessments. The YJS will also support with specialist assessments such as the Aim2 Assessment for those presenting sexually harmful behaviour.

A Child or Young Person returning home from care

When a child or young person first becomes looked after by the Local Authority a Single Assessment is undertaken to understand the needs of the child or young person and plan how they will be met whilst in care. This is undertaken by a Qualified Children's Social Worker. During the period of care, an updating Single Assessment is undertaken to inform every Child in Care Review – four months after becoming looked after and then every six months thereafter to ensure that the child or young person is getting both the help and the care that they need.

No return home from care for a child or young person should happen without such a significant decision being informed by an up-to-date Single Assessment which also clearly identifies what the needs of the child or young person are and how they will be met, by when and by whom to make the return home from care a success. The Single Assessment will develop a Safety Plan which clearly sets out a set of behavioural rules and arrangements necessary to achieve everyday safety for the child or young person. For children and young people returning home, it is particularly important that the Safety Plan is co-created by the child or young person and their network and that it describes how the family will live its everyday life to show the child or young person and the network, that the child or young person will be safe in the future. It is also important that the Safety Plan has Bottom Lines detailing what will happen if everyday safety is not achieved for the child or young person, including in what circumstances there might be a need for a return care.

A Care Leaver

Young people become 'Care Leavers' at 18 years of age when they are legally no longer a child looked after. They are supported by the Leaving Care team in

accordance with guidance from the Children (Leaving Care) Act 2000 and the Children and Social Work Act 2017. To support this transition, working with the young person's Social Worker begins at 17 years of age when a Personal Advisor (PA) is allocated. A Young Person's Profile is completed with the young person to identify priorities for the young person as they move forward on their journey into adulthood. This work informs a Pathway Plan which is developed and written by the Social Worker.

The Pathway Plan for the young person is reviewed with the young person every six months (although this can be sooner at the request of the young person or when there is a change to the plan). When a young person reaches 21 years of age and does not wish to have a Pathway Plan, their PA will continue to focus on areas of importance to them and will update the Pathway Plan as a record of work undertaken.

Young people who have ended their involvement with the Leaving Care Team but wish to return and access support and advice prior to age 25 can contact the Team and an assessment will be undertaken to identify the support the young person needs, this may be support from the Team or through signposting to appropriate services.

For an assessment of a Care Leaver, contact the allocated Social Worker or the Leaving Care Team.

Assessment Jargon Buster

It is a practice standard required of every practitioner that case recording, including assessments, are written in a straightforward way, completely understandable to the child and parents, taking into account the communication needs of the parents and child, based on capacity, education, culture and other relevant factors. Every effort is made to ensure that assessments do not contain jargon, acronyms or technical terms that require a professional knowledge-base to understand. However, just in case...

ABE – Achieving Best Evidence Police Interview

AD – Assistant Director

ADM – Agency Decision Maker

AIM – Assessment, Intervention and Moving On Assessment

ANE – Adopt North East

ASB – Anti-Social Behaviour

ASYE - Assessed and Supported Year In Employment for a new Social Worker

BAME – Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic

CAMHS – Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services

CAO – Child Arrangement Order

CDT – Children’s Disabilities Team

CE – Criminal Exploitation

CiC – Child in Care

CiCC – Children in Care Council

CIN – Child in Need

CME – Children Missing Education

CP – Child Protection

CSC – Children’s Social Care

CSE – Child Sexual Exploitation

DCS – Director of Children’s Services

EET – Education, Employment and Training

EHA – Early Help Assessment

EHCP – Education, Health and Care Plan

EHE – Elective Home Education
EPO – Emergency Protection Order
FCO – Full Care Order
FP – Family Partner
HV – Health Visitor
ICPC – Initial Child Protection Conference
IFA – Independent Fostering Agency
IHA – Initial Health Assessment
ICO – Interim Care Order
IRO – Independent Reviewing Officer
KFC – Keeping Families Connected
LA – Local Authority
LAC – Looked After Child
LADO – Local Authority Designated Officer
LCS – Liquidlogic Case Management System
LGM – Legal Gateway Meeting
MAPPA – Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements
MARAC – Multi-Agency Risk Arrangements Conference
MASH – Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub
MSET – Missing, Sexually Exploited and Trafficked Meeting
NAI – Non Accidental Injury
NHS – National Health Service
NTSCP – North Tyneside Safeguarding Children Partnership
OOH – Out of Hours
PA – Personal Advisor
PAMS – Parent Assessment Manual
PEP – Personal Education Plan
PF – Private Fostering
PLO – Public Law Outline
RAP – Resource and Placement Meeting
RCPC – Review Child Protection Conference

Regulation 24 – Temporary approval for Connected Person Foster Carers
RHA – Review Health Assessment
RI – Return Interview after a child has been missing
S&S – Safe and Supported Social Work Teams
SCR – Serious Case Review
Section 7 – Court Ordered report on residence and contact
Section 17 – a Child in Need
Section 37 – Court ordered report on whether a child should be looked after
Section 47 – Child Protection Investigation
SDER – Same Day Emergency Response Meeting
SEMH – Social, Emotional and Mental Health
SEND – Special Educational Needs and Disabilities
SFFC – Safe Families for Children
SGO – Special Guardianship Order
SHB – Sexually Harmful Behaviour
SO – Supervision Order
SoS – Signs of Safety
SWAT – Social Work Assessment Team
TL – Team Leader
TM – Team Manager
UASC - Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children
VSH – Virtual School Head
WLD – Whole Life Disability Team
YJS – Youth Justice Service
0-19 – Health Visiting and School Nursing Service

How to complain about an Assessment

Our passion is to make North Tyneside an even greater place for children and young people to thrive; where all, including those who are vulnerable, disadvantaged, have special educational needs or disability have the best possible life. Ensuring that children and young people get the right help at the right time for the right length at the right intensity requires high quality assessments of the needs of children and young people when there are worries that their needs will not be met. Occasionally, despite every effort, there may be disagreement with some part of an assessment. If this is the case, there is a five-stage process that should be followed.

Informal Resolution

Where a person is dissatisfied with any aspect of an assessment, in the first instance this should be raised with the assessing practitioner. It may be that a simple misunderstanding has occurred and the issue can be quickly resolved.

If no satisfactory resolution can be reached, often raising the concern with the practitioners line-manager will assist. This can be done verbally or in writing. Team Leaders and Managers are there to ensure that the assessments done are of a high standard and they will look into the issues raised and respond. Most disagreements about the contents and conclusions are resolved in this way.

Where however, someone remains unhappy that the worries they have about an assessment have not been resolved, they can make a formal complaint.

To make a formal complaint, contact

Customer and Member Liaison Office

Telephone: (0191) 643 2280

Email: CMLO@northtyneside.gov.uk

www.northtyneside.gov.uk

Stage 1 - Local Resolution

- The Customer and Member Liaison Office will log your complaint and request that the concern is investigated by the Team Manager responsible for the assessing practitioner
- An advocate (someone who helps you make your complaint) may be offered if appropriate and necessary
- A written response following investigation will normally be provided within 10 working days but this can sometimes be extended to 20 working days
- If you are unhappy with your response at Stage 1 you can take it further by informing the Customer and Member Liaison Office and ask for a Stage 2 investigation

Stage 2 - Independent Investigation

- The Customer and Member Liaison Office will log your complaint and request that the concern is investigated
- Two independent people will be asked to carry out the investigation
- An investigating officer will carry out the investigation and an independent person will be involved to ensure the process is fair
- The investigating officer and independent person will ask to meet you to be sure that they understand your complaint
- A report will be written and recommendations will be made about how to put things right, these will be sent to you. It should take no more than 25 working days (or within the extended period of 65 working days).
- If you are unhappy with your response at Stage 2 you can take it further by informing the Customer and Member Liaison Office and ask for a Stage 3 Review. This must ordinarily be done within 20 working days.

Stage 3 - Review Panel

- The Customer and Member Liaison Office will log your complaint and arrange for a Review Panel to be convened within 30 working days.

- A review panel will look at whether the independent investigation was carried out fairly
- Three independent people who do not work for Children's Services will look at the complaint
- The Panel makes recommendation to the Director of Children's Services within 5 working days of the Panel
- The Director will respond by writing with a decision about the complaint within 15 working days

Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman

If you are still unhappy you can contact the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman. This is an independent service that investigates complaints about councils. You can seek advice from the ombudsman at any time but they will refer a complaint back to the Council if the complaint has not been through our complaints procedure.

Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman

0300 061 0614

PO Box 4771 Coventry CV4 0EH

<https://www.lgo.org.uk/make-a-complaint>

Further Contact Details

Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)

Tel: 0345 2000 109
Email: childrenandadultscontactcentre@northtyneside.gov.uk
Office: Floor 2, Quadrant, Silverlink North, Cobalt Business Park, NE27 0BY

Out of Hours (Evenings, Weekends and Bank Holidays)

Tel: 0191 200 6800
Email: childrenandadultscontactcentre@northtyneside.gov.uk

Social Work Assessment Teams (SWAT)

Tel: 0191 643 8016
Email: firstname.surname@northtyneside.gov.uk
Office: Floor 2, Quadrant, Silverlink North, Cobalt Business Park, NE27 0BY

Safe and Supported Social Work Teams

Tel: 0191 643 8434
Email: firstname.surname@northtyneside.gov.uk
Office: Floor 2, Quadrant, Silverlink North, Cobalt Business Park, NE27 0BY

Fostering Service

Tel: 0191 643 2540
Email: fostering@northtyneside.gov.uk
Office: Floor 2, Quadrant, Silverlink North, Cobalt Business Park, NE27 0BY

Family Time Service

Tel: 0191 643 8935
Email: firstname.surname@northtyneside.gov.uk
Office: Floor 2, Quadrant, Silverlink North, Cobalt Business Park, NE27 0BY

Riverdale Children's Home

Tel: 0191 643 6300
Email: firstname.surname@northtyneside.gov.uk
Office: Minton Lane, North Shields, NE29 6DA

Sycamore Children's Home

Tel: 0191 643 8909
Email: firstname.surname@northtyneside.gov.uk
Office: Riverside Centre, Minton Lane, North Shields, NE29 6DA

Addison Street Short Break Home

Tel: 0191 200 6178
Email: firstname.surname@northtyneside.gov.uk
Office: 31 Addison Street, North Shields, NE29 6LR

Heatherfield Mews Children's Home

Tel: 0191 200 6178
Email: firstname.surname@northtyneside.gov.uk

Office: 1-3 Heatherfield Mews, Lee Street, Annitsford, Cramlington, NE23 7DP

Leaving Care Team

Tel: 0191 200 8788

Email: firstname.surname@northtyneside.gov.uk

Office: The Lodge, Riverside Centre, Minton Lane, North Shields, NE29 6DQ

Whole Life Disability Service (Children's Disability Team)

Tel: 0191 643 4151

Email: firstname.surname@northtyneside.gov.uk

Office: The Oxford Centre, West Farm Avenue, Longbenton, NE12 8LT

Adopt North East (Adoption Agency)

Tel: 0191 643 5000

Email: firstname.surname@northtyneside.gov.uk

adoptnortheast@northtyneside.gov.uk

Office: Balliol Pembroke Wing, Chesters Avenue, Longbenton, NE12 8QP

Youth Justice Service

Tel: 0191 643 8605

Email: firstname.surname@northtyneside.gov.uk

Office: Riverside Centre, Minton Lane, North Shields, NE29 6DQ

Raising the Health and Education of Looked After Children (RHELAC)

Tel: 0191 643 8368

Email: rhelac@northtyneside.gov.uk

Office: The Langdale Centre, Langdale Gardens, Wallsend, NE28 0HG

North West Locality Team

Tel: 0191 643 2110

Email: firstname.surname@northtyneside.gov.uk

Office: Shiremoor Children's Centre, Bridge Terrace, Shiremoor, NE27 0TA

Coast Locality Team

Tel: 0191 643 8804

Email: firstname.surname@northtyneside.gov.uk

Office: Whitley Bay Customer First Centre, York Road, Whitley Bay, NE26 1AB

Central Locality Team

Tel: 0191 643 8899

Email: firstname.surname@northtyneside.gov.uk

Office: Riverside Children's Centre, Minton Lane, North Shields NE29 6DQ

South West Locality Team

Tel: 0191 643 2229

Email: firstname.surname@northtyneside.gov.uk

Office: Howdon Childrens Centre, 11A Howdon Lane, Wallsend, NE28 0AL