Appendix C

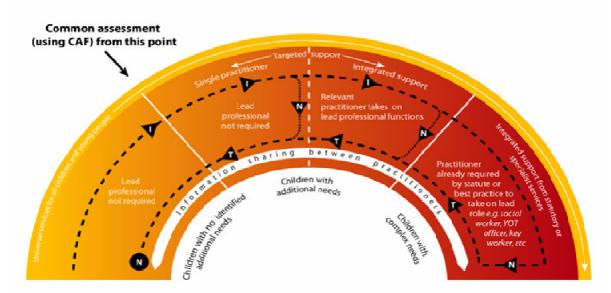




Safeguarding Children in Cheshire East: Continuum of Need How we work together

The 'windscreen' model is used nationally to illustrate how children may move either way between different levels of need and the responses from support services they will require.

The four segments, from left to right, indicate **Universal**, **Targeted**, **Complex**, and **Specialist** levels of service provision in response to need.



Key: I = identification and action, T = Transition, N = Needs met





Specialist needs Children and young people who require specialist/acute services to meet their needs. This includes children who have suffered or relikely to suffer significant harm (Children Act 1989, s.47) Significant harm may be the result of physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse or neglect. Children and young people whose needs rot fully met due to the range, depth or significance of these needs. Children and young people whose needs are not fully met due to the range, depth or significance of these needs. This includes children whose vulnerability is such that they are unlikely to reach or maintain a satisfactory level of health or development, or their health and development will be significant presences (CA 1989, s.17) Children and young people whose needs such that they are unlikely to reach or maintain a satisfactory level of health or development, or their health and development, or their health and development will be significant y impaired, s.17) Children's Social Care carry lead responsibility for establishing whether a child is in need and for ensuring services are provided to that child as appropriate. This does not require Children's Social Care itself necessarily to be the provider or co-ordinator of such services. That functional needs If a practitioner identifies a concern about a child they should assess the needs and agree a plan of support with the parent/carer and the child using the Common Assessment Framework. Universal - no identified additional being adequately met by their parents/carers; and who are accessing universal services. If a practitioner identifies a concern about a child they should assess	Continuum of Need	Response	
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