**Joint Working Protocol between Wandsworth Youth Justice Service and Statutory Social Work Services in Wandsworth**

**Glossary**

CLA – Children Looked After/Looked After Child

CSE – Child Sexual Exploitation

CCE – Child Criminal Exploitation

CSS – Children’s Social Care Services

HSB – Harmful Sexual Behaviour

YJS – Youth Justice Service

Contents

[1. Introduction 1](#_Toc520467730)

[2. Safeguarding Referrals 2](#_Toc520467731)

[3. Youth Crime Prevention 2](#_Toc520467732)

[4. Information Sharing 2](#_Toc520467733)

[5. Emergency Protection Orders 4](#_Toc520467734)

[6. Statutory Social Work involvement 5](#_Toc520467735)

[7. Looked After Children 5](#_Toc520467736)

[8. Remands 6](#_Toc520467737)

[9. Joint procedures relating to young offenders sentenced to custody 8](#_Toc520467738)

[10. Joint Planning Arrangements 9](#_Toc520467739)

[11. Safeguarding concerns relating to gang activity, exploitation or harmful sexual behaviour 9](#_Toc520467740)

# Introduction

The purpose of this protocol is to clarify roles and responsibilities where the activities of Children’s Social Care and the Youth Offending Service interface. This includes services provided to:

* Young people to prevent offending behaviour (early intervention);
* Young people appearing in court and subject to bail or remand conditions, including youth detention accommodation;
* Young people sentenced to community orders or custody;
* Children in Need;
* Children Looked After (CLA);
* Young people eligible for Leaving Care support;
* Former CLA, who cease to be looked after as a result of being remanded or sentenced to custody and are not eligible for Leaving Care support;
* Young people affected by gang activity, exploitation or harmful sexual behaviour.

This protocol seeks to ensure that there are shared objectives which relate to achieving the best possible outcomes for children and young people known to both services. A strong working link between services is required to ensure an effective, joined-up response and support offer to children and young people at risk of offending or who have offended.

# Safeguarding Referrals

The Family Front Door formally known as MASH is the safeguarding Front Door to Children’s Services.

* Where there is deemed to be a risk of immediate harm to a child or young person, the Youth Justice Service should contact The Family Front Door immediately by calling 020 8871 6622/6000 (Out of Hours)
* If there is a worry or concern about a child or young person, the YJS worker should:
  + Contact the allocated social worker for known open cases or
  + Complete a Multi-Agency Referral Form (MARF) and send securely through to MASH; or
  + Update a Team Around the Child review.
  + Share information with the Independent Reviewing Officer if a child/young person is looked after.

# Youth Crime Prevention

Traditionally, Youth Justice Services have been delivered to children found guilty or who have pleaded guilty to an offence. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998, however, clarifies the aim of the Youth Justice Service as being to prevent offending behaviour and its supporting objectives) are delivered, through coordinated work at a local level. This entails:

* The swift administration of justice so that every young person accused of breaking the law has the matter resolved without delay
* Confronting young offenders with the consequences of their offending, for themselves and their family, their victims and their community and helping them to develop a sense of personal responsibility
* Intervention which tackles the particular factors (personal, family, social, educational or health) that put the young person at risk of offending, and which strengthens protective factors
* Punishment proportionate to the seriousness and persistence of offending
* Encouraging reparation to victims by young offenders
* Reinforcing the responsibilities of parents.

The range of services provided or coordinated by the YJS with respect to pre-offending intervention, early intervention, and confronting offending behaviour are outlined in the local annual Youth Justice Plan. However, it is the duty of all services carrying out functions in relation to the Youth Justice System to have regard to the principle aims of the Youth Justice Service. This specifically includes a requirement by all agencies to prevent young people becoming involved in criminal activity.

# Information Sharing

Information will be exchanged between Statutory Social Work Services and the YJS where necessary to enable both departments to fulfil their duties to young people, both statutory and other. This will be consistent will relevant legislation and local policies and procedures.

The YJS is legally empowered to seek information from other agencies if the aim is to pursue a crime prevention strategy (S115 Crime and Disorder Act 1998). The YJS will share information with CSS unless the young person has specifically objected on receipt of the ‘Fair Processing Notice’ and this objection is upheld. The objection may not be upheld if the concerns relate to child protection – in this instance, the young person must be informed that the YJS is making the referral to CSS.

The Children Act 1989 places a statutory duty on all agencies and services to help the local authority CSS in undertaking section 47 (child protection) enquiries.

**Disclosure of information relating to children and young people known to both children’s social care and the YJS**

**YJS responsibilities:**

* The YJS Business Support Team will check the status of Statutory Social Work involvement for all new cases to the YJS using the Mosaic (Social Work database).
* YJS will open a Core + file for the child.
* If there are concerns that requires a statutory intervention from social care YJS/partners will complete a referral and send to MASH.
* If the young person is currently receiving a statutory intervention the YJS will notify the appropriate Social Worker and team administrator.
* The YJS Business Support Officer will record the young person’s Youth Justice unique reference number on the front section of the Mosaic file. The YJS will note on Core+ (YJS database) and the YJS assessment tool Asset Plus information related to the above i.e. whether the young person is known to social work services and status of any current involvement (e.g. child protection, looked after child etc.)
* The YJS BSO will add the YJS Worker start and end date to Mosaic.
* Following case allocation, the YJS Case Manager will notify the relevant Social Worker, or Team Manager, of the young person’s involvement in the Youth Justice System within 24 hours. The YJS Case Manager will inform the relevant Social Worker or Team Manager, of all expected court appearances and update on court outcomes within 24 hours of receiving the Court outcome.
* Where a young person is at risk of remand to custody, the YJS will notify all interested parties (Assistant Director CSS, MASH, Social Worker, Managers, Placements Team etc) with the aim of sharing information around a child or young person’s needs, vulnerabilities, risk with the purpose of considering alternative suitable accommodation within the community. (Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012)
* The YJS case manager should also consult the child’s social worker about the content and recommendations of the pre-sentence report (PSR) after a child has been convicted of an offence.
* If a custodial sentence is likely, the YJS worker and the child’s social worker should work together to prepare the child and his/her family by explaining what will happen and how the child will be supported during and after his/her time in custody. Social Workers have a lead role and should work closely with YJS to ensure this happens.

**Children’s Social Care Services responsibilities:**

* For all referrals for young people aged 10 years old or above, the assessing social worker should check Mosaic to find out if the young person is known to the YJS. If they are, the YJS should be informed of the referral within 24 hours.
* For any new offences by CLA placed out of borough, the allocated social worker must notify the YJS within twenty-four hours of obtaining this information.
* The child’s social worker and the YJS should communicate with each other to share relevant information about the child’s circumstances and needs. This will include the social worker sharing key information from the child’s care plan, including the child’s pathway plan where the child is an “eligible child” and the YJS worker disclosing details to the child’s social worker about the child’s offending history.
* If a looked after child is arrested, the responsible authority (i.e. Wandsworth) should ensure that the child has the support of an Appropriate Adult and a solicitor with the necessary knowledge and skills while at the police station.
* It is good practice for the child’s social worker to attend court with the child, particularly on the day of sentence. Where it is not possible for the child’s social worker to be in court, then the child must be accompanied by their foster carer or if in residential placement, their Key Worker or the Registered Manager.
* The allocated SW should liaise with the allocated YJS Case Manager to contribute to the YJS assessment and planning for the child/young person towards a positive outcome.
* When a child is remanded or sentenced to custody, the prison number must be added to Mosaic by the social worker.
* A child who is remanded to youth detention accommodation is to be treated as a child who is looked after by the designated authority.The allocated Social Worker must undertake an initial assessment within ten days of a child or young person being remanded to Youth Detention Accommodation. This assessment will contribute to a Detention Placement Plan.
* Within five working days of the child’s sentence to custody, the social worker should contact the child’s YJS case manager and the designated case supervisor The Young Offenders Institution (YOI), Secure Training Centre (STC) or Secure Children’s Home (SCH), where the child is serving his/her sentence will have the same need for information as any other residential setting. The following information should be provided:
* the child’s care status, including his/her entitlement to support as a care leaver;
* persons with parental responsibility for the child;
* name and contact details of the allocated social worker, his/her team manager and IRO;
* any immediate information necessary to ensure the child’s safety or the safety of others20;
* information about the child’s family/carers and contact arrangements;
* information about the child’s needs that will enhance the establishment’s ability to care for the child;
* the date when the social worker or local authority representative will be visiting the child; and
* the date of any forthcoming review of the child’s case.
* The allocated social worker must visit the child within one week of being sentenced and detained. Subsequent visits must take place at intervals of not more than four weeks for the first year and not more than three months after that. Additional visits should also take place if reasonably requested by the child, the establishment, or by the YJS, or if there are circumstances that require a visit. See [Care Planning Regulations 28(6)].

# Emergency Protection Orders

Police Reports concerning incidents involving or taking place in the presence of a child/young person (P78/Merlins) are received routinely by the MASH.

While it would be a rare occurrence, if a young person is known to YJS, any recommendation for an application for an Emergency Protection Order (EPO) should be made in the first instance by the CSC Manager following discussion with a YJS Manager and the relevant Service Manager. The decision as to whether to apply to the Family Court for an Order will be made by CSC after a Legal Planning Meeting.

Statutory Social Work services will be responsible for the supervision of any child on an EPO or Interim Care Order. If a Parenting Order is made within the proceedings, the Parenting Coordinator in the YJS will be responsible for commissioning the parenting work, and for enforcement of the Order in the event of breach.

# Statutory Social Work involvement

Where a young person has an allocated social worker in Wandsworth Children’s Services and an allocated YJS worker:

The Social Worker will be:

* The lead for all statutory social work responsibilities for any child who is subject to a Child in Need, Child Protection or Child Looked After Plan and any Single Assessment.
* Expected to record all relevant information on Mosaic.

The YJS Worker will be:

* Responsible for any work arising from the young person’s status as an offender.
* Should be invited to all key meetings relating to the young person, including, but not limited to, team around the child meetings, strategy meetings, child protection conferences, professional planning meetings, core group meetings and looked after child reviews. Where attendance is not possible, the Case Manager or their line manager will be expected to submit a written report.
* Required to provide a report for CLA reviews and CP conferences

Where a child is not known to Services, a discussion will be held between the CLA and Adolescent Team service leads as to which is best placed to work with and support the child.

# Looked After Children

Where a young person is looked after by Wandsworth Children’s Services, the above requirements will apply in addition to the following:

The Social Worker will:

* Consult with the YJS prior to the Child’s Looked After Review.
* Ensure that all Care Plans are shared with the YJS in line with regulatory requirements.
* Where a child is open to the YJS consult with the YJS worker or operational manager before a decision is made to place a young person out of borough, change placement or any decision to return a child to the borough.
* If a looked after child is subject to bail conditions, alert the YJS worker as soon as possible if there is an intention or need to move the young person to an alternative placement.

The YJS Worker will:

* Incorporate Care Plans into the YJS Supervision Plan for each young person.
* Make arrangements for the local YJS to supervise any young person moving to a placement out of borough.
* Support placement moves for looked after children subject to bail conditions, through listing at Court and requesting amendment of bail conditions.
* YJS plans for young people to be shared with Child’s Social Worker and will be uploaded to MOSAIC.

The Virtual School will:

* Work alongside the allocated Social Worker and YJS Worker to ensure that every young person up to 18 years of age has a robust, effective Personal Education Plan (PEP) completed within statutory timeframes.
* Support the network with ensuring that every young person pre-release has an education plan.
* Support the network with ensuring that education is prioritised wherever appropriate in care planning arrangements. This will include offering support to ensure that young people have planned education provision pre discharge and access appropriate schools or education settings.

The YJS will be:

* Invited to and attend all multi-agency meetings relating to young people placed out of borough where cases are being managed by an external YJS.

# Remands

Wandsworth YJS is required to provide a service to Wimbledon Youth Court. Where Wandsworth young people appear in another court or on a non-Wandsworth day at Wimbledon Youth Court the London/National YJS protocols require the home YJS to be contacted. This must happen at the earliest opportunity when bail is being refused, in order that negotiation can take place via the ‘host’ YJS who service that court.

Where objections to bail are raised, the YJS will provide an assessment wherever possible at the first Court hearing and, where practical, provide or co-ordinate a Bail Supervision and Support (BSS) programme. The bail assessment may give rise to concerns relating to the home circumstances that would warrant a referral to Social Care.

In cases where Children’s Social Care is already involved, they are expected to retain their involvement, and the YJS worker will involve the social worker in the planning process, and vice versa.

The court has the power to remand into Local Authority Accommodation a young person under the age of 18 years with or without conditions. These young people are Looked After.

Where there is an allocated social worker, that social worker will carry out all Looked After Children (LAC) duties and work closely with the YJS officer. This includes statutory social work visits at the following frequency:

* On the day placed (where possible)
* Then within 5 working days of being placed
* Then at intervals of not more than 30 working days/6 weeks (42 days including weekends)

If the young person was Looked After prior to remand, the Care Plan should be reviewed with the remand plan and the Detention Placement Plan used to record the Care Plan.

The YJS Duty Manager will email the following contacts (as appropriate) to alert them to the looked after status of the child/young person. This will be within 24 hours of remand:

* Social Work Team Manager or ATM;
* IRO Manager and the Children’s Planning and Review team inbox;
* Head of Service;
* Virtual School Head teacher;
* LAC Nurse.

The Bail ASSET and associated documents will need to be uploaded on the Children’s Social Care services database (Mosaic). This will include information about the next Court hearing, vulnerability concerns and reasons for refusal of bail. (needs to be clearer)

**Process when remanded:**

The YJS will attend the initial remand review meeting within 5 working days of the remand. This will contribute to part 1 of the LAC Review. The Social Worker will be invited to this meeting.

The remand planning meetings are usually chaired by the secure estate caseworker who completes the forms: New remand information, initial remand plan, remand objectives and individual education plan. These will be forwarded to the IRO once received from the secure estate caseworker. The allocated IRO will take the information from this meeting as a Part One of the LAC Review. In Wandsworth, the LAC Review Part 1 will be completed by the IRO and the child’s Social Worker, with any relevant contributions from the YJS remand paperwork and assessment.

The remand planning meeting (which may be considered an opportunity to begin the process of the LAC review), may be the first and last LAC review if the young person is released to a suitable environment with the right level of services to meet their needs. IROs and appropriate Children’s Services teams will be advised of any changes to LAC status which may include successful bail applications.

LAC Reviews will be completed by IROs with the 1st LAC Review completed within 28 days of the remand to YDA (note that many young people will not be remanded for 28 days and so may not have a review completed). Where a YP remains remanded the IRO must maintain contact between reviews.

A Social Worker will be allocated within 24 hours of being notified of the remand by the YJS. The Social Worker will complete their initial assessment within 10 days and information from the YJS may contribute to any assessment. In Wandsworth, the Social Worker will fully complete the single assessment within 45 working days (whether the young person is remanded to YDA for that full period or not).

The Local Authority are responsible for financial assistance to the young person. This includes a monthly allowance and clothing allowance twice a year. These will be initiated by the allocated social worker.

When a child is remanded a Care Panel consultation meeting should be arranged, the case presented to the Care Panel and then attend the Review Care Panel. The YJS case manager should be included in this process.

# Joint procedures relating to young offenders sentenced to custody

Planning for the through-care and resettlement of young people on remand or serving a custodial sentence should start from their entering their remand placement, or custodial establishment, and involve all relevant professionals in their lives. Particular attention should be given to the early identification and provision of suitable post-custody accommodation and education, training and skills opportunities or employment options. Additionally, for those unable to access employment, education or training in the short-term, comprehensive benefit advice and support should be offered to help avoid any drift back to crime as a source of ‘income’.

All young people sentenced to custody are the subject of a Sentence Plan agreed by the custodial establishment and the supervising YJS, which considers tackling offending behaviour, associated risk factors, education, well-being, and post-release arrangements and continuing supervision. The supervising YJS officer will invite any allocated social worker to the statutory review meetings held for young people in custody.

With respect to any Child Looked After (Section 31 1989 Children Act), or who was looked after (Section 23 1998 C.D.A), or Section 20 1989 Children Act.) immediately prior to sentencing and considered relevant; the care planning meetings and sentence plan review meetings will be attended by both YJS and Social Care staff. The LAC Review and sentence planning review should be held together and be chaired by an Independent Reviewing Officer, this

includes the release preparation meeting (final review) in custody. If the YP is subject to CPP the 1st CLA review must address the ending of the CPP

In the case of Children Looked After whether in accordance with Section 31 or Section 20 1989 C.A, it is imperative that the Sentence Plan is integrated with the local authority Care Plan. This is likely to include plans to accommodate upon release, where the young person remains vulnerable.

Guidance for former looked after children provides a duty to assess the needs of young people who cease to be looked after when they enter custody and who are not ‘Relevant’. (See Responsibilities of the Local Authority to Former Looked After Children and Young People in Custody Procedure).

This requires:

* A visit to the young person within 10 working days of the custody date; and,
* Completion of a Needs Assessment and Care plan or Pathway Plan within 20 working days of custody date outlining the advice, assistance and support required in custody and on release.

The above visit and assessment to be completed by whoever was the allocated worker of the young person at the point of custody.

Planning for release begins at the first sentence plan meeting held in custody. As soon as concerns are raised about a young person being unable to live with their family on release, the procedures in Section 6 above need to be followed and a referral discussed at the YJS Social Care Meeting or with their allocated social worker.

When a child is sentenced a referral to Care Panel must take place. This will ensure oversight from the Deputy Director, or Head of Service who chairs this panel. A consultation with the Placement team should also be arranged, as a means of identifying likely accommodation resources upon release. Care Panel will be the means in which reviews are undertaken, to ensure timeliness to accommodation upon release. The YJS case manager should be included in this entire process. In instances where notification of release is limited, and accommodation is required, the above process will still apply but the priority being to seek accommodation as quickly as possible.

NB: Guidance states that if no placement has been identified at the release preparation meeting, no less than one month before release, the issue must be escalated to the relevant service and if no address is available at the pre-release meeting this must be escalated to the Director of Children’s Services no later than 7 days prior to the release date.

# Joint Planning Arrangements

The partner agencies are agreed that there is a need for effective joint planning adhering to a contextual safeguarding approach within all plans for children, CIN, CP, CLA or YJ plans to ensure they are coordinated with each other. Meetings are an important way for the various agencies involved with the child to keep in touch with what is required. The following checklist of questions is useful to have in mind when arranging meetings:

* What is the purpose of the meeting and why is it necessary?
* Who comes to each meeting and why?
* What is the reason for anyone failing to attend?
* Do planning/review meetings clearly specify who is going to do what piece of work?
* Are there, in practice, any restrictions on what services or placements are available for looked after children who have been involved in offending? If so, why?
* How will the young person and their family be included?”

In addition, it will be necessary to determine which is to be the lead partner agency when convening a meeting. In general, this should relate to the type of meeting being called. The partner agencies agree to apply these principles to inviting staff of the other partner agency to meetings concerned

with Looked After children and young people who are known to be the subject of concern to the other partner agency or who are likely to become the subject of such concern. Every effort should be made to give adequate notice of such meetings, and if the invited partner agency cannot attend an apology with reasons should be tendered in time.

The YJS must always be consulted and invited to attend Looked After Children’s Planning Meetings and Statutory Reviews for all young people who are subject to criminal court orders, unless a young person objects to this. The IRO should check that this has been done and SW manager should reference this within supervision. If the YJS worker cannot attend, the Social Worker will notify the YJS of what was agreed at the review.

Similarly, the YJS will ensure that when they are aware that a social work team is involved in working with a young person whom the YJS is working, the social work team is invited to attend appropriate meetings concerning that young person. YJS staff will undertake checks on the Mosaic database at the start of an assessment to identify if the child or young person is known to them or currently open. If the child or young person is open to CSC, the YJS will notify them of their involvement.

# Safeguarding concerns relating to gang activity, sexual or criminal exploitation, or harmful sexual behaviour

Safeguarding procedures can provide a key tool for all agencies working with young people in partnership to prevent their involvement with gangs either as members or victims of gang-involved offending. Where a child is ‘affected’ by gang activity, criminal exploitation or serious youth violence, the risk or potential risk of harm to the child may be as a victim, a perpetrator or both.

Where there is a transfer-in request from another local authority for a child/young person who is subject of a child protection plan that relates to youth offending, gang activity, child criminal exploitation (CCE) or serious youth violence, the YJS Manager should be consulted in regard to risk management and safeguarding.

The current arrangements in place in Wandsworth include multi-agency Vulnerable Adolescent Multi-Agency Panel (MARVE) meetings, Daily Intelligence Briefings (DIB), and trigger plans (grab pack) for high-risk young people. There is also a specialist team (Evolve) to work with children at risk of contextual harm and undertake Return Home Conversations for children who go missing.

YJS Risk Strategy Panels are convened monthly or more frequently to review assessment and planning where there is potential high risk of harm and/or vulnerability. These meetings will also constitute as joint supervision with CSS.

The YJS must be invited to attend and contribute to strategy meetings called by children’s social care services regarding issues of gang involvement, exploitation (including criminal and child sexual exploitation) or sexually harmful behaviour by children and young people subject to Child Protection or Child in Need Plans or who are Looked After.

Concerns may not be restricted to young people directly involved with gangs as victims or perpetrators but may include siblings who may be drawn into the margins of gang-involved offending or may be the victims of reprisals.

Youth Justice Services have duties under the radicalisation ‘Prevent’ agenda and sends a representative to Channel meetings to share information and agree strategy with the multi-agency group.

Where there are concerns about practice or a sense of impasse these should be raised with the Team Manager for the respective team in the first instance. This should be escalated to a Service Manager or Head of Service if there is no response within ten days.

**Community Safeguarding and Public Protection Incidents**

If a young person is arrested for a serious offence such as rape, murder, firearms or is a victim of a serious offence a formal alert notification (Need to Know Form) should be completed by the allocated SW and circulated to the relevant senior managers.

Where a young person is convicted of a serious offence such as stated above, WSCP safeguarding procedures (ref. WTSC 2018) for initial reporting and decisions around local review will apply and this may include statutory notification to the Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel.

1. **Further practice considerations relating to the national protocol on reducing unnecessary criminalisation of looked-after children and care leavers November 2018**

Local implementation of the national protocol will benefit children and young people, local agencies and health services. It helps children and young people maintain relationships and placement stability. It will help children’s social care to implement the corporate parenting principles, coordinate services to promote positive outcomes for looked-after children and care leavers and reduce their unnecessary criminalisation. For criminal justice agencies, it will help reduce the burden of first-time entrants into the criminal justice system and reoffending.

Although a criminal justice response will remain appropriate in a small number of CLA cases, the national protocol framework, designed to prevent, unnecessarily, criminalising already highly vulnerable children and young people will be utilised within all placement agreements and plans for Wandsworth children in care. It sets out best practice for avoiding the criminalisation of looked-after children and care leavers up to the age of 25.

This requires the local authority to implement an agreement/protocol between care providers (fostering services, children’s homes, and all other arrangements), police forces, Youth Justice Services (YJSs), the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and HM Courts and Tribunal Service (HMCTS), local Youth Panel (Magistrates), health services, and other authorities in the area, or where they place children, so agencies respond consistently and share necessary information when incidents occur.

In practice YJS workers and social workers should make every effort to avoid unnecessary criminalisation of looked-after children and care leavers, including through prevention and early help activity. Assessing and addressing cause of adverse childhood experiences within the child’s plan will be a key consideration including the impact of trauma and abuse on development, particularly their effect on emotional and behavioural development and self-regulation. How this may manifest and be responded to within their care placement should be a key consideration in the child’s plan, detailing agreement on appropriate and measured actions in the event of challenging behaviour.

Many of the causes of youth offending lie beyond the reach of the youth justice system. All professionals should pursue a child-centred approach based on a broad range of agencies providing an integrated, co-ordinated and pro-active response to preventing and addressing challenging or offending behaviour. Restorative and diversionary approaches should underpin responses, whether the behaviour occurs in a child’s placement or the wider community. The Youth Justice Service can advise and support restorative justice centred work.

Services should also assess the specific needs of children and young people (both UK and foreign nationals) who have been trafficked or are victims of modern slavery. They should be able to identify where they may have been coerced into undertaking or becoming involved in criminal activity by their traffickers. This includes being aware of the non-prosecution principle in Section 45 of Modern Slavery Act 2015.

**Escalation Processes**

Where there are concerns operationally regarding any aspect of the protocol not being adhered to, resulting in poor practice; escalation should be enacted. Concerns must be taken to respective supervisors, if this fails to yield appropriate impact, then Heads of Service should be notified as a means of addressing matters. If needs be the Deputy Director must also be cited, if matters remain unresolved, leading to a detrimental impact on the well-being of a child.

**Note:** For further Details see the national protocol on reducing unnecessary criminalisation of looked-after children and care leavers November 2018. [[1]](#footnote-1)

# Process for children on remand for social work teams:

1. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-protocol-on-reducing-criminalisation-of-looked-after-children [↑](#footnote-ref-1)