Kingston and Richmond
Safeguarding Children Partnership

Vulnerable Children & Adolescents Strategy

April 2024

Introduction

The aim of the Vulnerable Children and Adolescents Subgroup is to provide a strategic overview, in respect of the harm that children face and in particular the risk outside the home. This strategy is an overarching strategy which links together a variety of key protocols; and thus, sets out the multi-agency arrangements for identifying and responding to the harm outside the home that children, adolescents and families are affected by, including but not limited to: being reported missing, child exploitation, and serious youth violence.
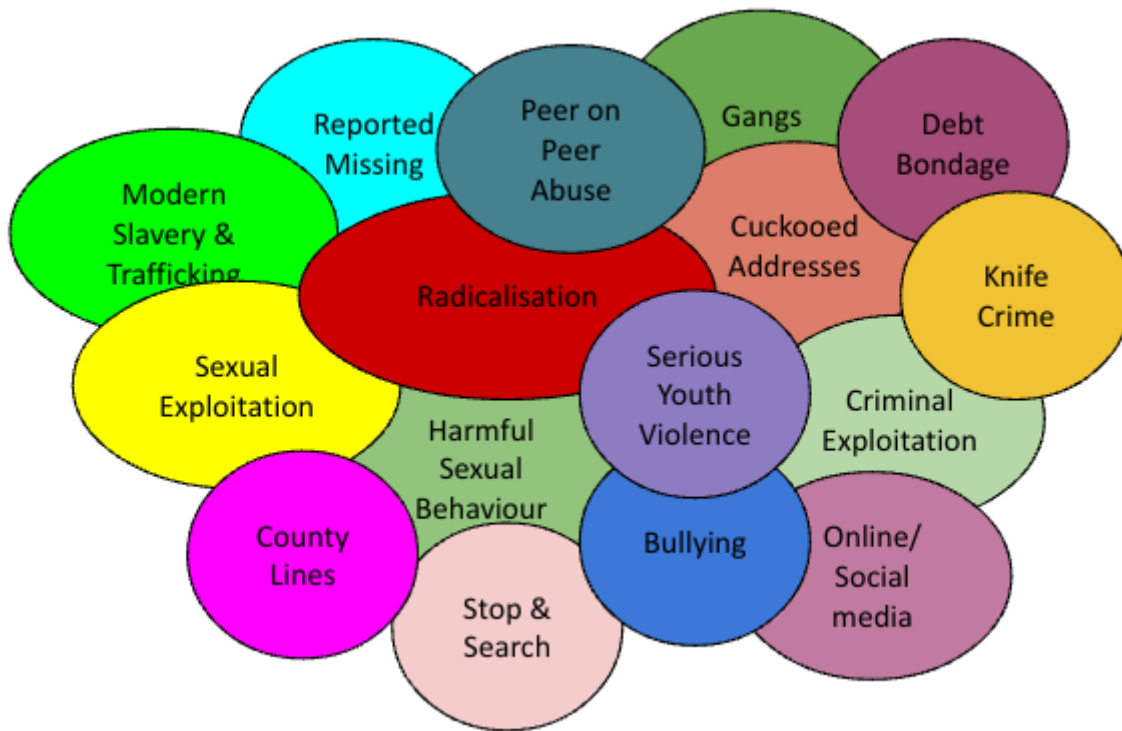
This response to safeguard children and adolescents outside the home continues to be embedded within the two boroughs and supported by the Kingston and Richmond Safeguarding Children Partnership. For children in adolescents more of their time is spent outside the home in a variety of contexts including community spaces like parks, town centres and with peers. This increases the contexts to more than just their school. Therefore the likelihood of harm they face is beyond just their home and guardianship is required in the contexts which they frequent.

Additionally, in 2023, the Government updated its statutory guidance *Working Together to Safeguard Children* and *Keeping Children Safe in Education* to include risk outside the home and/or contextual safeguarding. This supports the KRSCP's embedding of various risk outside the home processes and further incorporates holistic consideration across the lived experience of children and adolescents into adulthood.

Vision for Kingston and Richmond

Adolescent vulnerability has been a key priority of the safeguarding partnership and part of the Kingston and Richmond Safeguarding Children Partnership business plan for a number of years.

Therefore, in order to effectively consider our partnership and strategy it is important for us to understand our local community and those who are most at risk in the community. Within the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames our total population as of 2021, is 168,063 of which 52% female and 48% male; and our total population

for those age 10-25: 10,586 children between 10-14; 9,450 between 15-19, and 11,155 between 20-24. Within the [London Borough of Richmond upon Thames](link) our total population as of 2023 is 198,006, of which 52% female and 48% male; and our total population for those age 10-255: 13,228 children between 10-14, 10,150 between 15-19 and 8,230 between 20-24.

However, for example the cohorts known to pre-MACE and subsequently VASA are predominantly males and from the global majority, to consider this from a wider context the statistical data is considered from the last four years and is not reflective of a specific month or year:

Kingston since 2020 - 44 children known to pre-MACE (historically MARVE)

12 Females, 3 clearly identified within the LGBTQI+ community, 3 clearly identified as Heterosexual, the other children are not clearly identified/known by the professionals. 6 children were White British, 6 children were from other ethnic backgrounds.

31 Male children, and 1 born male identify as female, 9 children were White British, the other children were from other ethnic backgrounds. 18 identified as Heterosexual, the next most common idetnfiied was "unknown" meaning the professional network did not know the child's sexual identity.

Richmond since 2020 - 28 children known to pre-MACE (historically MARVE)

9 female children, 1 born female identifies as male, 6 children identified as heterosexual, and 4 children did not have their sexual identity "known", 6 were White British and 4 other ethnicity

19 male children, 7 White British, and 12 from other ethnic backgrounds, 8 identified as heterosexual, 1 identified within the LGBTQI+ and the resst were unknown.

Additionally, in consideration of those children who transitioned to adulthood and ongoing vulnerability has been identified, they have been supported through the VASA Panel. To date, this panel has provided support to 14 males, 35 males, and 1 transgender individual.

Therefore, our vision is to provide services and a community environment which is more equitable addressing, disproportionately, adultification and gender bias. Furthermore, we endeavour to meet the needs of the whole community including those who are from the LGBTQI+ community, have Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilties, and/or foreign born. As a result our vision is that all children have equal access to education and school exclusions are reduced and more children are in education, employment and/or training and are supported to contribute positively to community life.

We only achieve our objectives with accountable collaboration.

"Our vision is for a place where all children grow up free from fearing or experiencing violence. We want them to be happy, succeed at school and beyond, and be supported by families and communities who together help them thrive. … No child should feel unsafe in their community, however for some, fear of crime and violence has become part of their daily life. We know that violence is preventable and Kingston and Richmond's violence reduction plans set out the partnership approach to reducing violence and vulnerability in each borough. … Our commitment to a shared approach to reduce violence requires a shift in the relationship between the public agencies and our local communities." - forward in [Youth Safety Strategy](link)

Purpose of the strategy

When considering the lived experience of children and young adults who experience exploitation, serious youth violence and/or other risks outside the home, we are aware that they are more likely to experiennce trauma and have additional needs. It is therefore important that in implementing this strategy, we consider the whole journey of the person from childhood to adulthood, that we consider the contexts in which harm occurs, as well as providing practice which is trauma informed.

Furthermore, across the work that we do we will aim to be trauma informed and consider transitions and consider the contexts in which the harm occurs.

Therefore, our strategy addresses the risks faced in each area and to utilise language which is already understand within the context of intra-familial harm; thus the four areas of focus:

Identification   Assessment   Intervention   Monitoring

Identification - the aim is to ensure that we are able to identify when a child is vulnerable, at risk or suffering significant harm in relation to extrafamilial harm. Therefore our language will be trauma informed, free from victim blaming language and we will ensure that we are assessing consent on the context of is there exploitation, rather than just in consideration of age.

> ***Clarifying consent and exploitation -*** A young person's age and whether or not they have been exploited will help us better to understand their capacity to consent. A child can <u>not</u> consent to their own harm
>
> ***Reframing language -*** When we describe children and adolescents's experiences, any language that implies that a child, young person or group of young people is complicit or responsible for the exploitation they may suffer, or crimes they may be victim to, must always be challenged. Therefore we should use language that reflects the presence of coercion and lack of control children have in abusive or exploitative situations and must recognise the severity of the impact on children.

Assessment - Locally across our two boroughs we are aiming to embed the contextual safeguarding approach for both individual children as well as for specific locations and peer groups.

Level 1 - The extent to which social care approaches to individual young people and their families are contextual; for example, young people are given the opportunity to talk about levels of safety and risk that they experience in a range of social contexts beyond their family home

Level 2 - Responses are developed/delivered to extra-familial contexts themselves. For example, if multiple young people identify the same location as unsafe during their own individual assessments, a welfare-based assessment of that location may be initiated which would underpin a plan to build safety in that setting.

Therefore, the lived experience of a child needs to be considered across both levels with various types of interventions being considered for both the individual child as well as the context in which the harm has occurred.

Intervention When considering an intervention, it is important to consider the right support at the right time and at the right level to avoid duplication and ensure it is provided in a way which increases the professional's ability to engage with the child. Therefore, in relatio to intervening for risk outside the home, in addition to the support offered by a key professional, our intervention providers have been "thresholded" and within each of these we have key services on offer for our children and young adults.

> ***Risk Outside the Home - Universal Offer*** There are early indicators that a child may be harmed in the community and specific support can be offered to prevent escalation. Each of these interventions have their own referral criteria that will need to be met and where appropriate contact details provided.
>
> ***Risk Outside the Home: Emerging*** Where there are emerging concerns of risk outside the home

and there has been consideration for pre-MACE panel however, the decision of Low/no threshold met for pre-MACE or not enough evidence to hold the strategy meeting

Risk Outside the Home: Moderate/Significant This is where children are identified as being at moderate or significant risk of harm due to exploitation, a strategy meeting has been convened and threshold is met for pre-MACE panel and the child has an allocated Child Exploitation Police Officer.

Monitoring We want our strategy to be broad-ranging and inclusive of well-being in adolescents. This provides the pathway to ensure that all young people are able to become resilient, are able to build trusted relationships and remain safe in the locations they frequent. We monitor this for individual children, as well as locations, and peer groups.
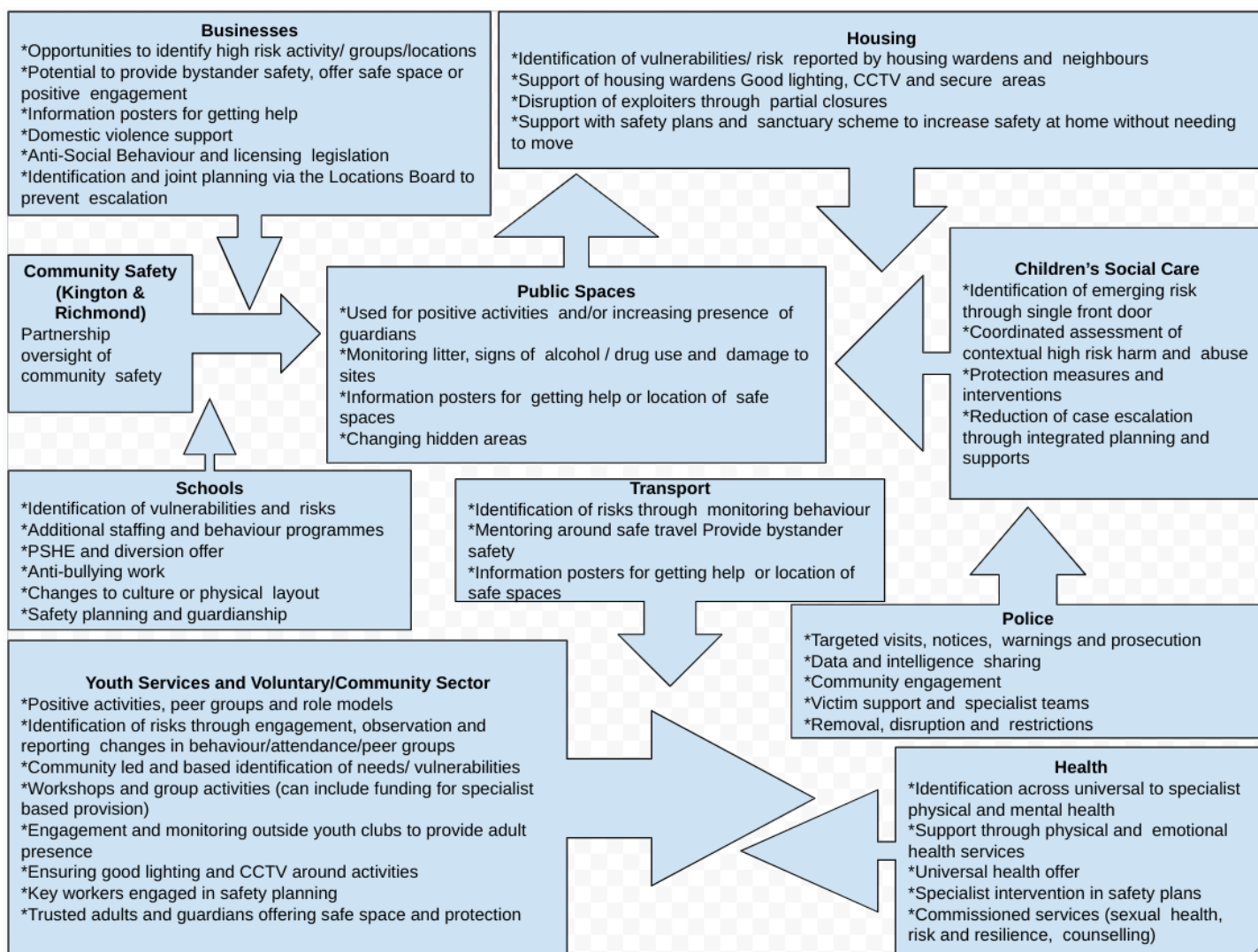
Locally we have piloted and have since embedded our [Risk Outside the Home Conferences](#) which provides a child protection equivalent process when a child is identified and assessed as being only at risk outside the home.

Additionally, we have provided guidance in relation to how we embed the contextual safeguarding approach across both [Locations](#) and [Peer Groups.](#)

The work within locations includes addressing issues related to community and location contexts which impact on the safety and overall wellbeing of community members including children and adolescents. These concerns may on the surface appear related to environmental problems such as graffiti, poor lighting and/or rubbish/litter that may then facilitate anti-social behaviour and/or criminal activity. However, these needs to be considered within the context of child safeguarding practices and seen beyond:

- Issues of substance abuse and drug dealing, physical lay-out and concerns over small numbers of young people potential engaged in serious youth violence and drugs;
- Risk to overall community safety where young people were either identified as victims or displaying anti-social behaviour and;
- Lack of nearby services, crime-friendly spaces and residents' relationships with partners and negative long-standing community reputation (e.g. drug use, domestic violence, gangs).

The complexity of these issues means that a diverse range of stakeholders is needed to support the delivery of contextual safeguarding: Parks and Green Space, Community Safety, Youth Services, Licensing, Public Health, Voluntary Services, Commissioning, local councillors, the Police, children's services, schools and Housing. Coordinated information-sharing and cooperation is crucial to resolve these issues together.

Businesses
*Opportunities to identify high risk activity/ groups/locations
*Potential to provide bystander safety, offer safe space or positive engagement
*Information posters for getting help
*Domestic violence support
*Anti-Social Behaviour and licensing legislation
*Identification and joint planning via the Locations Board to prevent escalation

Housing
*Identification of vulnerabilities/ risk reported by housing wardens and neighbours
*Support of housing wardens Good lighting, CCTV and secure areas
*Disruption of exploiters through partial closures
*Support with safety plans and sanctuary scheme to increase safety at home without needing to move

Community Safety (Kington & Richmond)
Partnership oversight of community safety

Public Spaces
*Used for positive activities and/or increasing presence of guardians
*Monitoring litter, signs of alcohol / drug use and damage to sites
*Information posters for getting help or location of safe spaces
*Changing hidden areas

Children's Social Care
*Identification of emerging risk through single front door
*Coordinated assessment of contextual high risk harm and abuse
*Protection measures and interventions
*Reduction of case escalation through integrated planning and supports

Schools
*Identification of vulnerabilities and risks
*Additional staffing and behaviour programmes
*PSHE and diversion offer
*Anti-bullying work
*Changes to culture or physical layout
*Safety planning and guardianship

Transport
*Identification of risks through monitoring behaviour
*Mentoring around safe travel Provide bystander safety
*Information posters for getting help or location of safe spaces

Police
*Targeted visits, notices, warnings and prosecution
*Data and intelligence sharing
*Community engagement
*Victim support and specialist teams
*Removal, disruption and restrictions

Youth Services and Voluntary/Community Sector
*Positive activities, peer groups and role models
*Identification of risks through engagement, observation and reporting changes in behaviour/attendance/peer groups
*Community led and based identification of needs/ vulnerabilities
*Workshops and group activities (can include funding for specialist based provision)
*Engagement and monitoring outside youth clubs to provide adult presence
*Ensuring good lighting and CCTV around activities
*Key workers engaged in safety planning
*Trusted adults and guardians offering safe space and protection

Health
*Identification across universal to specialist physical and mental health
*Support through physical and emotional health services
*Universal health offer
*Specialist intervention in safety plans
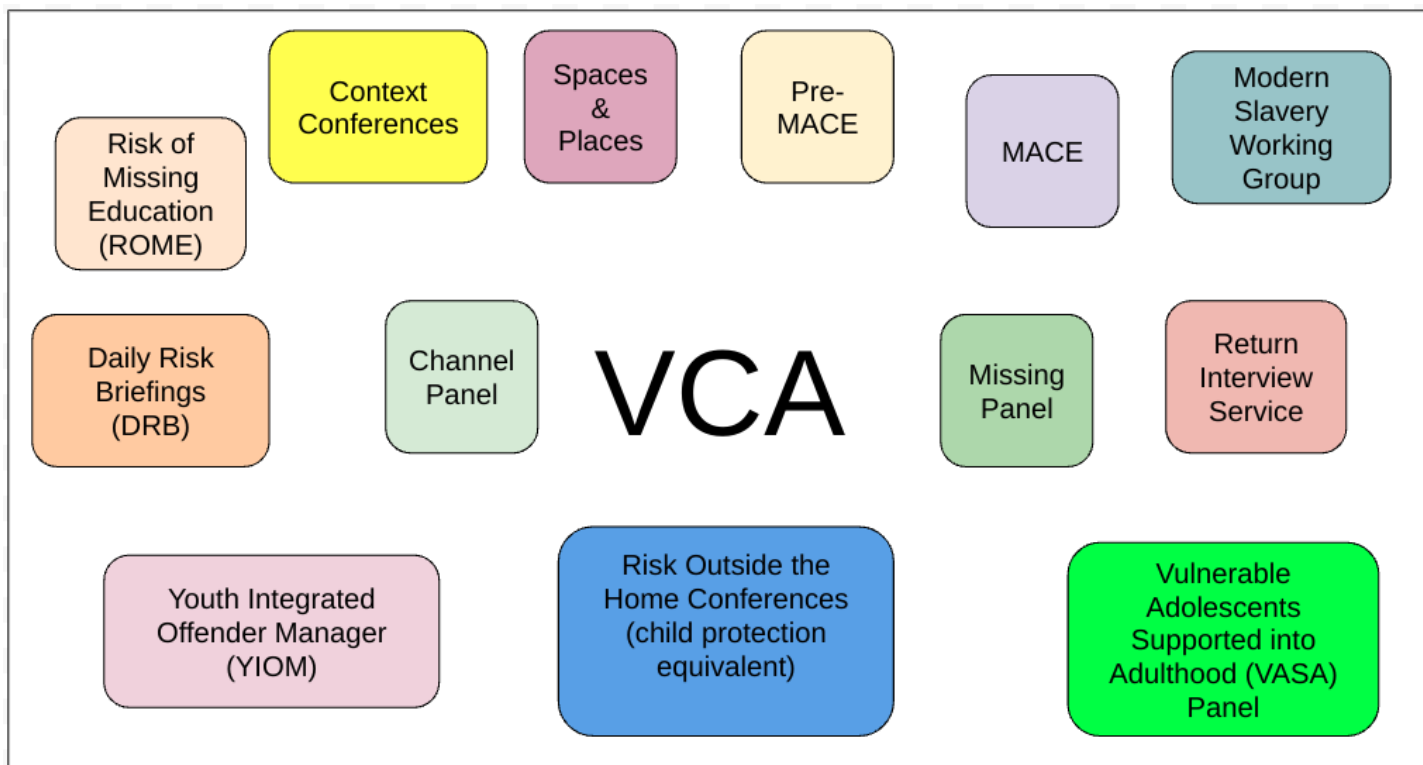*Commissioned services (sexual health, risk and resilience, counselling)

Governance & Partnerships

This strategy encompasses the local Youth Safety Strategy, the governance of MACE (and pre-MACE), the oversight of the VCA (Vulnerable Child and Adolescent) Subgroup (see Appendix A) and its Terms of Reference, and the Terms of Reference for the Children Missing Education Group, Missing Children Panel (MISPER) and Return Interviews for missing children and VASA (Vulnerable Children Supported into Adulthood).

The aims of the VCA include (but are not limited to):
● providing clarity on how safeguarding is addressed within the specific priority areas of child exploitation, addressing agencies' responses to managing children missing from home, care or school
● having a clear understanding of the local situation regarding children missing from home, care, or school and incorporating national learning and local learning into the subgroups' terms of reference and meeting agenda
● having a clear understanding of the prevalence of child exploitation throughout Kingston and Richmond and incorporating national and local learning into the group's terms of reference and meeting agenda
● being mindful of the increased risk of child exploitation for children privately fostered or trafficked. The sub group also drives the strategic priority for the Youth Justice Management Board of seeking to reduce serious youth violence and child criminal exploitation

By combining all areas of youth safety and adolescent vulnerability, we aim to ensure a robust multi-agency response across Kingston and Richmond, so that we can identify risk and support children and adolescents suffering harm within the community. It is important that this strategy is used to ensure a consistent risk assessment for all children. In safety planning we wish to enable professionals to empower children and their families to make safe choices and improve their outcomes, if they are at risk.

Risk of Missing Education (ROME)	Context Conferences	Spaces & Places	Pre-MACE		MACE	Modern Slavery Working Group
Daily Risk Briefings (DRB)	Channel Panel	**VCA**			Missing Panel	Return Interview Service
Youth Integrated Offender Manager (YIOM)		Risk Outside the Home Conferences (child protection equivalent)				Vulnerable Adolescents Supported into Adulthood (VASA) Panel

*links to different policies & panels in appendices

Whilst the strategy will not provide in depth information in respect of the terms of reference for different panels, please note and consider the following information about panels overseen by the VCA:

1. The pre-MACE is the operational meeting outlined by the Pan London Child Exploitation Guidance and will review the multi-agency plans prepared for children at risk of every type of exploitation in Kingston and Richmond, including children placed here by other boroughs and children from Kingston and Richmond placed to live in other parts of the Country.
2. The MACE nor Pre-MACE Panels do not take the place of a strategy meeting or mapping meeting but is in place to ensure plans are in place and relevant to any child or young person at risk of exploitation and that contextual risks are recognised and responded to.
3. The Youth IOM (Integrated Offender Management) aspect of this work is accountable to the YJS (Youth Justive Services) Board and the CSPs (Community Safety Partnership) and ultimately the YJB (Youth Justice Board). The MACE and Pre MACE benefits from the YOS Intelligence information and the attendance of the IOM Officer.
4. The Missing Panel is a multi agency meeting held for those children who are reported missing from home and/or care and/or education setting and/or health settings. Our Return Interview Service an internal team to Achieving for Children we will ensure that a timely conversation is held with the child to understand why they are reported missing and effect adequate safeguarding arrangements to deliver positive change.
5. The VASA panel extends and promotes multi agency working to support the transition of children into adulthood. We recognise locally that vulnerability outside the home does not just end when a child turns 18, and therefore this panel supports that transition and provides a link between services designed for children and those designed for adults across a range of staututory and volunteer organisations.
6. The Serious Violence Duty for both Kingston and Richmond have been considered within this strategy and will be considered across the various panels.
7. The Daily Risk Briefings (DRB) provide a quick opportunity for key partner agencies to review overnight/wekeend incidents where children have come to the attention of Police, this is not a case management meeting nor full case discussions.
8. The PREVENT strategy Kingston and Richmond
9. The Risk of Missing Education meetings aim to review the circumstances of children at risk of missing education and a plan of education to address their education needs is formulated.
10. Modern Slavery Working Group - is a local platform across Kingston and Richmond that allows local agenceis a space to collaborate to address the needs of potential victims of modern slavery

Appendices

Appendix A - Vulnerable Children & Adolescent Subgroup Terms of Reference

Purpose

The Multi-Agency Vulnerable Children and Adolescent (MACE and Missing Subgroup) is a sub group of the Kingston and Richmond Safeguarding Children Partnership and is accountable to the Safeguarding Children Partnership in Kingston and Richmond. The group aims to ensure an effective and timely response from all agencies involved in managing children and young people missing from home, care or education and those at risk of exploitation, radicalisation and extremism, sexually harmful behaviour, trafficking, serious youth violence, gangs and groups and substance misuse. The group also ensures that the pan London MACe protocol and the identified worries within this protocol and children missing from home, care and education are interlinked at a strategic level to ensure they are addressed independently but with reference to one another.

Roles and responsibilities

- Implement statutory procedures with regards to MACE and children missing from home, care and education
- Put in place clear local practice and procedures, as required
- Ensure that all objectives are managed in line with statutory requirements and any agreed MACE and Missing Children protocols and ensure recommendations are made to the Independent Chair of the Local Safeguarding Children Partnership (KRSCP)
- Work with projects and initiatives, identify any gaps through scrutiny of multi-agency data and learning reviews, devise action plans and implement actions
- Ensure that lessons learnt from MACE and Missing Children processes are disseminated and acted upon and that there is appropriate quality assurance and training in place throughout the agencies and boroughs
- Disseminate learning throughout agencies and the public in Richmond and Kingston to raise awareness of MACE issues.

Membership

Membership of the Vulnerable Children & Adolescent Subgroup will include representatives from:

- Richmond and Kingston Police SW BOCU
- Children's Social Care
- CAMHS
- Richmond and Kingston Children's Services
- Named Nurses for Community and acute Healthcare providers, Kingston and Richmond
- Kingston and Richmond Public Health
- Domestic Violence Co-ordinators Kingston & Richmond (Community Safety Partnership / Safer Kingston Partnership)
- Integrated Youth Support, Richmond and Kingston
- Kingston and Richmond Education Services
- Voluntary sector
- Phoenix Project AfC
- Gangs Worker, AfC
- Named Nurses Health Providers
- Wolverton Sexual Health Unit, Kingston Hospital
- Maternity Services, if required, Kingston Hospital or West Middlesex University Hospital

Representatives from the other partner agencies may be asked to join the group as required if additional needs are identified or specialist advice is required.

Governance Arrangements

The Vulnerable Children & Adolescent Subgroup is accountable to the joint KRSCP. The Vulnerable Children & Adolescent Subgroup is to be jointly chaired by the Director of Children's Social Care for Kingston and Richmond and the Detective Cheif Inspector of Kingston and Richmond Police. This arrangement will be reviewed annually.

Sub group meetings will take place four times per year. At least 50% of agencies must be present to enable the meeting to proceed. Where an agency representative is not able to attend, they will identify a colleague to attend on their behalf. Attendance at Subgroup meetings will be monitored and information included in the Annual Reports for the KRSCP.

The meeting agenda and papers will be circulated at least seven working days before the meeting. Minutes will be distributed to the sub group within three weeks of the meeting. The Chair will report to the Richmond and Kingston SCP via a progress report at each Board meeting.

They will also be responsible for delivering a work plan, drawn from the KRSCP business plan, which is available on the KRSCP website. The work plan will be reviewed at each subgroup meeting. The Chairs may set up timelimited tasks and finish groups as required to deliver its objectives.

Review

These Terms of Reference and membership will be reviewed annually to ensure they reflect the needs of Kingston and Richmond SCP.

Appendix B - Local Resources & Projects

Local resources offered by Achieving for Children to support children who identify within the **LGBTQI+** community.

Domestic Abuse - Local Resoucres and Panels related to domestic abuse

Immigration, including *Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children -* Local resources additionally, the Leaving Care and UASC team has various specialisms within their team, which includes a focus on contextual safeguarding

Local Resources offered through the Local Offer for children with **Special Education Needs and Disabilitites.**

Project X - *Vulnerable to Child Criminal Exploitation/ Serious Youth Violence (and Knife Crime):* Project X is a project funded through the Violence Reduction Unit and has a focus on reducing Serious Youth Violence and Knife Crime across both Richmond and Kingston. This includes working with young people at risk of Criminal Exploitation as well as victims of Serious Youth Violence and robberies.

Phoneix Project -*Risk Outside the Home: Moderate/Significant -* Child Sexual Exploitation - The project's aim will be to provide direct intervention for children at risk of CSE or who are being sexually exploited. To provide a personalised one-to-one support package that responds to the needs identified. This will be between 8 and 20 sessions, and if the intervention is to be longer will be reviewed at 8 sessions. To access this support the child will also meet the threshold for pre-MACE, therefore, please book a strategy meeting and discuss threshold with the Contextual Harm Police

Crying Sons - *Risk Outside the Home: Moderate/Significant -* Child drug exploitation / Criminal exploitation / Gang affiliation – Crying Sons offers targeted dynamic support around the addiction of gang activity and local / county line drug dealing, peer on peer, grooming and sexual exploitation.   More specifically, Crying Sons:
● Deliver high end interventions (when someone in hospital, get call from RedThread will link in, or will receive step-ups from Project X, if someone stabbed will see within 48 hours and support safety planning - make sure name not available at front door and set up a password for visitors, community planning)
● Works closely with Project X and Adolescent Safeguarding Team and Youth Justice, and will take calls at any time.
● Work with the parents to explain the risk and consider safeguarding to the children
.

Appendix C - Terms of Reference

Trauma Informed	According to the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities provides a [working definition of trauma-informed practice](#), in summary the definition is "Trauma-informed practice aims to increase practitioners' awareness of how trauma can negatively impact on individuals and communities, and their ability to feel safe or develop trusting relationships with health and care services and their staff. It aims to improve the accessibility and quality of services by creating culturally sensitive, safe services that people trust and want to use. It seeks to prepare practitioners to work in collaboration and partnership with people and empower them to make choices about their health and wellbeing. Trauma-informed practice acknowledges the need to see beyond an individual's presenting behaviours and to ask, 'What does this person need?' rather than 'What is wrong with this person?'." Additionally, the site indicates that there are 6 principles to providing trauma informed practice: safety, trust, choice, collaboration and empowerment and cultural consideration.
Transitional Safeguarding	According to [Research in Practice](#), "'Transition' is a process or period of changing from one state to another. It can happen throughout our lives and it's experienced differently by different individuals. Within some aspects of social care, in particular safeguarding, the notion of transition can imply a definitive 'line in the sand' – a point of no return – at the age of 18 years. Children become adults on their eighteenth birthday; assumptions about capacity change overnight and eligibility for safeguarding support is very different depending which side of this line a person falls."
Contextual Safeguarding	According to the [Contextual Safegaurding Network](#), "Contextual Safeguarding is an approach to understanding, and responding to, young people's experiences of significant harm beyond their families. It recognises that the different relationships that young people form in their neighbourhoods, schools and online can feature violence and abuse. Parents and carers have little influence over these contexts, and young people's experiences of extra-familial abuse can undermine parent-child relationships. Therefore, children's social care practitioners, child protection systems and wider safeguarding partnerships need to engage with individuals and sectors who do have influence over/within extra-familial contexts, and recognise that assessment of, and intervention with, these spaces are a critical part of safeguarding practices. Contextual Safeguarding, therefore, expands the objectives of child protection systems in recognition that young people are vulnerable to abuse beyond their front doors."
Intrafamilial Harm	Intra-familial harm is the harm that impacts a child inside the home by a parent or carer and is typically what social workers are assessing in relation to parenting capacity. What might a parent need to stop or start doing in order to safeguard their child. If they do not the categories of abuse are: Physical abuse Emotional abuse Sexual abuse Neglect
Extrafamilial Harm	Extrafamilial harm is the harm that occurs outside the family home/care setting; and occurs within community spaces and places i.e. schools, neighbourhoods, green spaces, car parks, etc. The harm occurs from someone who is often not a family member. Therefore, how we assess the home in consideration of parenting capacity is not about getting a parent to start or stop the behaviour of someone else, but rather what are they able to do/can do to safeguard their child online and in community settings.
Disproportionality	In relation to risk outside the home, disproportionality is simply the over-representation of a community's minority racial and ethnic and religious groups within the criminal justice system, being known to/stopped by police, represented within panels relating to exploitation. It is considering that risk outside the home only occurs within certain populations or community

	settings and intrinsically rules out the majority from being at risk. The NSPCC provides learning to consider this. Tackling Child Exploitation provides a space which considers various research articles related to disproportionality.
Gender Bias	The Children's Society provides a thought provoking blog to address gender bias as it relates to exploitation, click here. Stereotypes of exploitation often consider sexual exploitation for females and criminal exploitation for males. It is important that we do not feed into these stereotypes and we consider the individual lived experience of a child to ensure the right support is provided at the right time and that children are provide a safe space to discuss what has happened to them, without bias.
Adultification	Adultification defined by Jahnine Davis within Adultification bias within child protection and safeguarding and indiactes " there is only one explanation which explicitly defines adultification in the context of children's rights. Davis and Marsh (2020) define adultification as: 'The concept of adultification is when notions of innocence and vulnerability are not afforded to certain children. This is determined by people and institutions who hold power over them. When adultification occurs outside of the home it is always founded within discrimination and bias. There are various definitions of adultification, all relate to a child's personal characteristics, socio-economic influences and/or lived experiences. Regardless of the context in which adultification take place, the impact results in children's rights being either diminished or not upheld.'"
Social Media/ Online	Young people are vulnerable online and unaware of the risks in sharing explicit images and/or these images being shared with others. There appears to be a growing trend of peer on peer exploitation in terms of sharing explicit images and/or pictures of one another. Commissioned services have identified online grooming as a common theme via social media snapchat and Instagram. Online safety is taught in all primary and secondary schools across the two boroughs. Pupils' learning includes how to recognise risks, respectful online relationships, privacy and the risks of sharing sexual images. The KRSCP website provides access to a range of information for children, young people and families. **Additional information/resources:** ● Online Safety Bill ● Report /Remove
Reframing Language	The Children's Society has provided General Language Guidance (PDF) and more information from the Children's Society. AfC has also established its own AfC Language Guidance which can be used and circulated before your meetings whether Child in Need or Core Group, to Child Protection Conference and Child Looked After Review, or any other meeting you may hold with colleagues within or externally to AfC.
Intersectionality	Community Care provided an overview and consideration of intersectionality: Intersectional thinking invites services and practitioners to explore how children and young people experience the world, how this impacts on the way they interact with others and the extent that they feel able to share their lived realities. These experiences are shaped and influenced by aspects of a young person's identity, such as their ethnicity, age, gender, sexuality, class and abilities. Crenshaw (1991) noted that people's interactions with the world are not solely based one aspect of their identity but instead are layered and multifaceted. Because the components of a person's identity interrelate, they are experienced simultaneously.