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| **CHILD PROTECTION CONFERENCE** | |
| Confidentiality statement  Please remember that information shared at the conference is confidential. It should only be shared on a strictly need to know basis to protect any child. | Restorative Practice Values  The Safeguarding and Quality Assurance Service organises Child Protection Conferences. Your involvement in this conference is welcomed. We would invite you to respect the following values during the conference:  **Participation –** Everyone should be able to participate with the child’s wishes and feelings at the centre  **Respect –** Everyone deserves to be spoken to and treated with respect.  **Honesty –** Everyone should be encouraged to speak openly and honestly about their experience  **Humility –** We can all make mistakes. It is important to recognise that authority often stops us helping people.  **Accountability –** Parents and carers must take responsibility for their behaviour and the impact this has on their children.  **Empowerment –** Parents and young people have an active role in determining what their needs are and how these should be met.  **Hope –** Normally, even in the most serious instances, it is possible to work with people to improve relationships and experiences for children. |
| **A G E N D A** | |
| 1. Introductions. Everyone in the room introduces themselves, and their role with the family 2. Child Protection Conference – Statement of Purpose  * Identify any real or potential risk of harm to children from the evidence presented * Explore ways to prevent further harm * Consider the child’s everyday experience and promote their human rights * Promote the cooperation of parents/carers  1. The process of the conference is to consider evidence of harm or its likelihood to each of the children in the family. When evidence shows that a child has been harmed or is likely to be so, the conference should consider whether the harm is significant and make plans to reduce the harm and/or protect the child. 2. The plan and actions moving forward will be agreed within the meeting and with the parents or carers. 3. A decision about the plan moving forward will be made by the chair – if conference members are not invited to give a view, they will be offered the opportunity to decent the decision made by the chair. 4. Parents and professionals have the right to appeal the decision made at the conference. 5. Feedback requests will be offered to all participants, including family/carers. | |



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| **Guidance for Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018)** | |
| Criteria for Child Protection Planning:  Is the child at continuing risk of significant harm?  ‘The child concerned is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm, and that the harm or likelihood of harm is attributable to...the care given to the child, or likely to be given to him if the order were not made, not being what it would be reasonable to expect a parent to give him…’  The test should be either:   1. The child can be shown to have suffered ill-   treatment or impairment of health or development as a result of physical, emotional or sexual abuse or neglect and professional judgement is that further ill-treatment or impairment are likely, or   1. Professional judgement, substantiated by the   findings of enquiries in this individual case or by  research evidence, that the child is likely to  suffer ill treatment or impairment of health or  development as a result of physical, emotional,  or sexual abuse or neglect.  CATEGORIES:  Physical Abuse  Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms, or deliberately induces illness in a child.  Emotional abuse  Emotional abuse is a persistent emotional ill-treatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child’s development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they  meet the needs of another person. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on the children.  It may involve causing children to frequently feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of ill-treatment of the child although it may occur alone. | Sexual Abuse  Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative (e.g. rape or buggery) or non-penetrative acts. They may involve non-contact activities such as involving the children in looking at or in the production of pornographic material or watching sexual activities, or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.  Neglect  Neglect is the persistent failure to meet the child’s basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to  result in the serious impairment of the child’s health or development. It may involve a parent or carer failing to provide adequate food, shelter and clothing, failing to protect a child from physical harm or danger or the failure to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to a child’s basic emotional needs.  Following a child being made subject to a CP plan and the chair will determine under which category of abuse the child’s name will be registered. The category will indicate the primary presenting concerns at the time of registration.  A child should no longer be the subject of a Child Protection Plan if:   1. It is judged that the child is no longer at risk of significant harm. (For example, the likelihood of harm has been reduced by action taken through the Child Protection Plan; the child and family’s circumstances have changed; or re-assessment of the child and family indicates that a Child Protection Plan is not necessary.) Under these circumstances only a Child Protection Review Conference can decide that a Child Protection Plan is no longer necessary. 2. The child and family have moved permanently to another Local Authority area.   or   1. The child has reached 18 years of age, hasdied or has permanently left the UK. |

