CATEGORIES OF HARM:

Physical abuse

Physical Abuse may involve actual or likely physical harm to a child or failure to prevent harm. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer feigns the symptoms of, or deliberately causes ill health to a child whom they are looking after

Emotional abuse

Actual or likely persistent emotional ill treatment to a child as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on the child. It may cause the child to feel frequently frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of a child. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of illtreatment of a child, though it might occur alone.

Sexual abuse

Actual or likely sexual abuse of a child or adolescent. Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, whether the child is aware of what is happening. Sexual abuse may include non-contact activities such as involving a child in looking at, or in the production of pornographic material or watching sexual activities or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.

Neglect

The persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health and development. It may involve a parent or carer failing to provide food, shelter or clothing, failing to protect a child from physical harm or danger, or the failure to ensure access the appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or being unresponsive to, a child's basic emotional needs.



CHILD PROTECTION CONFERENCE Review

Chair's statement to Conference:

Conference members are reminded that today's conference will be managed by using restorative practice principles. Which are:

Building stronger relationships:

- Creating and maintaining respectful and trusting relationships.
- We will work WITH people, rather than just "doing to" or "doing for."
- goals will be central when providing support.

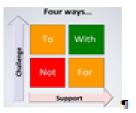
Helping communities and families to find their own solutions:

- network, as well as being open and honest about what needs to change.
- Promoting health, wellbeing and education for your child(ren) and family.
- solutions together to keep the child(ren) safe.

Being the best we can be:

- support and high challenge, to create change.
- all feedback to improve our services for everyone.
- the right way to support families.

Warwickshire Safeguarding



Keeping the child(ren) central to our work with the family and everything we do Recognising that families are the experts in their lives and their strengths and

 Creating one timely plan together, focusing on strengths within your family and • We will work together to manage needs concerns and risks and identify

• We will work together, with you and our partner agencies, to provide high

• We will support each other to develop the services we provide, learning from

• We will work together to resolve difficulties guickly and restoratively, by finding

REVIEW CONFERENCE AGENDA

Introductions "How can we keep this meeting safe and helpful?"

Information Sharing

"What has happened?"

- Parents' view
- Child's view •
- What's changed/happened since the last Conference? •
- Review of current Child Protection Plan and progress •
- Restricted Section (with prior agreement from the Chair)
- Summary of information by Chair

Harm and Impact on the child

"How has/have the child(ren) been affected?"

- The chairperson will facilitate the parents, family members and agencies to express their view of the current harm and impact;
 - Who is affected and how?
 - What keeps the issue going?
 - What could happen if things don't change?

Developing the plan

"What is needed to reduce the harm?"

- Discussion will take place to consider what the family and agencies can do to help reduce, prevent or repair the harm, i.e.;
 - What changes need to happen?
 - How will we do this?
 - Who will do what and when?

Conference Decisions

"What will happen next?"

- The chairperson will provide a summary of the strengths, harm and protective factors, and impact on the child.
- Parents and family will be invited to give their views.
- Professionals will be required to give a view as to whether the child(ren) are considered to be at risk of continuing significant harm and their reasons for this view.
- Chairperson will confirm the decision of the conference, agree the plan and review arrangements.

A Child Protection Plan will be discontinued if;

- longer necessary.
- The child and the family have moved permanently to another Warwickshire.
- permanently left the UK.

• It is judged that the child is no longer at continuing risk of significant harm requiring safeguarding by means of a Child Protection Plan (e.g., risk of harm has been reduced by action taken through the Child Protection Plan; the child's circumstances have changed or reassessment 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 plan is no

Local Authority area. In such cases, the receiving Local Authority should convene a Child Protection Conference within 15 working days of being notified of the move, only after which may the Child Protection Plan be closed in

• The child has reached 18 years of age, has died or has