



BEXLEY LOCAL SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD

Multi- Agency Protocol for Safeguarding Children in Domestic Violence Cases

June 2010
(Review 2 yearly)

CONTENTS

1. Introduction on behalf of the LSCB & Domestic Violence Forum	3
2. Aims and Objectives of the Protocol	4
3. Domestic Violence	5
4. Safeguarding Children and Promoting their Welfare	6
5. Early Identification and Intervention	7
6. High Level Intervention	9
7. Local Services	11
8. Information sharing	13
9. Flow chart	14
Appendix 1 Impact of Domestic Violence on Children	15
Appendix 2 List of References	18
Appendix 3 Local Contacts	19

1. Introduction on behalf of Bexley Local Safeguarding Children Board and Bexley Domestic Violence Forum

1.1 This protocol has been developed by the Local Safeguarding Children Board with the support of the Domestic Violence Forum. It has also been ratified by the Children's Trust. It is intended to be used by all organisations and individuals who work with children or their parents/carers where domestic abuse is known or believed to be happening.

1.2 Reported domestic violence in Bexley is high when compared with other London Boroughs. Across London there has been an increase of approximately 30% in the numbers of domestic violence incidents reported to the Metropolitan Police in the past year and this has been mirrored in Bexley. Reports of domestic violence to the Police are concentrated in the north of the borough, this is an area of social and economic deprivation. There has also been an increase in the number of incidents involving families from a black and minority ethnic background, this may be as a result of the changing demograph in the borough as well as increased confidence in minority communities in reporting domestic violence.

1.3 Children who live in an environment where there is domestic violence are at risk of significant harm and early identification and intervention is essential if the level of harm is to be managed. 1.8% of children (200,000) in England live in households where there is a known risk of domestic violence. Appendix 1 outlines the impact on children of domestic violence drawing on research evidence highlighted in Working Together 2010 (chapter 9). The Biennial Review of Serious Case Reviews 2005-07 shows that domestic violence was a factor in 49% of Serious Case Reviews nationally and this was replicated in a study of Serious Case Reviews (2006-09) in London where the figure was 47%.

1.4 These protocols should be used in conjunction with the London Child Protection Procedures particularly the supplementary procedures relating to safeguarding children abused through domestic violence
http://www.londonscb.gov.uk/procedures/supplementary_procedures.html.
For other links please see appendix 2.

1.5 The most effective assessment and support for children & families comes through early identification, clear communication between agencies, good information sharing, joint assessment and understanding of the level of need, joint planning, professional trust within the inter-agency network and joint action in partnership with families.

1.6 This protocol applies irrespective of race, gender, age, sexual orientation, class, cultural and religious beliefs or disability of those involved. Professionals must ensure that assessments are undertaken in a sensitive and informed way, and are not influenced by stereotypes or prejudice regarding domestic violence. Nevertheless, professionals must be clear that child abuse or neglect, caused deliberately or otherwise, cannot be condoned or excused for religious, cultural or adult mental health reasons and that children's needs are paramount.

2. Aims of the Protocol

2.1 The aims and objectives of this protocol are:

- All children and young people are safeguarded and protected from harm through effective working together
- Children and young people who are identified as being at risk of harm from domestic violence are identified at an early stage, that they receive a thorough assessment of their needs and they and their families are able to access appropriate services.
- Non-abusing parents are supported to ensure they are able to meet the needs of their children.
- Incidents of domestic violence are reduced within the borough.

3. Domestic Violence

3.1 The term domestic violence is used in this document to ensure consistency with the Home Office definition and Working Together however it is acknowledged that the term does not appear to encompass the full range of incidents including physical, emotional, sexual, financial etc that the term domestic abuse may be considered to include. It should be taken to include all such aspects.

3.2 The Home Office defines domestic violence as:

'Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality'.

3.3 A survey undertaken by the NSPCC in 2009 showed that partner exploitation and violence in teenage relationships was more common than previously thought and highlighted that 13-15 year old were as likely to experience violence as over 16's and 75% of girls with an older partner reported physical violence. 75% of girls also reported they had experienced some sort of emotional abuse from partners.

4. Safeguarding Children and Promoting their Welfare

4.1 All those who come into contact with children, their parents and families in their everyday work, including practitioners who do not have a specific role in relation to child protection, have a duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child as set down in Working Together to Safeguard Children 2010. This protocol should be implemented in conjunction with the London Child Protection Procedures, single agency procedures and guidance and professional guidance (appendix 2).

4.2 Patterns of family life vary and there is no one way to parent. Good parenting involves caring for the child's basic needs, keeping them safe, showing them warmth and affection, providing stimulation for their development and enabling them to reach their potential within a stable and consistent environment.

4.3 This protocol applies whenever there are concerns about the well-being or safety of children whose parents, carers or adult family members are experiencing domestic violence. Such difficulties will impact, or be likely to impact, on their ability to meet the needs of their children. It also applies to pregnant women who are in abusive relationships. It includes the parent, their partner(s) and adult family members. There are also times when there is violence toward a parent from a teenage child or young adult.

4.4 The impact on parenting where there has been a serious incident resulting in injury or even death may be clear however the more subtle impact of living within a violent, controlling environment may not be as obvious.

"Exposure to psychological and emotional abuse has profound negative effects on women's mental health resulting in a loss of confidence, depression, feelings of degradation, problems with sleep, isolation, and increased use of medication and alcohol. These are all factors that can restrict the mother's capacity to meet the developmental needs of her child....belittling and insulting the mother in front of the child undermines not only her respect for herself, but also the authority she needs to parent confidently. A mother's relationship with her children may also be affected because in attempts to avoid further outbursts of violence, she prioritises her partner's needs over those of her children."

(Working Together 2010).

4.5 Appendix 1 includes information on the impact of domestic violence on children living in such an environment.

5. Early Identification and Intervention

5.1 As with all safeguarding and child protection concerns the earlier children exposed to domestic violence are identified the more opportunity there is to reduce the impact of the violence and to intervene to reduce the risk of further deterioration or harm to the child. There are various routes for such children to come to the notice of agencies and all agencies have a responsibility to ensure that children are safeguarded and their welfare protected.

5.2 Any child coming to the notice of the Police as a result of domestic violence, including non-crime domestic incidents are notified to Children Social Care via a **Police Merlin**. The Police use their own risk assessment tool to assess the risk to the victim and the child, this tool is known as SPECSS and police officers consider the following risks:

- Separation - risks increase post separation, contact issues for children
- Pregnancy - Merlins are completed on all pregnant women subject to domestic violence
- Escalation - in levels of violence &/or repeat incidents
- Culture - cultural issues or sensitivities
- Stalking
- Sexual Assault

All Police Merlins are screened to see if they meet the criteria for an assessment by Children Social Care, if they do not they are logged for information (this process is under review). All Police Merlins on children under 5 years and pregnant women involving domestic violence are shared with the Named Nurse in the Bexley Community Provider Unit who arranges Health Visitor follow up as appropriate.

5.3 Health professionals do screen for domestic violence in their assessments. This includes midwives, health visitors and A&E staff. They use standardised questions/prompts to assess whether there is domestic violence and the level of associated risk.

5.4 The **Barnado's Domestic Abuse Risk Matrix** is part of the London Procedures to Safeguard Children Abused through Domestic Violence and can be found at http://www.londonscb.gov.uk/files/procedures/dv/dv_risk_assessment_matrix_final.pdf It provides the tool for the assessment of levels of risk and protective factors and acts as a guide in respect of the appropriate level of intervention. If the risk is assessed as level 1 or 2 the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) should be considered.

5.5 The **CAF** is standard approach for undertaking an assessment of the needs of a child and deciding how those needs should be met through a 'Team Around the Child' approach. It should be used for all children who are identified as having additional needs who require input from more than one agency. It has been developed for use by practitioners in all agencies (including those working with adults) so that they can communicate and work more effectively together to ensure children's needs are met. It supports early intervention by providing a tool to enable practitioners in universal, as well as targeted to work with parents to meet the needs of children. It provides a standardised assessment that is designed to get a complete picture of a child's additional needs at an early stage.

It also provides the opportunity for information to be shared with the parent and child (dependent on age and understanding) and across agencies in order to agree a plan to address those needs through the development of a Team Around the Child (TAC) approach. During a CAF a Lead Professional should be identified who will co-ordinate and monitor the progress of the TAC in implementing the plan.

Guidance on undertaking a CAF can be found at

www.bexley.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4647

5.6 Information on the integrated approach to working with children in need in Bexley and the Safeguarding Continuum of Need Matrix can be found at

www.bexleylscb.org.uk/news_andpublications.html

This matrix again supports the identification of a child's needs, the level of assessment and planning indicated as well as services available.

5.7 Some questions to think about when considering a CAF:

- Are you working with parents, carers or adults affected by domestic violence who have the care of a child?
- Are you working with a child who is living in a family experiencing domestic violence?
- Have you used the Domestic Abuse Risk Matrix? Is the risk assessed as level 1 or 2?
- What are the ages of the children? The younger the child the higher the risks.
- Do they have special needs or a disability?
- Is the woman pregnant?
- Do you have concerns for the parenting of the child?
- Do you have concerns for the emotional or physical wellbeing of the child?
- Does the parent or carer have mental health difficulties, or are they misusing substances or alcohol?
- Is the parent socially isolated?
- Are there immigration issues including recourse to public funds?
- Are there language or cultural issues/barriers?
- Does the family allow access to professionals?
- Do the family move regularly?
- Which other agencies should be invited to a CAF meeting? (see appendix 4)

5.8 If you are unsure whether the child's needs or the risk of harm meets the criteria for a CAF or a referral to Children's Social Care then a consultation with the Children's Safeguarding Service should be held to consider whether a referral is indicated. Contact details are in Appendix 3.

6. High Level Intervention

6.1 There will be times when a child may be a risk of significant harm or has suffered significant harm, in these cases a referral must be made to **Children Social Care (CSC)** using the Inter-Agency Referral Form.

<http://www.bexley.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4092>

In an emergency a referral may be made by telephone and followed up with the referral form. Contact details for Children Social Care can be found in appendix 3.

6.2 Significant harm can be physical, emotional, sexual or neglectful. Amendments to the definition of harm were made in the Adoption Act 2002 to include 'impairment suffered from seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another' this directly relates to domestic violence.

6.3 If the risk is identified as Level 3 or 4 using the Barnado's Domestic Abuse Risk Matrix a referral to CSC is indicated.

6.4 A referral to CSC should also be made when domestic abuse is identified as an issue for a woman who is pregnant or if a child is under 1 year of age. Consideration should also be given making referral if there is a child under 7 years who has additional needs or disability.

6.5 A referral to CSC will result in a decision as to whether it meets the criteria for an Initial Assessment. The assessment may be carried out under Section 17 Children Act 1989 (Child in Need) or Section 47 (Child in Need of Protection). If it is a Child Protection concern a Strategy Discussion/Meeting will be held. A Strategy Discussion will involve the police Child Abuse Investigation Team (CAIT) who will jointly investigate the concerns with CSC if it is believed a crime against the child has been committed. The referrer (if a professional) should be invited to any Strategy Discussion held under these enquiries. Again the referrer (if a professional) should be notified in writing of the outcome of the investigations.

6.6 The assessment may lead to a Child Protection Conference and if the child becomes subject to a Child Protection Plan there will be regular Core Groups to agree the plan and review its progress.

6.7 If the matter is dealt with under Section 17 Children's Social Care may consider that services are required to ensure the child is safeguarded and the situation does not deteriorate. This will be undertaken under a Child in Need plan.

6.8 Some questions to consider:

- Is there evidence/disclosure that the child has suffered significant harm or is at risk of significant harm? If so do not delay, make the referral.
- Have you used the Domestic Abuse Risk Matrix? Is the risk assessed as level 3 or 4?
- Is the woman pregnant?
- Is the child under 1 years?
- Is the child under 7 years?
- Does the child have special needs or a disability?
- Has the parent got multiple issues such as mental health problems or misusing drugs and alcohol?
- Are there immigration issues including recourse to public funds?
- Is the parent socially isolated?

- Is the perpetrator still in the home?
- Does the perpetrator have a past history of offences or involvement in domestic violence incidents?
- Has there been an escalation in the levels of violence or repetition of incidents?
- Can the non-abusing parent protect the child?
- Are the family 'hard to reach', resistant to accepting help, poor levels of co-operation?
- Do the family need to leave their home and go to a refuge?

6.8 A **MARAC** or Multi Agency Risk Assessment conference, is a multi agency meeting which takes the safety of high risk victims of Domestic Violence as its focus. The identification of these high risk victims has been possible by a risk assessment tool devised by Co-ordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse (CAADA) and Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) and is used across a range of agencies.

6.9 The MARAC involves the participation of key agencies such as those from the Criminal justice system, Social services and the health sector including and involving the local authority and the local Registered Social Landlord's and the housing teams.

6.10 The involvement of specialist domestic violence services help to further ensure the increased safety of clients who are supported by an Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA), a specialist caseworker who receives accredited training to work with high risk victims of domestic abuse from a point of crisis and whose focus is MARAC based. In Bexley the accredited IDVA is based within the Crisis Intervention Team.

7. Local Services

Contact details for all these services can be found in appendix 3.

7.1 **Crisis Intervention Team** is the hub for the work with Domestic Violence and Hate Crime within the London Borough of Bexley. Their remit is to deliver a co-ordinated response and support service that addresses a wider range of needs across Domestic Violence, Hate Crime and Honour based violence. The majority of our victims present to the service at the point of crisis. Victims are able to refer themselves or via a professional referral.

7.2 **Bexley Women's Aid** has a variety of services to support women and children experiencing domestic abuse. This includes:

- **Refuge accommodation:** Emergency accommodation for women and their children seeking to escape domestic abuse. It provides safe housing in a confidential location, support to help locate new housing and assistance to obtain the financial and community resources needed. Specialised Ofsted registered children's services are provided to help children living in the refuge with their own experiences as a result of living with domestic abuse.
- **Community Outreach:** Drop in sessions and one- to-one advice available for women in the community. Individual appointments can be offered for information, support, and signposting.
- **Floating Support:** Floating Support offers support, advice, information and assistance to women and children affected by domestic abuse to maximise their independence in the community and manage an independent tenancy. It is for women who are coming out of a refuge or other safe accommodation, have left a shared home to set up on their own, or are living alone after the abusive person has left.
- **Support Groups:** Various community groups are available to help build assertiveness and confidence, work to improve self esteem, and to address issues related to domestic abuse including parenting and children's support groups.
- **Children's Outreach:** The Children's Outreach Service supports children or young people aged 5-13 years who have witnessed domestic abuse. Direct work sessions are available for those children who require one to one support.

7.3 **Freedom Programme** is for any woman who wishes to learn more about the reality of domestic violence and abuse. It is a FREE 12-week rolling programme, which means that a woman can join at any point during the first 3 weeks and is currently being delivered in two Bexley Children's Centres. The aims of the programme are:

- To help women understand the beliefs held by abusive men and in so doing, recognise which of these beliefs they have shared.
- To illustrate the effects of domestic violence on children
- To assist women to recognise potential future abusers, Mr Wrong or Mr Right
- To help women gain self-esteem and the confidence to improve the quality of their lives
- To introduce women to community resources such as Women's Aid, Crisis Intervention Team, the Police Domestic Violence Unit, The Rape and Sexual Abuse Centre, local Colleges etc.

Referrals should be made through Bexley Women's Aid

7.4 **TRYangle** provide services that support women who are experiencing domestic violence and also work with men who are abusers.

Work with abusers can be following a self-referral or from a professional and includes:

- Individual assessment, this is to assess the motivation of the abuser and to assess whether he will benefit from the group programme
- Structured Group Work Programme that involves 24 structured sessions designed to help men to understand their abusive behaviour, how they can change this, and how they can work towards constructing respectful relationships with women. Men are challenged to take responsibility for their actions rather than blaming their partners or outside factors for their violence. The programme is not a traditional anger management or counselling group.

TRYangle proactively contact women who have a partner attending their services to offer support to plan and act for their own and their children's safety by enabling them to explore their experiences of domestic violence and increasing their control over their own lives.

7.5 Victims Support is an independent charity which helps people cope with the effects of crime. They provide free and confidential support and information to help you deal with your experience. Victim Support operates a "one stop shop" in Bexley. It provides help and advice including: information about police and court procedures, compensation and insurance matters, help with liaising with other services or sources of help for victims of crime. Victim's Support is a member of the DV Forum in Bexley.

7.6 Children's Centres provide support for families with children under five-years-old. They offer:

- Integrated childcare and education
- Health and family support Help with finding jobs and training
- Drop-in sessions and groups

The Freedom programme is being hosted in Children's Centres

7.7 Family Matters provides specialist therapy and support to child and adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse and rape in Bexley. Family Matters accepts referrals from any source.

7.8 Prevention Services. The Integrated Youth Service provides prevention services for young people across Bexley through Bexley Youth Advice in Bexleyheath. There are also various voluntary organisations who work with young people in respect of managing violent behaviour, hate crime and developing positive relationships.

7.9 Bexley Women's Aid offers an **Education and Prevention Service** through schools and community groups. It raises awareness about domestic abuse amongst children and young people to prevent them becoming a victim or perpetrator of abuse in their future lives. This work focuses on equipping children and young people with the skills needed to develop healthy relationships, both within their own family networks and with their peer groups, that are based on mutual respect and equality. Through education about respect and healthy relationships, this service also addresses the issue of bullying and where young people can go for help and support. The project includes training of other professionals and community groups so that they can identify domestic abuse at an early stage and deal with it more effectively from the start.

8. Information Sharing

8.1 It is essential for all services to accurately record the names, dates of birth, ethnicity, involvement of other agencies, school and attendance. Areas of concern for all children in families known to them must be documented. If parents, carers or pregnant women decline to provide basic information about themselves or their families this should be recorded and, if necessary, advice sought. If in doubt about sharing information seek advice from your line manager, safeguarding advisor, designated professional or Named Nurse.

8.2 Any areas of identified concern or support need to be discussed with the parents, carers or pregnant women. The need for involvement of another service should be explained, while taking account of parents', carers' or pregnant women's right to confidentiality about their circumstances.

8.3 Personal information held by professionals and agencies is subject to a legal duty of confidence and should not normally be disclosed without the consent of the subject. Unless there is reason to believe that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, from significant harm the consent of parents or carers should normally be obtained before making a referral to any other service.

8.4 Knowing when, how and how much information to share is essential to effective inter-agency working to safeguard children and for improving outcomes for children. Children and their families do need to be reassured that information is generally only shared with their consent. However, there are occasions when that consent has to be overridden for example; if parents a professional has reason to believe that a child may be at risk of significant harm and the child's parent/carer refuses to give consent to share information. In this situation the requirement to share information with other agencies must be made clear to the service user and their views recorded, unless to do so would place the child or another adult at risk.

8.5 Bexley Children's Trust does have an Information Sharing Protocol that all partner agencies across the borough have signed up to; this can be found at

<http://www.bexley.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4645>

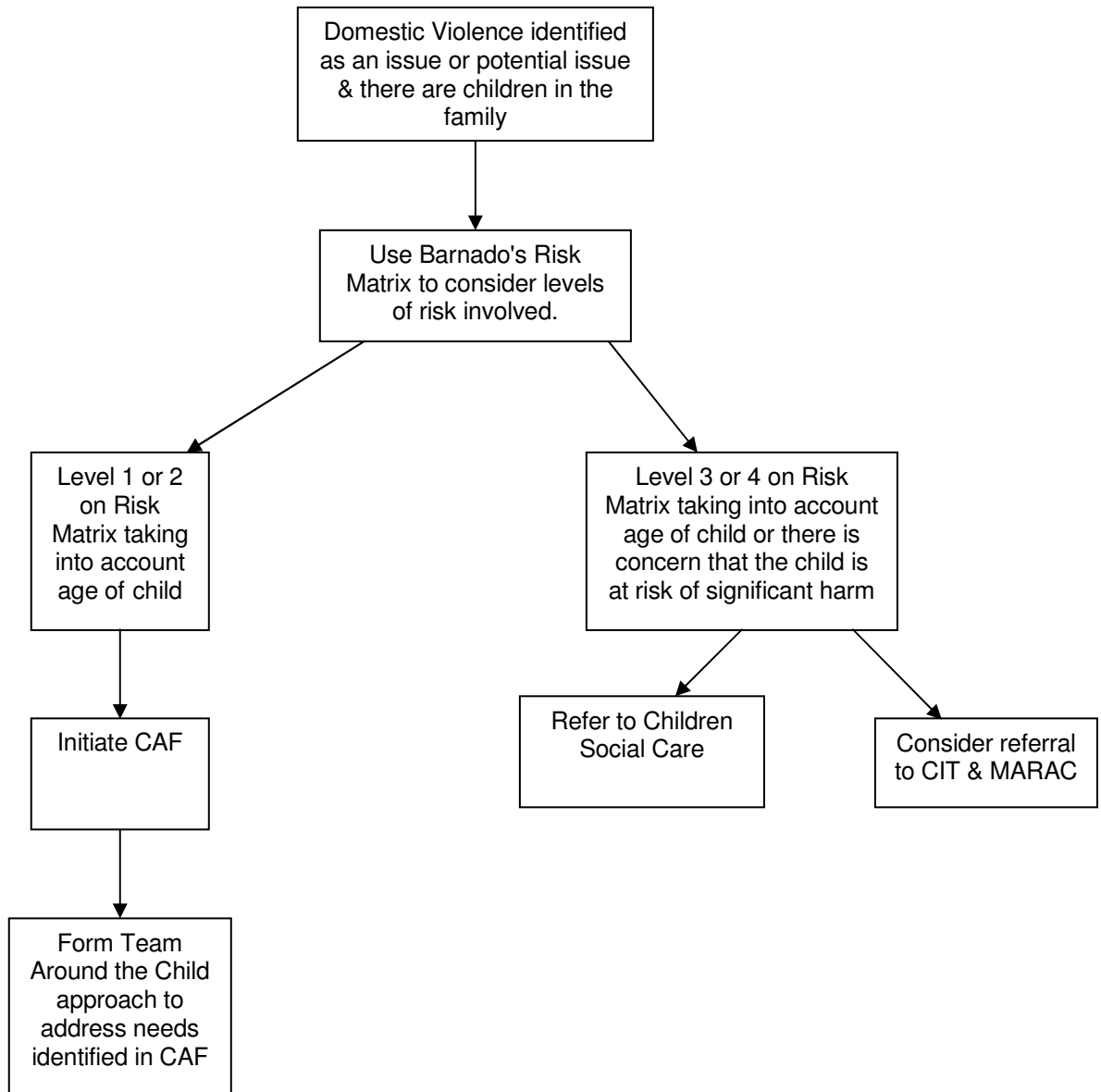
Governmental guidance can be found on the Every Child Matters website

<http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/everychildmatters/strategy/deliveringservices1/informationsharing>

8.6 There are some key principles underlining the sharing of information:

- The Data Protection Act is not a barrier to sharing information
- The child's safety and welfare is the paramount consideration in deciding whether to share information, this includes sharing information about the parent or other adults involved
- Explain openly and honestly at the outset of your involvement what information will or may need to be shared and with whom. Ask for their written consent to share general information, be sensitive to what information needs to be shared
- Explain that there may be circumstances when more detailed and/or sensitive information will need to be shared for the well-being of the child and that wherever possible that would be discussed with them prior to sharing the information.
- Ensure all information is accurate, up to date, that it is relevant and proportional and that it is necessary to share; share information securely. If information is 'hearsay' or third hand clearly identify that
- If information includes professional opinion ensure that this is identified
- Always record whether information was shared and the reasons for that decision

9. Flow Chart



Appendix 1 - Impact of Domestic Violence on Children (taken from Chapter 9 Working Together 2010 - Lessons from Research)

Domestic violence has an impact on children in a number of ways as shown below. This can involve physical injury, emotional harm and anti-social or criminal behaviour. Domestic violence impacts on parenting capacity and the non-abusing parents ability to protect their child. It impacts on the mother's mental health and emotional well-being which in turn restricts the mother's capacity to meet the developmental needs of her child. The impact increases when there is direct abuse of the child, witnessing the abuse of a parent or colluding (willingly or otherwise) in the concealment of the assaults, chronicity, degree of violence and co-existence with other issues such as substance misuse. No age group is particularly protected from the impact of domestic violence. Children's ability to cope is related to their age, gender and personality. Regardless of age support from siblings, wider family, friends, school and community can act as protective factors.

Age Group	Impact of Domestic Violence	Protective Factors	Support Systems/Services
All ages	Increased risk of physical injury during an incident either by accident or because of attempting to intervene	Support from siblings, wider family, friends, community, school	Access to services as outlined in section 7 above
	Distress at witnessing physical and emotional suffering of a parent	Safe alternative residence	Universal services
	Exposure to parental conflict even where violence is not present can lead to anxiety and distress that can be expressed as anti-social or criminal behaviour		Parenting Support
	Risks following separation of adults/parents. The point of leaving an abusive relationship is the time of highest risk for the victim. Contact arrangements can be used to exert control and continue manipulative and violent behaviour as well as establishing whereabouts of the victim. Increased risk of extreme violence toward the child even murder.		Mentoring for the child
	Parenting capacity - ability to meet needs can affect physical and emotional development and potentially lead to neglect. Issues around attachment.		Support in School
	Diversionsary activities		
	Access to positive activities		
	Access to safe housing		

Age Group	Impact of Domestic Violence	Protective Factors	Support Systems/Services
Pre-birth	Foetus at risk of physical harm because violence towards women increases both in severity and frequency during pregnancy. Risk of being punched or kicked in the stomach	Support of family & friends	See section 7
	Irregular or late attendance at ante-natal care due to mother's poor self-esteem/depression or partner's abusive and controlling behaviour	Mother willing able to leave the relationship	Access to ante-natal care Universal services Pre-birth assessment by Children Social Care (CSC) if criteria are met
Baby & Early Years	Baby at risk of injury	As above	See section 7
	Attachment & developmental issues due to mother's emotional/mental state including poor concentration, depressions, misuse of drugs, self-medicating		Universal services
	Emotional impact of hearing shouting, violence, abuse is highly detrimental		Children Centres
	Undermining of mother's ability to provide her child with a sense of safety & security		Health visiting
	May influence young child's social relationships, increasing outbursts of anger, peer aggression and behavioural problems		Access to pre-school provision CAF Referral to CSC if criteria is met
Primary Years	Risk of injury continues either from being caught in 'cross-fire' or trying to intervene	Support of family & friends	See section 7
	Blame themselves for parent's violence & guilt that they can not stop or control the violence	Mother willing able to leave the relationship	Universal services
	Links between domestic violence and elevated levels of child sexual abuse	School	School health services
	Emotional & behavioural issues leading to temper tantrums & aggression directed at family & peers	Opportunity to participate in positive activities in the community	Mentoring
	Cruelty to animals		Diversionsary activities
	Can become anxious, sad, worried, fearful and withdrawn		CAF
	Make seek to escape through fantasy & make-		Referral to CSC if criteria is met

Age Group	Impact of Domestic Violence	Protective Factors	Support Systems/Services
	believe or by withdrawing into themselves or seeking a place of safety		
Secondary Years	<p>Constant fear of violent arguments, being threatened or actual physical violence directed at a parent or themselves</p> <p>Likelihood of physical injury continues</p> <p>Serious emotional impact resulting in feelings of fear, sadness, loneliness, helplessness, despair and anger.</p> <p>Anger may be focussed on both parents, on the abuser because of the infliction of violence and towards the victim for accepting the behaviour</p> <p>Behavioural problems at home & in school that impact on friendships and educational progress</p> <p>School attendance due to poor routines or staying at home to protect parent</p> <p>Distancing themselves from parents, with draw emotionally through music, virtual online worlds etc</p> <p>Spend long periods out of the home, 'sofa surfing', high risk of running away</p>	<p>Wider family</p> <p>Peer friendships</p> <p>Mother able to separate</p> <p>School</p> <p>Opportunity to participate in positive activities in the community</p>	<p>See section 7</p> <p>Universal services</p> <p>School health services</p> <p>Mentoring</p> <p>Youth services</p> <p>Diversions activities</p> <p>CAF</p> <p>Referral to CSC if criteria is met</p>

Appendix 2 - References

Working Together to Safeguard Children 2010 (DCSF)

<http://publications.dcsf.gov.uk/default.aspx?PageFunction=productdetails&PageMode=publications&ProductId=DCSF-00305-2010>

London Child Protection Procedures

<http://www.londonscb.gov.uk/procedures/>

London Child Protection Procedures - Supplementary Procedures for Safeguarding Children Abused through Domestic Violence

http://www.londonscb.gov.uk/procedures/supplementary_procedures.html

Responding to Domestic Abuse- A Handbook for Health Professionals (DoH)

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4126161

National Domestic Violence Delivery Plan (Home Office)

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/dom-violence-delivery-plan-08-09.html>

Together We Can End Violence Against Women & Girls: A Strategy (Home Office)

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/vawg-strategy-2009/>

Common Assessment Framework

<http://www.bexley.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4647>

Child in Need - An Integrated Approach

Safeguarding Children Continuum of Need Matrix

http://www.bexleylscb.org.uk/news_andpublications.html

Bexley Information Sharing Protocol

<http://www.bexley.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4645>

Information Sharing Guidance for Managers & Practitioners (DCSF)

[http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/everychildmatters/strategy/deliveringservices1/informationsharing/informationsharing/.](http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/everychildmatters/strategy/deliveringservices1/informationsharing/informationsharing/)

Appendix 3 - Contact Details

Directory of Services for Children & Families:

Bexley Children & Families website www.childrendirectory.bexley.gov.uk

Family Information Services (FIS)

Provides a central point of contact for information on all aspects of childcare and support for children and young people from 0-19 years.

email: fis@bexley.gov.uk

0208 856 5398

Children Social Care:

East Child Care Unit

0208 303 6627/9

West Child Care Unit

0208 310 0566

Safeguarding Children's Service

01322 356326

Disabled Children Service

email: disabledchildrenservicesunit@bexley.gov.uk

01322 356336

Sure Start Children's Centres

email: info.surestart@bexley.gov.uk

01322 446725

Education Welfare Service

0208 303 7777 ext 4504

Integrated Youth Services

email: youth@bexley.gov.uk

0208 836 8235

Bexley Youth Advice

0208 301 3900

Anti-bullying Project

antibullyingproject@bexley.gov.uk

07799 072090 / 07974 184796

Early Intervention Teams

Hill View, Hill View Drive, Welling

020 8300 7777

Bexley Voluntary Service Council (BVSC)

0208 304 0911

Bexley Moorings Project

0208 3009742

Crisis Intervention Team

(Domestic Violence, Hate Crime)

020 8294 6545

Bexley Women's Aid

www.bexleywomensaid.org.uk

020 8301 1536

Freedom Programme Referrals

Vanessa@bexleywomensaid.org.uk

020 8301 1536

TRYangle www.tryangle.org.uk

Men's Services

stuart@tryangle.org.uk

020 8855 7564

Women's Services

wss@tryangle.org.uk

020 8854 6906

Victims Support

53, High Street, Welling, Kent, DA16 1TU

020 8303 1248

Family Matters

www.familymattersuk.org

01474 53666

Thamesmead Youth Awareness Project
office@tyap.in-volve.org.uk

020 8311 5111

Youth Action & Diversity Trust
North Cray neighbourhood Centre
email: yadt@sky.com
www.yadt.org.uk

020 8302 8475

Health:

All NHS Trusts have Named Professionals who can be contacted for advice.

Designated Doctor and Nurse can be contacted via Bexley Care Trust
020 8298 6000

Bexley Local Safeguarding Children Board
www.bexleylscb.org.uk
LSCB Manager
LSCB Business Officer

020 8836 8125
020 8836 8320