Young London Matters

Government Office For London Riverwalk House 157-161 Millbank London SW1P 4RR

For further information about Young London Matters contact: younglondonmatters@gol.gsi.gov.uk

www.younglondonmatters.org

Our Partners





































Mobility and Young London

Annex 2(a) – The London Continuum of Need (CAF Thresholds)



ALDCS

Association of London Directors of Children's Services

Annex 2(a) – The London Continuum of Need (CAF Thresholds)

This annex outlines common risk triggers for beginning a common assessment and to introduce the London Continuum of Need model.

It is part of a series of annexes from Working Across Borough Boundaries - The London Common Assessment Framework (CAF) Protocol.

1. The London Continuum of Need

Important Note:

The London Continuum of Need model was developed in consultation with local authorities and key local, regional and national partners. It should be noted that some local authorities have more detailed level descriptors than are set out within this annex. The London Continuum does NOT provide an exhaustive list of all the possible scenarios and practitioners should always use their professional judgement.

The London Continuum of Need establishes a consistent approach for:

- · four levels of need and corresponding service intervention; and
- beginning the CAF process.

This approach aims to facilitate swift and easy access to appropriate services and help remove barriers to cross-authority integrated service delivery. It is acknowledged that children may move from one level of need to another and that agencies (including universal services) may offer support at more than one level.



The London Continuum of Need does not guarantee service provision by particular agencies at each level.

There may be restricting factors such as:

- specific service criteria related to the agency's specialist area of work;
- previous interventions;
- geographical location;
- age limits; and
- time limited provision, e.g. only available during school term.

2. The Four Levels of Need

The London Continuum builds from the four levels of need.

Level 1

No identified additional needs. Response services are universal services.

Level 2 - Low risk to vulnerable

Child's needs are not clear, not known or not being met. This is the threshold for beginning a common assessment. Response services are universal support services and/or targeted services.

Level 3 - Complex

Complex needs likely to require longer term intervention from statutory and/or specialist services. High level additional unmet needs - this will usually require a targeted integrated response, which will usually include a specialist or statutory service. This is also the threshold for a child in need which will require Children's Social Care intervention.

Level 4 - Acute

Acute needs, requiring statutory intensive support. This in particular includes the threshold for child protection which will require Children's Social Care intervention.

3. The London Continuum of Need descriptors – important notes

The London Continuum of Need within this annex represents the four main level descriptors. Detailed risk and resilience factors relating to specific policy areas are provided in Annex 2(b) and also can be accessed at www.younglondonmatters.org

- The London Continuum identifies a set of risk and resilience triggers and levels of need and has been established in consultation with London local authorities and organisations listed within *Integrated Working Without Boundaries The London Common Assessment Framework (CAF) Protocol.* Given the expert opinion and advice that was sought to develop the London Continuum, authorities may choose to consider a review of their thresholds and or align these with the London Continuum.
- When there is an immediate need to protect a child because they are being harmed or at risk of harm the practitioner must contact the local authority Children's Social Care and/or police directly and make a telephone referral. All practitioners must follow the referral process in their local borough and follow up a verbal referral with a written referral. In some local authorities the common assessment is the accepted mode for a written referral. For cross authority working, please use the method identified by your Local Safeguarding Children Board.
- The London Continuum of Need should be read alongside the London Child Protection Procedures (www.londonscb.gov.uk/procedures/).



London Continuum Charts

Level 1

No additional needs, only requiring universal service support

Features	Universal Example Indicators	Assessment Process
	Developmental Needs	
Children with no additional needs Children whose developmental needs are met by universal services	Learning / Education	No common assessment is required
	 No barriers to learning Planned progression beyond statutory school age 	Children should access universal services in a normal way
	Health Good physical health with age appropriate developmental milestones including speech and language	Key universal services
	Social, Emotional, Behavioural, Identity Good mental health and psychological well-being 	that may provide support at this level:
	 Good quality early attachments, confident in social situations Knowledgeable about the effects of crime and antisocial behaviour 	Education
	Knowledgeable about sex and relationships and consistent use of contraception if sexually active	Children's Centres & Early Years
	Family and Social Relationships • Stable families where parents are able to meet the child's needs	Health visiting service
	Self-Care and Independence	School nursing
	Age appropriate independent living skills	GP
	Family and Environmental Factors	Play Services
	Family History and Well-Being	Integrated Youth
	Supportive family relationships	Support Services
	 Housing, Employment and Finance Child fully supported financially Good quality stable housing 	Police Housing
	Social and Community Resources Good social and friendship networks exist Safe and secure environment Access to consistent and positive activities	Voluntary & Community Sector
	Parents and Carers	
	Basic Care, Safety and Protection - Parents able to provide care for child's needs	
	 Emotional Warmth and Stability Parents provide secure and caring parenting 	
	Guidance Boundaries and Stimulation Parents provide appropriate guidance and boundaries to help child develop appropriate values	

Level 2 - Low to Vulnerable

Targeted support

largeted support		
Features	Low to Vulnerable - Example Indicators	Assessment Process
	Developmental Needs	
Za Vulnerable These children have low level additional needs that are likely to be short-term and	 Learning / Education Occasional truanting or non attendance School action or school action plus Identifies language and communication difficulties Reduced access to books, toys or educational materials Few or no qualifications 	A common assessment A common assessment should be completed with the child to identify their strengths
that maybe known but are not being met 2b Vulnerable	 NEET Health Slow in reaching developmental milestones Missing immunizations or checks 	& needs and to gain specialist support Programmes aiming to build self-esteem and
Child's needs are not clear, not known or not being met	 Minor health problems which can be maintained in a mainstream school Social, Emotional, Behavioural, Identity Low level mental health or emotional issues requiring intervention Pro offending behaviour and attitudes 	enhance social/life skills Prevention Programmes Positive activities
Child with additional needs – requiring multi-agency intervention	 Early onset of offending behaviour or activity (10-14) Coming to notice of police through low level offending Expressing wish to become pregnant at young age Early onset of sexual activity (13-14) Sexual active (15+) with inconsistent use of contraception 	Key agencies that may provide support at this level:
Lead professional and Team around child	 Low level substance misuse (current or historical) Poor self esteem 	Universal and targeted
	Self-Care and Independence Lack of age appropriate behaviour and independent living skills that increase vulnerability to social exclusion	Youth crime prevention services. Targeted drug and alcohol information, advice and education, including harm
JAN SO	Family and Environmental Factors	reduction advice to
	Family and Social Relationships and Family Well-Being Parents/carers have relationship difficulties which may affect the child Parents request advice to manage their child's behaviour Children affected by difficult family relationships or bullying Housing, Employment and Finance	support informed choices Health, education Childrens Centres & Early Years
	Overcrowding	Educational psychology
	Families affected by low income or unemployment Social and Community Recognition	Educational Welfare
100	Social and Community Resources Insufficient facilities to meet needs e.g. transport or access issues	Specialist Play Services
The state of the s	 Family require advice regarding social exclusion e.g. hate crimes Associating with anti social or criminally active peers Limited access to contraceptive and sexual health advice, information 	Integrated Youth Support Services
	and services	Voluntary & community services
	Parents and Carers	Family support services
	Basic Care, Safety and Protection Inconsistent care e.g. inappropriate child care arrangements or young inexperienced parent	Reference sector specific charts
	Emotional Warmth and Stability Inconsistent parenting, but development not significantly impaired	
	Guidance Boundaries and Stimulation Lack of response to concerns raised regarding child	

London Continuum Charts

Level 3 - High or Complex

Additional needs requiring integrated targeted support OR child in need (section 17)

Medium Risk - Example Indicators **Assessment Process Features Developmental Needs** Children with high Learning / Education The common level additional Short term exclusions or at risk of permanent exclusion, persistent truanting assessment can be used unmet needs Statement of special educational needs as supporting evidence No access to books, toys or educational materials to gain specialist / Complex needs likely targeted support to require longer term Disability requiring specialist support to be maintained in mainstream intervention from The common statutory and/or assessment may also be Physical and emotional development raising significant concerns specialist services completed to support Chronic/recurring health problems child moving out of Missed appointments - routine and non-routine complex needs Social, Emotional, Behavioural, Identity Child in need: Under 16 and has had (or caused) a previous pregnancy ending in still Statutory or specialist birth, abortion or miscarriage These children may services assessment 16+ and has had (or caused) 2 or more previous pregnancies or is a be eligible for a child (NB a common teenage parent in need service from assessment must NOT Under 18 and pregnant children's social care replace a specialist Coming to notice of police on a regular basis but not progressed and are at risk of assessment) Received fixed penalty notice, reprimand, final warning or triage of moving to a high diversionary intervention level of risk if they Evidence of regular/frequent drug use which may be combined with do not receive early Key agencies that other risk factors intervention. These may provide support Evidence of escalation of substance use may include children at this level: Evidence of changing attitudes and more disregard to risk who have been Mental health issues requiring specialist intervention in the community LA children's social care assessed as "high risk" Significant low self esteem in the recent past, or Other statutory service Victim of crime including discrimination children who have e.g. SEN services. been adopted and Self-Care and Independence Specialist health or Lack of age appropriate behaviour and independent living skills, likely now require additional disability services to impair development support. If a social YISP worker is allocated Family and Environmental Factors they will act as the Youth Offending Team Lead Professional Family and Social Relationships and Family Well-Being Targeted drug and History of domestic violence alcohol Risk of relationship breakdown with parent or carer and the child Young carers, Privately fostered, children of prisoners, periods of LAC **CAMHS** Child appears to have undifferentiated attachments Family support services Housing, Employment and Finance Severe overcrowding, temporary accommodation, homeless, unemployment Voluntary & community services **Social and Community Resources** Family require support services as a result of social exclusion Services at universal Parents socially excluded, no access to local facilities **Parents and Carers** Reference sector specific charts **Basic Care, Safety and Protection** Physical care or supervision of child is inadequate Parental learning disability ,parental substance misuse or mental health impacting on parent's ability to meet the needs of the child Parental non compliance **Emotional Warmth and Stability** Inconsistent parenting impairing emotional or behavioural development

Guidance Boundaries and Stimulation

Parent provides inconsistent boundaries or responses

Level 4 - Complex or Acute

Additional needs requiring specialist or statutory integrated response OR child protection (section 47)

Features	High Risk - Example Indicators	Assessment Process
	Developmental Needs	
Complex additional unmet needs These children require specialist/statutory integrated support	 Learning / Education Chronic non-attendance, truanting Permanently excluded, frequent exclusions or no education. Provision No parental support for education Health High level disability which cannot be maintained in a mainstream setting Serious physical and emotional health problems 	Additional services: The common assessment can be used as supporting evidence to gain specialist / targeted support
Child Protection Children experiencing significant harm that require statutory intervention such as child protection or legal intervention. These children may also need to be accommodated by the local authority	Social, Emotional, Behavioural, Identity Challenging behaviour resulting in serious risk to the child and others Failure or rejection to address serious (re)offending behaviour. Likely to be in Deter cohort of youth offending management Known to be part of gang or post code derived collective Complex mental health issues requiring specialist interventions In sexually exploitative relationship Teenage parent under 16 Under 13 engaged in sexual activity Frequently go missing from home for long periods	Statutory or specialist services assessment (NB a common assessment must NOT replace a specialist assessment) Key agencies that may provide support at this level:
either on a voluntary basis or by way of Court Order Agencies should make a verbal referral to children's social care accompanied by a written referral	 Young people experiencing current harm through their use of substances Young people with complicated substance problems requiring specific interventions and/or child protection Young people with complex needs whose issues are exacerbated by substance use Self-Care and Independence	Specialist health or disability services Youth Offending Team CAMHS Family support services
	Severe lack of age appropriate behaviour and independent living skills likely to result in significant harm e.g. bullying, isolation Family and Environmental Factors	Voluntary & community services
	Family and Environmental Factors Family and Social Relationships and Family Well-Being Suspicion of physical, emotional, sexual abuse or neglect High levels of domestic violence that put the child at risk Parents are unable to care for the child Children who need to be looked after outside of their own family Housing, Employment and Finance No fixed abode or homeless.	Services at universal level comprehensive assessment and formulation of substance specific care plan
	 Family unable to gain employment or extreme poverty Social and Community Resources Child or family need immediate support and protection due to harassment /discrimination and No access to community resources 	Reference sector specific charts
	Parents and Carers	
	Basic Care, Safety and Protection Parent is unable to meet child's needs without support Emotional Warmth and Stability Parents unable to manage and risk of family breakdown Guidance Boundaries and Stimulation Parent does not offer good role model e.g. condones antisocial	

7