Appendix 1 – Level of Needs Descriptors

Doncaster Safeguarding Children Partnership Levels of Need Descriptors



These indicators are meant as a guide and clearly rely on professional analysis and interpretation. If you are in doubt about whether the child's circumstances are at level 3 or 4 you can ask for case mapping with an Early Help coordinator or a consultation with a social worker.

Level 1 – Universal – Addressing children's, young people's and families' needs via universal services	Description: Children, young people and families whose needs are being met through mainstream universal services. Children and young people at this level are achieving expected outcomes. There are no unmet needs or need is low level and can be met by the universal services or with some limited additional advice or guidance.	Guidance
Children with no additional needs and children who may from time to time require additional support that can be met within universal services.	Development needs Health Good physical health with age appropriate development, including speech and language Meeting developmental milestones Adequate diet, hygiene and clothing Developmental checks/ immunisations up to date Regular dental / optical care Health appointments kept Learning/education General development is age appropriate Access to books and toys, play Achieving education key stages Good attendance at school/college/training Planned progression beyond statutory school age Child / young person home schooled and no concerns Social and emotional presentation/ behaviour/ identity Feelings/ actions demonstrate appropriate responses Ability to express needs Self-care and independence Age appropriate/ independent living skills Age appropriate/ independent living skills	 Children should access universal services in a normal way. These are services which are accessible by all children and families. Key agencies that are involved at this level: Education Family Hub 0 – 19 Healthy Child Service Midwifery School nursing GP Police Housing Early years childcare settings Schools (including SEN/ pastoral support) Online counselling services Parenting groups Adult mental health Parenting Team
	 Family and environmental factors Family and social relationships Stable families where parents are able to meet the child's needs Good relationships with siblings Positive relationships with peers Supportive family relationships even when parents are separated 	SALT Sexual health services Dentist Ophthalmic services DSCT Counselling Services Audiology Services

 Absent parent Few significant changes in family composition Sense of larger familial network/ good friendships outside the family network Sense of associates and how they support Housing, employment and finance Child fully supported financially Good quality stable housing/amenities Parents able to manage working/ unemployed Reasonable income over time and resources used appropriately to meet child's needs Social and community resources Good social and friendship networks exist Family integrated into the community Safe and secure environment Access to consistent and positive activities Good universal services in the neighbourhood 	The Family Information Service has knowledge of services able to offer support to children and their families including information about Family Hub, activities for children and young people, information on local voluntary services as well as details ofchildcare support available in the local area.
Parents and carers Basic care, safety and protection Parents able to provide care for child's needs e.g. food, drink, clothing, medical and dental care Protect from danger elements or significant harm in the home/ elsewhere Restrict/ monitors internet access appropriately Emotional warmth & stability Parents provide secure and caring parenting – praise and encouragement Ensures that sense of belonging is not disrupted Ensure that the child access education available to them Guidance boundaries and stimulation Parents provide guidance and boundaries to help child develop appropriate values Enables and encourages the child to reach his/ her potential	

Level 2: Features - Additional /	Additional / emerging needs (Level 2)- example indicators	Guidance
Emerging needs (Level 2)	Children and families with some emerging needs may require support of another servicealongside	
	universal provision to prevent an escalation of needs. A Family Early Help Assessment may be	
	appropriate for some children at this level	
	Development needs	
Children and families with	Health	One or two services work together to
additional needs who would benefit	Slow in reaching development milestones	meet child and family needs, coordinated by a service that knows
from or who require extra help to improve education, parenting and/or	Overdue immunisations or health checks	the child/family best.
behaviours, or to meet specific health	Minor health problems	the child/family best.
or emotional needs, or to improve	 Inadequate diet e.g. no breakfast, being under/overweight 	A family early help assessment
material situation.	Inadequate general hygiene	should be completed to gain a full
	Missed some antenatal appointments	understanding of the family's needs,
May require multi-agency	Dental problems and untreated decay – poor dental hygiene	A Team around the Family (TAF)
intervention. Lead professionaland	Bedwetting or soiling	convened and a plan agreed with the
Team around the Family (TAF).	Experiment with tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs	family, agreeing clear outcomesto be
	• Parent has undergone FGM procedure, but risk assessment undertaken by health professionals	achieved and progress regularly
Children with additional needs are	identifies there isn't a perceived risk of the child being subject to the procedure	reviewed.
best supported by those that already work with them such as Family Hub	Concern of self-harm (including substance misuse)	Level 2 Early Help – If the level of need
and schools organising additional	Parent has physical or mental health issues and is requesting support	has changed and you need to step up to
support with local partners as needed.	Changes in presentation, mood or behaviour, expressed by others of by the child themselves	Level 3 to offer a multi-agency response
and the second	Hygiene has some effect on child's personal presentation	and a Team Around the Family, please
The purpose of this interventionis to	Learning/education	consult with your Early Help Coordinator
address these needs and prevent them	• Limited access to books, toys, the internet or educational materials	to initiate the steps on Mosaic, or make
escalating to a level that requires	Poor stimulation	a referral to MASH if the family are not
targeted services.	Identified language and communication difficulties	open on the Early Help Pathway. All Level 3 cases should be held on the
Consent required:	SEN support at school level	agreed case management system,
The clear expectation is that all	Some learning or disability needs that require support	following the agreed Early Help
professionals will discuss their concerns	Occasional truanting or non-attendance and poor punctuality	Pathway.
openly and honestly with the child,	Persistent late arrival	
where appropriate, and their parents or	Pattern of school absences	
carers/ those with parental	Not always engaged in learning – poor concentration, low motivation and interest	Key agencies that may provide
responsibility.Except where to do so	Not reaching full educational potential	support at thislevel:
might place the child or another person	Some fixed term exclusions or reduced timetable	Portage School nursing

at likelihood/ immediate risk of harm. Where this is the case, consent to refer concerns is not required and contact should be made with the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub and followed up in writing or in an emergency contact the police on 999.

m.	Few or no qualifications	Early years childcaresettings
efer ct	Some emerging concerns for a child/ young person being home schooled	Housing Family Wellbeing Service
ency	Social and emotional presentation, behaviour, identity	DAN
in	 Difficulty making and sustaining relationships with peers and with family 	DAC
the	Social isolation	Freedom Project
	Lack of positive role models	Young carers
	Exhibits antisocial/anti - authoritarian behaviour	Adult mental health
	Low level mental health or emotional issues requiring intervention	Young Women's Resource Project
	Children involved in bullying/may experience bullying or low-level cyber bullying	Education Family Hub
	Child at times not able to show empathy	PAFSS Parenting Team
	Early onset of sexual activity or at risk of early pregnancy	0 – 19 Healthy ChildService
	Lack of confidence/low self-esteem which affects behaviour and development	Midwifery School nursing
	Child subject to persistent discrimination	GP
	Emerging concerns in relation to sense of belonging	Police
	 Low level concern about child being radicalised or exposed to extremism 	Housing
	Resistance to boundaries and adult guidance	DSCT Counselling Services
	Exhibits aggressive challenging behaviour	Voluntary and communityservices
	Some evidence of inappropriate responses and actions by child	Schools (including SEN/pastoral
	Unsure or unable to disclose sexual orientation	support) Online counselling services
	Some insecurities around identity expressed	Parenting groups
	Finds it difficult to cope with anger, frustration or upset	Adult mental health
	Self-care and independence	SALT
	Lack of age appropriate self-care skills and independent living skills that increase vulnerability.	Sexual health services
	Family and environmental factors	Dentist
	Family and social relationships and family wellbeing	Ophthalmic services
	 Conflict between parents/ family members where police have been called 	Audiology Services
	 Parents/carers have relationship difficulties which affect the child 	
	Parent struggles to regulate emotions	
	Child has some caring responsibilities	
	Family is socially isolated	
	Multiple changes of address	
	 Low level inter-sibling violence and aggression 	
	Unresolved issues arising from parents' separation and family reconstitution or bereavement	

• Frenits bistoms of minimal complements
Family history of criminal gang involvement
Child to adult abuse
Some support from friends and family
Housing, employment and finance
Overcrowding in poor housing conditions
Housing arrangements are temporary or unsecure
Unsecure or unknown immigration status
Financial pressures
Low income
Social and community resources
Families are victim of hate crime
Poor access to leisure and recreational amenities and activities
 Associating with anti-social or criminally active peers
 Risk of gang involvement or vulnerability to gang activity/exploitation
Some social exclusion experiences
Negative influences from peer groups or friends
Marginalised from the community
Parents and Carers
Basic care, safety and protection
Inappropriate childcare arrangements
Low level concerns about parental alcohol or substance use
Young or inexperienced parents
Requires advice on parenting issues
 Professionals are beginning to have some concern about the child's needs being met
Parental decision/ stressors have some impact on the child's safety
• Some exposure to dangerous situation in or outside the family home including online violent and /or
extremist websites or influences
• Child is left at home alone for a short period and this has not compromised his/ her safety(consider
 Child is left at home alone for a short period and this has not compromised his/ her safety(consider age and vulnerability)
age and vulnerability)
age and vulnerability) Emotional warmth and stability

Parents ability to cope with needs of disabled child – requesting support	
Key relationships with family not always maintained	
Unstable family environment	
Guidance, boundaries and stimulation	
Lack of routine and inconsistent boundaries	
Poor supervision within the home	
Anti-social behaviour in neighbourhood	
Parents failing to challenge any inappropriate viewpoint	
 Low level physical chastisement that does not cause physical injury 	
 Inappropriate parental chastisement e.g. puts child in stress positions 	
 Threatening and frightening behaviour towards the child 	

Level 3: Children with complex multiple needs	 Description: Children requiring Level 3 services are children with high level additional unmet needs and those with complex needs likely to require longer term targeted intervention from statutory and/or specialist services. At Level 3, there is likely to be a combination of factors which will require careful information gathering and sound assessment and analysis to ensure that the services offered to children and families meet need and prevent further escalation of risk in their circumstances. Some children/young people, depending of level of risk and vulnerability may require a service from children's social care to prevent moving into a high level of risk. 	Guidance A Lead Practitioner will complete a whole family assessment (Early Help Assessment), a family plan and chair a multi-agency Team Around the Family Meeting ensuring the needs of the family are met. If a social worker is allocated, they will act as Lead Practitioner.
Children and families with	Development needs	Where prestitioners identify that a
complex needs requiring integrated targeted support or a statutory child in need assessment.	 Health Child has some chronic/recurring health problems or a disability; requiring some support to manage; may include some cases of perplexing presentations Developmental milestones unlikely / not being met due to parental care and where parent want support 	Where practitioners identify that a child and their family would benefit from a more intensive multidisciplinary response than they can provide, they should discuss this with the family and complete a family
Because of the complexity of needs, especially around	 Inappropriate sexualised or personal behaviour Hygiene problems impacting on the child's presentation and health Regular substance misuse 	with the family and complete a family early help assessment.
behaviour and parenting, a multidisciplinary/agency coordinated plan developed with the family is needed, coordinated	 Missing routine appointments Increasing concern regarding the child's diet or development Unsafe sexual activity and/or STIs Emerging self-harming behaviours 	Professionals are advised not to delay starting the Early Help Assessment and should speak to a member of the Early
by a lead professional.	 Sexual harmful behaviours 	Help Team for advice.
Vulnerable children and their families with multiple needs or whose needs are more complex, such as children and families who: have a disability	 The impact on mental well-being is having a direct impact on day to day life Some emerging concern regarding unborn baby and mother attending antenatal services inconsistently History of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in family Some episodes of suicide thoughts 	The early help assessment needs to identify the child's and family's needs and develop a SMART plan toaddress these.
resulting in complex needs, exhibit antisocial or challenging behaviour, suffer neglect or poor family relationships, have poor engagement	 Growing professional concern about fabricated and induced illness and some perplexing presentations but there is no current evidence of significant harm Teenage pregnancy - consider and age/ maturity/ consent and social circumstances 	A Team around the Family (TAF) is to be convened and a lead professional to be identified. There is an
with key services such as schools and health, are not in education or work	 Children with a disability who require support would be met via S17, this includes care packages of support being explored. Learning/education 	expectation that the Team around the Family (TAF) will have worked intensively together to meet the

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long term.	Short term exclusions or at risk of permanent exclusion, persistent truanting	additional needs of the child and the
	Poor school attendance and punctuality	family.
The object of the work of the Team	Not engaged in education or reaching education potential	
around the Family (TAF) isto enable	Children who are home schooled where there are concerns that their educational needs are not	Level 3 Early Help – if you feel the level
the family to have their needs met	being consistently met and parent requesting support	of risk is escalating to the point that
within the universal and additional	Parent does not engage with school and actively resists support	statutory social care involvement is
services tier.	Special Education Needs (SEN) school support or EHCP	needed (S17 of the CA89), please use the
	No access to books, toys, internet or educational materials and inadequate stimulation leading to	following step up process:
Where the Team around the Family	developmental concerns	
(TAF) has attempted to work with	NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training)	Doncaster Council/DCST staff - speak
the family but several unmet needs	 Children who are home schooled where there are significant concerns that thechild's educational 	with the your Line Manager, for
remain, which are impacting on the	needs are not being met	management oversight of level of need
child's health or development, or further escalation and risk is	Social and emotional presentation, behaviour, identity	and risk. If met, your Line Manager will have a conversation with the DCST
identified, these children may	 Child under 18 is pregnant where there are significant social family concerns 	Assessment Team Manager about the
require intervention from children's	 Low or medium level indicators of CSE (please see CSE risk assessment guidance and strategy) 	level of need and risk to identify next
social care (Sec 17 CA89)	 Starting to commit offences and reoffend 	steps, which may include a step up to a
		social worker.
Children may require social care	 Disruptive / challenging behaviours at school or in the neighbourhood Lack of empathy 	
support to meet complex needs		External staff - speak with your Early
such as those children with severe	Child is engaging in cyber activity that potentially places others or themselves at risk of harm	Help Coordinator who will undertake
and profound disability.	Evidence of regular/frequent drug use which may be combined with other risk factors	case mapping with you to identify level
	Concerns regarding peer croups	of need and risk. If met, they will then
Consent at this level is required.	Concerns regarding Criminal exploitation	arrange for a conversation with the DCST
	• Evidence of gang affiliation and gang related activities – need, harm and risk beyond the family	Assessment Team Manager to discuss
	Concern about child being radicalised or exposed to extremism	the level of need and risk to identify next
	Parental mental health/physical needs showing signs of impact on the care of the child	steps, which may include a step up to a
	• Escalating level of concern of low self-esteem and confidence affecting emotional presentation,	social worker (S17 of the CA89).
	behaviour and identity	
	Subject to discrimination e.g. racial, sexual orientation or disabilities	Level 3 – Child in Need - these children
	Sudden display of unexplained gifts / clothing	have an allocated social worker. If the
	 Lack of positive role models 	level of risk escalates, procedures under
	 Regular care for a sibling or another family members 	sec47 CA89 will be followed and / or
	 Parental Conflict and/or alienation which is impacting on the child's wellbeing 	legal intervention sought.
	 Allegations of child on child sexual harmful behaviour 	
	 Child under 16 but over 13 and is pregnant where there are significant social family concerns 	As level of need and risk reduces,
L		

 Complex mental health issues requiring specialist interventions Poor and inappropriate self-presentation Family breakdown relating to child's behaviour difficulties and risk of child entering care Subject to peer/gang culture and pressure Persistent but unsubstantiated concerns about physical, emotional or sexualabuse and neglect Self-care and independence Lack of age appropriate behaviour and independent living skills, likely to impair development or compromise safety Pre – occupation with the internet 	 children, young people and families will step down the continuum of need. If you feel that the level of risk is such that the child has suffered or is at imminent risk of harm, you should not wait to follow a step up process and instead call: South Yorkshire Police 999
Lack of friends of the same age Eamily and environmental factors	
Family and environmental factors Family and social relationships and family wellbeing • Emerging pattern of parental conflict	Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) on 01302 – 737777 (office hours)
 Verbal Abuse/ arguments / parental conflict Poor family support Risk of relationship breakdown leading to child possibly becoming looked after Parental illness or disability affecting ability to provide basic care 	Emergency Social Services Team -ESST on 01302 – 796000 (out of office hours)
 Concerns about inter-sibling violence and aggression which does not result in significant emotional or physical harm Unhelpful involvement from extended family 	Key agencies that may provide support at thislevel:
Multiple change of addresses starting to affect the child/ young person's wellbeing	Portage — School nursing
Housing, employment and finance	Early years childcare settings
Unsuitable accommodation	Housing
Intentionally homeless or living in a hostel (family)	Family Wellbeing service
Families financial resources impact on child's basic physical needs being met	DAC
 Poor state of repair, hoarding, lack of cleanliness Parents experience stress due to unemployment or over working 	DAN Freedom Project
 Parent find it difficult to obtain employment due to poor / basic skills 	IDVA
 Serious debt/ poverty impacts on ability to meet the child's basic needs 	Probation
 No recourse to public funds (immigration) 	Young carers
 Families financial resources starting to compromise child's basic physical needs being met/their general wellbeing Clear evidence that a family is destitute and homeless 	Adult mental health Young Women's Resource Project

 Inappropriate / unsafe accommodation - health and safety concerns 	SALT
Chronic unemployment severely affecting parents own identify and therefore impacting on the	PAFSS
child	Parenting Team
• Extreme poverty/ debt/ gambling /substance abuse impacting on parent's ability to care for the	Education
child	Family Hub
Social and community resources	0 – 19 Healthy ChildService
Family require support services as a result of social exclusion	Midwifery
Parents socially excluded, no access to local facilities	School nursing GP
 Access difficulty to community resources and targeted services 	Police
• Imminent risk of parental/carer and child relationship breakdown with risk of child entering care	Housing
Child is young carer and this is significantly impacting on their development and welfare	DSCT Counselling Services
 Parental illness or disability resulting in inability to provide basic care leading to neglect of the child's needs 	Voluntary and communityservices Schools (including SEN/pastoral
 Concerns about inter-sibling violence and aggression which does result in significant emotional or physical harm and is not managed by the parent 	support) Online counselling services
 Child is privately fostered - Child under 16 years (or 18 if the child has a disability) (S.66 Children Act 1989) is placed for 28 days or more in the care of someone who is not the child's parent(s) or a 'connected person' 	Parenting groups Adult mental health Sexual health services
 There is nobody with parental responsibility to ensure the child's long term wellbeing and stability of care 	Dentist Ophthalmic services
 Requests from prisons for a prisoner to have a contact with a child 	Audiology Services
Parents and carers	Children's social care
Basic care, safety and protection	
 Patterns are emerging that the child is left at home alone, but this does not seriously place themat significant risk (consider age and vulnerability) 	
Previously child in care by another local authority / Doncaster	
 Professionals are concerned about parental mental health, learning difficulties, drug and alcohol misuse that may impact on ability to care if no coordinated response 	
 Inappropriate childcare arrangements which are consistently prejudicing the child's safety and welfare 	
Health and safety hazards in the home	
 Parent not actively preventing the child's exposure to potentially unsafe situations Parents mental health or substance misuse seriously compromises the health, welfare and safety of the child, including unborn child 	
 Parent has a history of being unable to care for previous children 	

 Parent has a severe physical or learning difficulty that compromises their ability to meet their child's basic needs
Emotional warmth and stability
 Inconsistent/ erratic parenting impacting emotional or behavioural development
Episodes of poor quality of care
Have no other positive relationships
Multiple carers
 Parent is unresponsive or fails to recognise child's emotional needs
 Parent ignores child or is consistently inappropriate in responding to child
 Parents ability to cope with needs of disabled child is affected and requesting support
Guidance boundaries and stimulation
 Parent provides inconsistent boundaries or responses
Parent not offering good role model
 Parents enforcing unrealistic boundaries and guidance
 No restrictions imposed re access to extreme groups
 Child not receiving positive stimulation with lack of new experiences or activities
 Deliberating restricting access to positive experiences
 Child/ parent persistently behaves in an anti-social way in the neighbourhood

Level 4: Safeguarding / Specialist Needs	Safeguarding / Specialist Needs Example Indicators : A comprehensive statutory assessment will be required. Specialist services are required where the needs of the child have been significantly compromised, they are suffering significant harm or impairment and statutory and/or specialist intervention is required to keep them safe.	Guidance
	Development Needs	
Children who are at risk of significant harm which requirea child protection response or legal intervention. Children who need to be accommodated by the local authority either on a voluntarybasis or by way of a Court Order. Parent has had a child/children previously subject to a Child Protection Plan or Care proceedings (if presenting concerns have continued)	 Development Needs Health Evidence of Neglect, Emotional Abuse, Physical Harm, and/or Sexual abuse Serious physical and emotional health concerns that are consistently not addressed by the parent e.g. failure to thrive, seriously obese/underweight, serious dental decay, persistent and high risk substance misuse, child sexual exploitation and specific physical or medical conditions which require specialistinterventions Acute mental health problems which require specialist interventions Concern about serious unexplained injury Health concerns and the parent intentionally does not engage with healthprofessionals Children is engaged in sexual activity and aged 13 or below (statutory rape) Persistent presentation to professionals with injuries: Raising concerns aboutchild safety/ parental behaviour Child is at serious risk of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) / travelarrangements, seeking doctor, seeking finance for procedure Professional concern about fabricated and induced illness and there is evidenceof significant harm Small baby/non mobile child bruising Parent has been victim to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) procedure but risk of child being subjectto procedure is unknown and needs to be further assessed within partnership Learning / Education Failure to stimulate and no interest in the child/ young person's education / learning Social and Emotional presentation, Behaviour and Identity Serious persistent offending behaviour attributable to neglectful absentparenting Evidence of the child being sexually exploited (based on riskassessment evidence) Safety and welfare seriously compromised by gang involvement (crimina	 Immediate safeguarding concerns/childprotection If a child is at risk of physical, emotional, sexual abuse, or neglect, refer to MASH Where an immediate response is requiredbecause of the child's physical / medical health dial 999 for an ambulance. Where a child's safety is at immediate riskcontact the police by dialling 999. After any immediate protective action has been taken you need to speak in person toChildren's Social Care. If this incident occurs out of hours contact ESST. Key agencies that may provide support atthis level: Children's Social Care Youth Offending Team
	 Child emotional health and physical safety is compromised by exposure to radicalisation and extremist ideology Child is engaging in cyber activity that places them at risk of harm from othersand is not managed 	CAMHS Prevent Probation

	by the parent
	Prosecution of offences resulting in court orders/ remand in Local Authoritycare
	Persistent but unsubstantiated concerns about physical, emotional or sexualabuse and neglect
	nily & Environmental Factors
	using, Employment & Finance
	Clear evidence that a 16/17-year-old is destitute and homeless
•	Deliberate avoidance of authority and safeguarding intervention by professionals impacting on the
	child / young person
•	Who lives in a household in which a registered sex offender or convicted violent offender subject to
	MAPPA resides.
So	ocial & Community Resources
•	Escalation of levels of domestic abuse that put the child at risk of serious harm
•	There are indicators that a child/young person is at risk of honour based violence or forced marriage
•	There are indicators of engagement in terrorist activity, concerns a child may be being radicalised
•	Child is subjected to physical, emotional, sexual abuse or neglect including peeron peer exploitation
•	Unaccompanied minors
•	Trafficked children
•	Family member is known to be a significant risk to children
Par	rents and Carers
Bas	sic Care, Safety and Protection
•	Parent has a history of being unable to care for previous children and legal action is likely required
•	Parental disclosure of serious harm to the child
•	Parent is unable to assess and manage serious risk to the child from otherswithin their family and
	social network, which has placed the child at risk
Em	otional Warmth & Stability
•	Inconsistent, highly critical and apathetic parenting significantly impairingemotional or
	behavioural development
•	Family breakdown and parent/ carer not willing or able to care for the child/young person any
	longer – requesting the child/ young person to be accommodated by the Local Authority.
	Evidence of child being groomed – parents no longer able to safeguard
•	
• Gui	Evidence of child being groomed – parents no longer able to safeguard

Governance

Version Governance	Sign off Date
New Version 1 updated	December 2021
MASH Group	December 2021
Improvement board sign off – recommended approval of the documents to the Chief Officer Group	14/12/2021
DSCP sign off – recommended approval of the documents to the Chief Officer Group	15/12/2021
COSOG sign off	11/01/2022