## **Brighton & Hove Family Help – The Right Support at the Right Time Framework Guide**

	Level 1. Universal	Level 2. Family Help	Level 3. Specialist Services to Address
	Child has needs met within universal provision. May need limited intervention within the setting to avoid needs arising.	Child has additional needs where more structured and focused help, sometimes through one professional or agency in order to prevent needs from escalating. May also require a more structured plan of support in order to co-ordinate help needed, in order that agreed outcomes can be reached.	Child will need specialist support that is led by children's social work or another specialist service, or those who are most vulnerable where Family Help Plans have been tried but not able to make tangible difference, or where a child is at risk of significant harm or has suffered significant harm.  Persistent/continued/severe:
Child Developmental Needs	o Good attendance (above 90%) Meeting developmental & learning milestones Has emotional well-being Ability to protect self and be protected Resilient and able to adapt to change Physically healthy Age-appropriate self-care & independence skills Ability to express needs Positive sense of self and abilities  Stable & affectionate relationships with caregivers Housed, good diet and kept healthy Supportive networks Access to positive activities Positive relationships with peers	Incidence of absence/missing from home that may become regular or with no explanation.  Persistent poor behaviour in school that may lead to fixed term exclusions or no school place.  Risk of social exclusion  Poor relationships  Language and communication difficulties  Disability or additional special educational needs  Potential for becoming NEET / NEET  Difficulty in achieving in education  Developmental milestones delayed or not being met which could be attributable to the care received by the child.  Missing health checks/immunisations which could lead affect developmental progress.  Minor health problems / Chronic or recurring health problems  Early signs of offending/anti-social behaviour which could lead to child entering the Youth Justice System  Underage sexual activity which may lead to teenage pregnancy.  Risky sexual behaviour (e.g. unprotected sex)  Drug/alcohol misuse  Poor self-esteem  Mental health  Emotional & behavioural issues that may be linked to attachment and/or emotional development delay  Children who were previously in care, and children who do not live with their birth parents. i.e adopted children,	Persistent/continued/severe:  Chronic persistent absence, permanent exclusions or no school place that risks entry to the care system  Persistent social exclusion  Poor relationships  Complex / multiple disabilities  Complex mental health issues affecting development needs, including self-harm  High level emotional health issues and very low self-esteem  Non-organic failure to thrive  Inappropriate sexual knowledge / sexualised behaviour for age  Harmful Sexual Behaviour / Peer on Peer Abuse  Teenage parent/pregnancy under the age of 13  Concerns about exploitation (including sexual exploitation / abuse, radicalisation; criminal exploitation; gang affiliation)  Child victims of modern slavery or human trafficking  Drug/alcohol use severely impairing development  Frequently missing from home resulting in self-neglect  Offending and in the criminal justice system  Unaccompanied minors  Unexplained / suspicious injury  Fabricated or Induced Illness
Family & Environment	Stable & affectionate relationships with caregivers     Housed, good diet and kept healthy     Supportive networks     Access to positive activities     Positive relationships with peers     Positive relationships with parents	Young carers Poor parent/child relationships Children of prisoners / parents subject to community orders Bullying Poor housing & home environment impacting on child health Community harassment/ discrimination Low-income households which could impact the child's ability to thrive (need to include link to anti-poverty statement) Parenting advice needed to prevent needs escalating Parental conflict and risk of relationship breakdown Domestic abuse & coercive control Housing tenancy at risk Transient families	OSuspicion of physical, emotional or sexual abuse or neglect Domestic abuse resulting in child being at risk of significant harm Homeless child/young person Family intentionally homeless Community harassment/discrimination Extreme poverty affecting child well-being Forced marriage, Honour Based Violence, Female Genital Mutilation/cutting Significantly harmful parental conflict and/or relationship breakdown
Parents & Carers	<ul> <li>Protected by carers</li> <li>Secure and caring home</li> <li>Receive and act on information, advice and guidance</li> <li>Appropriate boundaries maintained</li> </ul>	Parents/carers own childhood experiences – i.e. Adverse Childhood Experiences     Parental learning/physical disability, substance misuse or mental health impacts on parenting ability	o Edge of care o Parental encouragement of abusive/offending behaviour o Continuing poor supervision in the home o Parental non-compliance / superficial co-operation o Inconsistent parenting affects child's developmental progress o Private fostering
Action & Assessment	Go direct to Service, search the Family Services Directory  Family Service Directory   Useful Information (familyinfobrighton.org.uk) No formal Assessment	Consider Family Help Guidance and Assessment through Family Hubs. In more complex	Contact Front Door for Families on 01273 290400 or if a child is in immediate risk call the Police on 999.  Family Help Strengthening Families Assessment  Child in Need Plan or Child Protection Conference

View the Brighton & Hove Family Help – The Right Support at the Right Time, BHSCP Vision for Family Help & Relationship-Based Model of Practice, Family Help Framework: Interactive Guide, Anti-racist Practice Statement, and the Poverty Aware Practice Statement online at <a href="BHSCP.org.uk">BHSCP.org.uk</a>







