

## Training

Surrey Children's Services  
Academy  
Neglect - Graded care profile

## Websites to help you

Surrey Safeguarding Children  
Partnership

NSPCC

Helping Families Early

Services for Schools

## Contact us

[partnership.team@surreycc.gov.uk](mailto:partnership.team@surreycc.gov.uk)

**Surrey Children's Single Point  
of Access (C-SPA)**  
Phone: 0300 470 9100 (Monday  
– Friday 9am – 5pm)  
Out of hours: 01483 517898  
Emergency duty team.  
Email: [cspa@surreycc.gov.uk](mailto:cspa@surreycc.gov.uk)

**EFR Request for Support Form**

## Publications

Neglect Strategy on a page - April  
2021  
Neglect Strategy 2021 - 2023  
Graded Care Profile FAQs  
Effective Family Resilience  
Helping Families Early Strategy  
2020 - 2023  
Working Together 2018

## Neglect Matters - Lunch and Learn Sessions

Week commencing 7 June 2021



Neglect is the most common category of abuse for children subject to child protection plans nationally. In Surrey, 62% of these had identified neglect as a contributory factor. It is time to take neglect seriously, understand our roles, use the guidance, resources and tools available and be prepared to challenge. All partners need to act as soon as problems emerge, share information and provide effective, timely support to enable children and their families to overcome difficulties and become more resilient so they can fulfil their potential.

Please use the links below to book your place at each of the sessions:

**Mon 7th June Dental Neglect REGISTER HERE**

**Tues 8th June Affluent Neglect REGISTER HERE**

**Weds 9th June Serious Case Reviews REGISTER HERE**

**Thurs 10th June Domestic Abuse REGISTER HERE**

**Fri 11th June Adolescent Neglect REGISTER HERE**

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## Identifying Neglect in Surrey

Identifying that someone else's care of their child of children is not 'good enough' is challenging for many reasons. What if the parent or carers really are trying their best in their given circumstances? What if there isn't any concrete evidence of neglect? What if we don't know what the benchmark is for 'good enough'? What if physically the child has all the material goods they could ever need but emotionally they are devoid of warmth, approval and time with their parents? What if the parent won't engage with you and so you are just not sure what the quality of care is like? What if this is the third time this family has been referred in to your service or this is the third generation from the same family that you have now worked with? What if when viewed as individual incidences, the concerns never meet threshold for targeted or specialist services but your concerns have existed for years?

And for these reasons (plus many more), neglect is one of the most challenging areas of child maltreatment to identify and address. However it is also one of the most toxic and corrosive forms of child maltreatment which sadly can have severe and fatal outcomes for children of all ages. So despite the challenges that neglect creates for us as professionals, children require us to keep trying to do better to uphold their enshrined right to be safe from violence, abuse and neglect (article 19 of the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child). No matter how difficult it may be for us as professionals to identify neglect and work with families where neglect is a concern, it will never be as difficult, harmful or detrimental as it is to the children who experience neglect.

We also cannot keep trying to help children and families where neglect is a concern, by doing the same things that we have always been doing, as this hasn't and isn't working. Something needs to change.

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## Defining Neglect

*Working Together 2018*

The persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment)
- protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger
- ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers)
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

**Read more»**

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## Three "Types" of Neglect

**Type 1 neglect** might be characterised as 'passive neglect'.

**Type 2 neglect** might be labelled 'chaotic neglect'.

**Type 3 neglect** might be called 'active neglect'.

Professor Ray Jones (2016) The Conundrum of Neglect, Professional Social Work (April 2016)

**Read more»**

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## Forms of Neglect

*Professor Jan Horwath (2007)*

**Medical neglect** – this involves carers minimising or denying children's illness or health needs, and failing to seek appropriate medical attention or administer medication and treatments.

**Nutritional neglect** – this typically involves a child being provided with inadequate calories for normal growth. This form of neglect is sometimes associated with 'failure to thrive', in which a child fails to develop physically as well as psychologically. However, failure to thrive can occur for other reasons, independent of neglect. More recently, childhood obesity resulting from an unhealthy diet and lack of exercise has been considered as a form of neglect, given its serious long-term consequences.

**Emotional neglect** – this involves a carer being unresponsive to a child's basic emotional needs, including failing to interact or provide affection, and failing to develop a child's self-esteem and sense of identity. Some authors distinguish it from emotional abuse by the intention of the parent.

**Educational neglect** – this involves a carer failing to provide a stimulating environment, show an interest in the child's education at school, support their learning, or respond to any special needs, as well as failing to complying with state requirements regarding school attendance.

**Physical neglect** – this involves not providing appropriate clothing, food, cleanliness and living conditions. It can be difficult to assess due to the need to distinguish neglect from deprivation, and because of individual judgements about what constitutes standards of appropriate physical care.

**Lack of supervision and guidance** – this involves a failure to provide an adequate level of guidance and supervision to ensure a child is physically safe and protected from harm.

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## Helping Families Early Strategy 2020 - 2023



The **Helping Families Early Strategy** was launched at a webinar hosted by Jacquie Burke (*Director Family Resilience and Safeguarding*) and Simon Hart (*Independent Chair and Scrutineer for the Surrey Safeguarding Children Partnership*) in November 2020.

The strategy builds on the Family Resilience model and brings together our partnership ambitions and principles so that together we can make the most difference to the lives of children in Surrey.

Jacquie and Simon spoke of the concept of helping families early as an approach with everyone playing their role at the right time in the right way. Helping families early is something we all do and together as a partnership 'We are Early Help'.

At the webinar we heard from different organisations about the difference they are making to families by being:

- Child centred
- Family focused
- Connected to community

If you would like to find out more, the strategy and recording of the webinar are **here**.

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## Services for Schools Portal

A Helping Families Early page has now been added to the **Services for Schools Portal**. This includes information about the Children's Single Point of Access (CSPA) and the support available to schools. The page, which **you will need to be logged into to view**, will include links to resources and contact details for the CSPA and colleagues who can help schools support families.

### **Reducing Parental Conflict Training**

Training to raise awareness of the impact of parental conflict on child development and approaches practitioners can use to support parents is now available on the **Services for Schools Portal**.

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# Surrey Children's Services Academy

Working in Partnership to recruit, develop and retain a workforce

The Surrey Children's Services Academy (SCSA) provides a range of partnership safeguarding workshops for practitioners, managers and volunteers working with children, young people and their families in Surrey.

Please use the link below to register and book training via **Olive**:

## Partnership Safeguarding Children Learning and Development



## Graded Care Profile 2 (GCP2)

The Graded Care Profile 2 (GCP2) is an evidenced based tool that helps practitioners to work with parents and care givers, to measure and score the quality of the care they are providing, whilst keeping the child at the centre. The tool helps to identify parents' strengths as well as areas of care which require improvement. Although the GCP2 can support practitioners with collecting evidence to escalate their concerns to Surrey's Children's Single Point of Access (C-SPA), the main purpose of the tool is to identify neglectful care as early as possible and put in place the right support to improve outcomes for children.

GCP2 is licensed by the NSPCC and therefore in order to use the tool, practitioners must attend GCP2 training.

**Who should use the GCP2?** Anyone who works with children and who has access to work directly with their parents/care givers, and who has a concern about neglect/parenting. This includes (but not limited to) Health Visitors, Family Support Workers, Inclusion Officers, Social Workers, Home Link Workers, School Nurses and Designated Safeguarding Leads.

**How is the GCP2 used?** Once a concern is identified the practitioner works with the parent/s to complete the GP2 over a couple of visits. The GCP2 contains areas related to care and parenting, which the practitioner discusses with the parent, makes observations on and allocates scores based on a graded scale which has an associated RAG (Red, Amber and Green) rating. These scores are then used to develop an action plan which addresses the areas that received a poor score. After the implementation of this action plan, a GCP2 is repeated to measure the progress a parent/parents have made. The GCP2 can also be successfully used as a medium for facilitating conversations between young people and their parents and helping adolescents to understand the support that they are, or are not, receiving.

**Where can I book GCP2 training?** You can book training through **Olive**.

**Where can I find out more information about GCP2?** More information about GCP2 can be found on the SSCP website or please visit the NSPCC website.

For more information, please contact the GCP2 Project Manager, Alex Dave, alex.dave@surreycc.gov.uk

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## Surrey Neglect Screening Tool

The Neglect Subgroup of the SSCP has also developed a briefer neglect screening tool. This tool supports practitioners who are not able to complete a GCP2, to identify signs of neglect at an early stage and to help them to discuss concerns with their Manager or Safeguarding Lead, in order to decide the next appropriate steps.

**Who should use this tool?** All public-facing teams with a responsibility for safeguarding who have '**time limited**' contact with children and/or their parents, and therefore are unable to complete a GCP2. This includes (but is not limited to) Childminders, Nursery Workers, Housing Officers and Adults' Services practitioners.

**When should the Neglect Screening Tool be used?** Whenever there are concerns about the quality of care being provided to a child or children, and where practitioners have limited time to work directly with families to assess and respond to this. The Neglect Screening Tool should help practitioners to pinpoint and evidence their concerns.

After completing a Neglect Screening Tool, if the practitioner is concerned about the risk to a child, the Neglect Screening Tool should be attached to a Request for Support form and sent to the Children's Single Point of Access (C-SPA) [CSPA@surreycc.gov.uk](mailto:CSPA@surreycc.gov.uk).

**Where can the Neglect Screening Tool be found?** On the SSCP website

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