

London Borough of Islington Youth Offending Service

Version	Owner	Updated by	Date	Procedure No
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Joint Protocol between Children’s Social Care and Targeted Youth Support – Youth Offending Service

1.0 Introduction and Purpose of Protocol

- 1.1 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires both Children’s Social Care (CSC) and the Youth Offending Service (YOS), as a part of Children’s Services to work together to prevent offending. The YOS has a statutory responsibility to prevent and reduce offending. Equally the Children Act 2004 requires the YOS to work with CSC to promote the safety and well-being of children and young people in their area. Recognising that the welfare of young people is a shared responsibility, all involved must aim for a consistent, continuous service within which resources are effectively managed. This protocol promotes best practice and provides a framework for its delivery.
- 1.2 Islington YOS is a specialist service within Targeted and Specialist Children and Families Services (TSCFS). There are a number of services that make up TSCFS including Teenage Pregnancy, Intensive Family Intervention Teams, Children’s Social Care and Targeted Youth Support. This protocol operates within the YOS and Children’s Social Care Services.
- 1.3 The purpose of this protocol is to identify the framework within which the TYS-YOS and CSC jointly manage their respective responsibilities for young people involved in the criminal justice system and those at risk of offending and to reduce ambiguity about where responsibility for young people lies. The protocol does not override the statutory duties and responsibilities of both services, but clarifies the roles and responsibilities for shared cases. The Local Children’s Safeguarding Board (LCSB) and YOS Management Board expects all staff working within CSC and TYS-YOS to implement this protocol and ensure all relevant staff are aware of its content.
- 1.4 This protocol confirms:
 - the joint commitment of both services to meet key objectives and performance indicators
 - that suitable arrangements are in place to facilitate access between services provided by the YOS and CSC
 - the duty on CSC under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to prevent offending by children and young people

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- the responsibility of YOS and CSC laid out in the (Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (LAPSO))
- the duty on the TYS-YOS and CSC to safeguard and promote the well-being of children and young people in accordance with the Children Act 2004
- the governing principles for effective joint working in relation to preventing offending, meeting the needs of children in care, children in need, care leavers, remands into local authority accommodation and the education of young people in the criminal justice system

2.0 Shared Principles

- 2.1 Some children and young people have complex needs and difficulties, which may require a joint response from the TYS-YOS and the CSC. It is these cases where case responsibility, identification of the lead professional and management need to be clear, as effective joint working improves outcomes for children and young people.
- 2.2 Central to the protocol is the need to ensure that all services take into account young people's learning styles and their individual diversity needs.

3.0 Working Together

- 3.1 The commitment from CSC and TYS-YOS will ensure that:
- Representatives with the appropriate level of authority and access to resources are present at Boards and forums where strategic partnership approach is required. This includes the YOS Management Board, Local Children's Safeguarding Board, Safer Islington Partnership, Silver Group and Bronze Group.
 - Reports compiled by either service that have an impact or potential impact on either/both services are made available in advance to the relevant Head of Service
 - Information sharing is in accordance with locally agreed protocols and legislation in working to secure the best interests of children and young people engaged in either/both service(s).
 - A joint commitment is achieved in developing strategies, policies and protocols to support joint working arrangements between CSC and TYS-YOS.
 - The Head of TYS-YOS and the Head of Children in Need & Children looked after are the designated leads to manage the relationship between both services and to strategically resolve issues that may impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of joint working.

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- Agreed protocols are adhered to when referring to Children's Social Care.

4.0 Safeguarding Arrangements

- 4.1 The Director, Targeted and Specialist Children and Families Services, is a member of the Local Safeguarding Children Board and directly represents TYS-YOS. The Head of Service for Children Looked After and Care Leavers is represented on the YOS Management Board.
- 4.2 All TYS-YOS managers will ensure that all staff are aware of, have access to and follow the Pan London Child Protection procedures and the local safeguarding procedures.
- 4.3 If a child protection concern is identified by any frontline member of TYS-YOS or manager, s/he must notify their line manager and report it immediately to Childrens Services Contact Team or the allocated social worker.
- 4.4 Child protection investigations will always be the responsibility of social workers in CSC.
- 4.5 A TYS-YOS representative, ideally the case holder will attend strategy meetings, child protection conferences, professional planning meetings, core group meetings etc. where appropriate. In the rare event attendance is impossible; the respective YOS TYS manager will attend on their behalf. Where this is also not possible a written report will be submitted in agreement with the YOS operational manager.
- 4.6 There is a named child protection co-ordinator to link with the YOS and to provide advice, consultation and training to TYS-YOS staff.
- 4.7 All TYS-YOS practitioners and managers will be expected to attend the Local Safeguarding Children Board's training level 1 or 2 as appropriate.
- 4.8 In cases where TYS-YOS practitioners identify the vulnerability level of a young person as medium or high, prompting the completion of a Vulnerability Management Plan (VMP), a referral to the YOS risk panel can be made (see YOS risk management guidance for further details).
- 4.9 Where there is an issue of safeguarding in relation to serious youth violence (including gang activity), either TYS-YOS or CSC staff can call a Team Around the Child (TAC) Meeting. Partners are expected to attend/send a representative, even if the young person is not currently known to either service.

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5.0 Children Looked After

5.1 If a young person is Child Looked After (CLA) and considered at risk of offending, the allocated social worker should refer to the TYS Early Intervention and Prevention service through the TYS Access Co-ordinator. The YOS in their interaction with the young person must make clear to the young person that their allocated social worker is the lead professional and shares parental responsibility

5.2 Should a CLA be arrested and an Appropriate Adult is required to attend a Police station, it is expected that, in the first instance, the young person's parent or carer will attend. If the child is in residential care, their key worker should attend. In the event that the residential staff are unable to attend and/or are the victims of the offence, the allocated social worker should attend. In the event that all options have been explored and there is nobody available to attend, the Islington Appropriate Adult Service will attend the police station. If the young person is placed out of borough, the YOS in the area where the young person resides will provide an appropriate adult in line with Pan London YOS protocol.

If it is the young person's first offence, and the gravity score for the offence is 3 or below, the YOS will assess the young person's suitability for a diversionary project (triage) the young person will need to have accepted guilt in order to meet the criteria for this option.

5.3 If, after initial interview, the young person is bailed to return to the police station for charging, issuing a caution or conditional caution a parent, carer, residential social worker or Children's Social Care social worker will need to accompany him or her.

5.4 YOS staff cannot act in loco parentis when children or young people appear in court. The young person should be accompanied by their parent, carer, residential worker or social worker. The allocated Social worker should always accompany a young person to a hearing in the Crown Court. In cases of emergency or where the social worker /foster carer may be the victim of the crime, the manager should attend with the young person

5.5 Carers, residential staff and social workers are responsible for arranging transport to and from court and for ensuring that legal aid matters have been arranged. YOS staff should ensure that they liaise closely with allocated social worker to ensure they are aware of court dates

5.6 In the event that a CLA is sentenced to a Referral Order, the court will direct a representative from CSC to attend the Referral Order panel. The TYS-YOS will make every effort to convene the panel at a time and place convenient for the representative (although the wishes of the victim take priority). The allocated social worker must make every effort to attend the panel, where this is not possible CSC must ensure that someone attends the panel with the young person (parent, key worker, carer).

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- 5.7 When a young person's case is being reviewed by the YOS, the YOS case manager will ensure that the allocated social worker is invited to all reviews and planning meetings, including those for young people in custody. CSC are responsible for informing the YOS of placement changes as soon as possible.
- 5.8 Team managers and Independent Reviewing Officers (IROs) should ensure that allocated TYS-YOS workers are consulted and invited to statutory reviews of children in care and planning meetings (even when another local authority's YOS are involved). The allocated YOS officer should ensure they attend all meetings where possible. Where this is not possible their respective manager should attend in their place. If it is not possible for the YOS to be represented, a written report should be submitted in agreement with the YOS operational manager. YOS workers should be invited to and attend TAC and Multi Agency Planning (MAP) meetings (responsible and/or host YOS) and YOS should initiate a TAC if offending behaviour escalates.

ASSET, Single Assessments, intervention plans, young people's care plans, and Pathway Plans must inform each other and reflect the support available and how this will reduce offending behaviour. Where possible joint planning meetings should be convened. The allocated social worker should sign the young person's YOS intervention Plan as the parent/carer and YOS information and support should be detailed in a young person's care or pathway plan. Other partners' assessments should be used to inform the respective assessments by other partners, and services should share their assessments and plans with other agencies as well as ensure they have up to date copies of partners' assessments and plans stored in the relevant sections of their own share drives and database systems.

- 5.9 Where there is an allocated worker in TYS-YOS and an allocated social worker in CSC, it is essential that both workers meet and agree their areas of responsibility, define respective roles and determine how frequently and by what method future communications will be made. Where the young person is also an Eligible Child (CLA and aged 16 or 17) there will also be a Personal Adviser involved from Independent Futures who should be included in joint meetings and agreements about roles, responsibilities and communication. The shared responsibility must take into account the primary functions of each service, i.e. addressing criminogenic behaviour is a TYS-YOS function. A joint meeting will be held before either service closes the case. Joint home visits should be undertaken on all cases.
- 5.10 For children placed out of borough, it is the responsibility of the social worker to establish whether there are any concerns about offending or risk of offending, Social workers, and Personal Advisers if involved, must notify YOS in Islington if any of their children, placed outside of the borough are involved in offending behaviour as soon as possible and not exceeding 5 working days. The YOS will provide support, advice and consultation about these young people to the allocated

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social worker and the Personal Adviser. The allocated social worker must notify the YOS when they are aware that a Pre-Sentence Report is required for an Islington CLA who is placed out of borough.

- 5.11 If a child is remanded into custody (who was not previously CLA) and it is later assessed that on release they need to remain looked after, if the child is under 16 the case will remain in CLA

6.0 Children who are at risk of being or are remanded

- 6.1 YOS staff will attend court and provide information as requested by the court. If the young person is already a CLA and/or allocated to a social worker, s/he should attend court where possible to assist with information requirements. If this is not possible, the social worker will provide YOS staff at court with up to date information.
- 6.2 YOS staff will contact the Children's Services Contact Team (CSCT) as soon as a remand into local authority accommodation seems likely or is made and secure email the remand information (including conditions) and a copy of ASSET to the CSCT Manager (where available) and any other relevant information if the young person is already known to the YOS.
- 6.3 Upon confirmation of the remand into local authority accommodation the CSCT will contact the Children Looked After Management Support Officer on extension 8672. Who will be able to inform which CLA team the case will be allocated to CSCT can then make the referral directly to that team. If the young person is already allocated to a CIN/ CLA Team the Children's Contact Service will notify the allocated social worker, Deputy Team Managers and Team Manager.
- 6.4 Where children are remanded into local authority care the social work team will assess the placement type required. Responsibility for final placement decision rests with Children's Social Care. Any proposed change in placement during the remand period should include the YOS especially with reference to increased risk of reoffending.
- 6.5 All arrangements for the placement of a young person in the secure estate will be coordinated via connectivity by the YOS in liaison with the Youth Justice Board (YJB).
- 6.6 The social work team has the ultimate responsibility to collect the young person from the court and to transport them to their next placement. However the YOS worker at court or the YOS worker already working with the young person will accompany the young person and the social worker to the placement, particularly on occasions when the young person does not at the point of remand have an allocated worker.

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6.7 CSC will be responsible for arranging and funding escorts for this and subsequent court hearings.

6.8 Remands to Local Authority Accommodation

- Where a child is looked after only by reason of being remanded to local authority accommodation, the allocated social worker must complete the Care Plan and Placement Plan within 5 working days of the child being remanded;
- The Care Plan does not need to include the plan for permanence/long-term plan for the child's upbringing.

6.9 Otherwise, the care planning arrangements are the same as for all other Looked After Children

6.10 Remands to Secure Estate

Where the child was looked after immediately before being remanded:

- A Detention Placement Plan must be prepared by the allocated social worker instead of a Placement Plan, within 10 working days of the remand (see appendix 4)
- A copy of the Care Plan must also be given to the Governor, Director or Registered Manager of the Youth Detention Accommodation;
- The provisions in relation to completing Health Assessments do not apply (see 6.11).

6.11 Where the child was not looked after immediately before being remanded:

- A Detention Placement Plan must be prepared instead of a Care Plan/ Placement Plan, within 10 working days of the remand;
- The Detention Placement Plan must be agreed with, and signed by, the Governor, Director or Registered Manager (as the case may be) in the secure estate.
- The provisions as to Health Assessments do not apply, but the responsible authority must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the child is provided with appropriate health care services, in accordance with the Detention Placement Plan including medical and dental care and treatment, and advice and guidance on health, personal care and health promotion issues;
- Islington is currently preparing a stand alone DPP and until such time as that is completed, all the required components of the DPP (Appendix 2) must be included in the young person's CLA Care Plan.
- In any case where the young person was not looked after before being remanded, and is not likely to be an eligible child when the remand ends, the DPP must include details of the advice, assistance and support that the local authority intend to provide for the young person when the remand ends.

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- In relation to [looked after reviews](#), the responsible authority does **not** have to consider whether they should seek any change in the child's legal status, whether there is a plan for permanence for the child, or whether the placement continues to be the most appropriate available and whether any change to the placement agreement is likely to become necessary before the next review;
- The provisions as to avoidance of disruption in education, placements out of area and termination of placements do not apply.

- 6.12 A single assessment must be completed which considers the child's needs both during the period of remand and following the Court hearing. The care plan will need to take into account arrangements for the child's support where s/he may cease to be looked after as a result of being found not guilty or receiving a custodial sentence.
- 6.13 The YOS will provide information about subsequent court appearances and other relevant information to the allocated social worker as soon as the information is available to assist in planning.
- 6.14 YOS staff will attend CLA reviews and reviews of pathway plans for CLA and care leavers. If the YOS worker is unable to do so then their manager should attend and a written report should be provided at all reviews.
- 6.15 Where required, the YOS will provide a support programme for the young person during the remand period. In the event that the young person is placed outside the borough for the duration of the remand, YOS will liaise with the YOS in the borough in which they are placed to ensure the young person receives the services identified. This will be managed in line with Pan London YOS protocol and agreements around care taking between YOS's.
- 6.16 Where a young person is placed outside of the borough and is sentenced to a community based youth order, **Islington YOS remain responsible** for that young person as the "home" YOS. There will an allocated worker in Islington YOS who will be required to monitor and track that young person's progress and compliance with that order and record this on the YOS database. In the event the young person breaches that order Islington YOS will be required to prosecute any breach, or prepare a PSR report for any further offending.

Decisions following remand periods

- 6.17 If a child is already looked after because s/he has been remanded into Local authority care permission for the child to remain looked after at the end of the remand period can be given by a Head of Service, following an assessment by the Child Care team and having sought the opinion of the child's Independent Reviewing Officer. The IRO should be consulted with about the plans for the child

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at the end of the remand period and if there is any disagreement this should be brought to the attention of the Operation Manager.

7.0 Requirements following sentence

- 7.1 If a child receives a community sentence, the allocated worker, Independent Futures' Personal Adviser, and YOS case manager should continue to work closely together, sharing information and clarifying roles and responsibilities in relation to the child.
- 7.2 If the child is the subject to a care order or was accommodated under S20 prior to being remanded s/he will remain a looked after child. Children who were remanded into local authority care will cease to be looked after (unless it is decided to accommodate them under S20).

Custodial sentences

- 7.3 If the child is subject to a care order s/he remains looked after and care planning and review will continue whilst the young person is in custody.
- 7.4 If the child was accommodated under S20 of the 1989 Act or if the child was remanded to the care of the local authority s/he ceases to be looked after on being sentenced to custody. Regardless of how long a child was CLA prior to the sentence the Former Looked after Children in Detention (England) Regulations (Nov 2010) apply. These do not apply to those young people who become 'relevant' children on entering custody as they will receive services under the Children Leaving Care Act 2000.
- 7.5 On **the same day** a young person is sentenced to custody, (if the social worker due to exceptional circumstances has not attended Court), the responsible YOT should notify the local authority about the details of their sentence and about where they have been detained. If the case is not allocated a representative must be appointed to visit the child. The role must not be fulfilled by a YOT worker. This representative should be a qualified social worker employed by the authority. S/he should inform the child's IRO.
- 7.6 Within **five working days** the allocated social worker should provide information to the custodial establishment by contacting the offender supervisor based in the Young Offending Institute (YOI), or equivalent post in the Secure Training Centre (STC) or Secure Childrens Home (SCH), to inform them of:
- the child's previous care status;
 - persons with parental responsibility for the child;
 - name and contact details of the local authority's appointed representative and the accountable team manager;
 - any immediate information necessary to ensure the child's safety;

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- relevant information about the child's family/carers and contact arrangements;
- relevant information about the child's needs that will enhance the establishment's ability to care for the child, especially in responding to the child's health and education needs;
- the date when the social worker will be visiting the child.

7.7 In return, they should seek information from the secure establishment about how the child/young person has settled in and agree arrangements for them to visit the child/young person.

7.8 **Within ten working days:** the establishment should facilitate the visit and allow the child to be seen in privacy, unless the child refuses. Social workers should be afforded the same status as legal visitors rather than the more limited access to the child that applies to family visits.

7.9 The purpose of the initial visit is to complete an assessment of the child's needs whilst in custody and on release. The assessment should be based on the format for single assessments and include:

- Is there a risk of self harm?
- What is the child's emotional state?
- Does the child need money, clothes, books or other practical support?
- Are education staff aware of, and able to meet, the child's educational needs, including any special needs or abilities?
- Are the health unit and wing staff aware of, and able to meet, the child's health needs?
- Are staff aware of, and able to meet, the child's religious and cultural needs?
- Is the child worried about anything? If so, what? Does the child understand how they can access advocacy and other services to express any concerns and make their views known?
- Are the child's parents able to fulfil their parental responsibility to the child whilst in custody?
- Has there been a change in the parents' capacity to enable them to resume care of the child on his release in a way that will meet the child's needs? If not, might additional support be provided to enable the parents be able to resume care of the child?
- If it is not appropriate for the child to return home or to become looked after again, what alternative arrangements need to be made?
- The child's parents', other with PR wishes and feelings on these matters must be sought

7.10 The assessment should be completed within **20 working days** of the child entering custody and should conclude with an analysis that sets out clearly the recommendations to the authority and include:

- Is the child's welfare being adequately safeguarded and promoted (taking account of the child's wishes and feelings)?

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- Are further visits required?
- Who will keep in touch with the child whilst they are detained? Does there need to be help with contact arrangements?
- Will it be in the child's best interests to become looked after again by the local authority on release?
- Might the child and their family require other services provided by the local authority formerly responsible for looking after the child, or from another local authority?

7.11 Any recommendation from the appropriate CSC teams not to continue to offer support should be agreed by the Operation Manager of CLA/ CIN or the Strategic Manager Independent Futures. In any case where there is disagreement between workers in SSC and YOS to the need for continuing support section 11 would apply.

If continuing support will not be provided the designated manager will inform the following:

- the child's case manager in the YOT;
- the Governor or manager of the custodial establishment;
- the child/young person
- their parents and others with parental responsibility

If the case remains open the child/young person will be visited every 28 days and work with the child, family, on a CIN basis and provide intervention in line with CIN planning.

7.12 In instances where there is a change of YOS worker or allocated social worker, or Personal Adviser, the relevant manager, or their delegated officer, will ensure that the respective service is notified as soon as possible.

8.0 Qualifying Children

8.1 A young person who has been looked after at any time after reaching the age of 16 but was never either Eligible or Relevant may "qualify" for limited leaving care support. If a child becomes looked after for a period after the age of 16 as the result of being remanded and then receives a custodial sentence before they become an Eligible child they are likely to become a Qualifying Child.

8.2 The CIN team responsible for supporting the child during the remand period will need to follow the provisions of the Visits to Former Looked After Children in Detention Regulations (2010). As part of the assessment they will need to consider whether the child needs help of a kind which the Local Authority can give and which their parent cannot, e.g. help with education and training costs, vacation accommodation etc.

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- 8.3 The Planning Transitions to Adulthood for Care Leavers Guidance and Regulations 2010, paragraph 2.10 reads:

A young person who was not looked after for 13 weeks may be a qualifying child. If that young person returns home, perhaps as a result of a decision made at their first statutory review as a looked after child, then that young person should not be regarded as “qualifying” under section 24 of the 1989 Act; rather, support to the young person and his family should be provided under section 17 of the 1989 Act.

9.0 Relevant and former relevant children

- 9.1 It is required that continuing leaving care support is available to relevant or former relevant children if they are convicted and sentenced to a community sentence, or imprisonment. Close liaison should take place between the allocated Personal Adviser from Independent Futures (IF) and YOS, if they are under 18, or the Probation Service, if over 18.
- 9.2 If a relevant care leaver is arrested, the allocated Personal Advisor (PA) from the IF Service in CSC should ensure that the young person has the support of an appropriate adult and/or solicitor with the necessary knowledge and skills whilst at the police station.
- 9.3 Where a relevant or former relevant child enters custody, pathway planning must continue. The young person must be visited on a regular basis and the first visit should take place within ten working days of being in custody. This role must not be fulfilled by their YOS worker. The Personal Advisor (PA) must liaise with criminal justice services to support the young person emotionally, practically and financially whilst in custody. A review of the pathway plan should take place at least a month before release in order to give sufficient time for pre-release planning. Plans should be in place so that the young person is able to move into suitable accommodation.
- 9.4 A Care leaver should know, no later than 14 days before release who is collecting them, where they will be living, the reporting arrangements, sources of community support, arrangements for: education and employment, meeting their health needs and finances. They should know when they will next see their PA and the roles and responsibilities of the respective leaving care and YOS/Probation staff.
- 9.5 Where appropriate a joint meeting(s) should take place between the young person, supervising YOS/Probation officer and the allocated PA, so that information is shared and the young person receives an integrated service.
- 9.6 The PA and supervising YOS/Probation officer should keep each other informed of significant events, including any changes in service delivery or plans. Whilst the care leaver continues to be supervised by the criminal justice service, the YOS/Probation officer should be included in reviews of the pathway plans.

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10.0 The Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008

- 10.1 On 30.11.10 the Act introduced the Youth Rehabilitation Order (YRO). The YRO contains up to 18 requirements, three of which relate directly to joint work between YOS and CSC. The residence requirement, for 16 and 17 year olds, and local authority residence requirement can be made by the Court on the recommendation of the YOS. The YOS will complete an assessment and then liaise with CSC when either of these requirements is being proposed.
- 10.2 The Intensive Fostering requirement is an alternative to custody and the YOS will liaise with CSC as soon as the court indicates this option is being considered. CSC will be involved in the assessment and thereafter, as the young person becomes a child in care as a result of this outcome.

11.0 Parenting Work

- 11.1 Parenting Orders were introduced by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, (as amended by the Criminal Justice Act 2003). A Parenting Order can be made in a Family Proceedings Court, a Magistrates Court acting under civil jurisdiction or any criminal court, including the Youth Court. They can be made in the absence of the parent.
- 11.2 A parenting assessment will be considered by the YOS Parenting Worker, where a young person is aged 17 or under when any of the following apply:-
- Family and Personal Relationships” section of ASSET is rated as 3 or above
 - A recent Common Assessment Framework indicates unmet parenting need
 - A recent CAMHS assessment has been completed on the young person
 - To inform a court report, where a Parenting Order is being considered.
- 11.3 Where joint work is being undertaken by the YOS and CSC with a young person and the parent(s)/guardian is on Parenting Order, parenting contract or voluntary engagement with the YOS there should be a clear indication of roles and responsibilities between the workers from each agency to avoid duplication of work. The YOS parenting worker must be included in these discussions.

12.0 Conflict resolution and escalation where there is a disagreement or case concerns

- 12.1 Where a difference of opinion or difficulty occurs between either service regarding the joint management of the case it is expected that the relevant workers will seek to resolve it in the first instance. If they are unable to come to an agreement, the workers must refer the matter to their appropriate line manager.

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- 12.2 If an agreement cannot be reached following a discussion between first line managers then the matter must be referred without delay through line management to respective Head of Service.
- 12.3 Where conflict/disagreement remains after the above process has been followed, the matter must be referred to Director of Child Protection.
- 12.4 Where there are concerns about service delivery of either the YOS or CSC the same resolution process must be followed.

13.0 Review and Monitoring

- 13.1 This protocol will be formally reviewed annually by the YOS Management Board and Children's Service Management Team, or sooner unless guidance or legislation requires.

KG/JN/AN/RM

Date: 28th September 2015

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Legal and Policy Framework

Appendix 2 - Detention Plan

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APPENDIX 1

Legal and Policy Framework

This Protocol is informed by:-

- Children Act 1989. Crown Copyright
- Crime and Disorder Act 1998 Crown Copyright
- Data Protection Act 1998. Crown Copyright
- Guidance for Youth Offending Teams on Information Sharing (Youth Justice Board 2000)
- Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 Children (Leaving Care) Act 2000. Crown Copyright
- Children Act 2004. Crown Copyright
- Common Assessment Framework. Department for Children, Schools and Families 2004
- Every Child Matters. Department for Children, Schools and Families 2005
- Sharing Personal and Sensitive Personal Information on Children and Young People at Risk of Offending (Youth Justice Board (2005)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children: A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children Department for Children, Schools and Families (2013)
- Court - Ordered Secure Remands and Remands to Prison Custody Guidance note to youth offending teams and Secure Establishments (*Youth Justice board 2008*)
- Information Sharing: Further guidance on legal issues Department for Children, Schools and Families. Crown Copyright 2009
- HMIP Core Case Inspection Criteria 2009
- Former Looked After Children in Detention (England) Regulations (Nov 2010)
- London Child Protection Procedures (Dec 2010)
- Placement and Case Review
- Care Planning Regulations 2010/ 2013
- Planning transitions to Adulthood for Care Leavers
- Statutory Guidance on Care Leavers Regulations 2010

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APPENDIX 2

Detention Placement Plans

The Detention Placement Plan must:

- Set out how the Youth Detention Accommodation will contribute to meeting the child's needs;
- Include the address of the Youth Detention Accommodation;
- Be agreed with, and signed by, the Governor, Director or Registered Manager of the Youth Detention Accommodation;
- Include:
 - How, on a day to day basis, the child will be cared for and the child's welfare will be safeguarded and promoted;
 - Any arrangements made for contact between the child and parents/persons with Parental Responsibility/[Connected Persons](#) including, if appropriate, the reasons why contact would not be reasonably practicable or would not be consistent with the child's welfare; details of any orders made under sections 8 or 34 of the Children Act 1989;
 - The arrangements made for the child's health (including physical, emotional and mental health) and dental care including any arrangements for the giving or withholding of consent to medical or dental examination or treatment;
 - The arrangements made for the child's education and training;
 - The arrangements made for social worker visits, the frequency of visits and the arrangements made for advice, support and assistance to be available to the child between visits;
 - If an [Independent Visitor](#) is appointed, the arrangements made for them to visit the child.
 - The child's personal history, religious persuasion, cultural and linguistic background, and racial origin;
 - The name and contact details of:
 - The [Independent Reviewing Officer](#);
 - The Independent Visitor (if one is appointed);
 - The social worker;
 - The [Personal Adviser](#) appointed if the child is an [Eligible](#) child;

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- The responsible authority must ensure:
 - That the child's wishes and feelings have been ascertained and given due consideration;
- New Reg 39.
 - In any case where young person is not in the care of the responsible authority and is not likely to be an eligible child when the local authority cease to look after him, the care plan (or where regulation 47B(4) applies, the detention placement plan) must include details of the advice, assistance and support that the responsible authority intend to provide for the young person when they are no longer looked after by them