

7. Questions. How can we in this team use this information to safeguard children.

- Do we check where babies are sleeping & the temperature control of the room?
- Do we routinely give & discuss information about safer sleeping?
- How do we consider the impact of poor housing & poverty on sleeping arrangements?
- Do we routinely assess the impact on parenting capacity of domestic abuse, mental health, criminality, alcohol & drugs?
- How do we routinely consider the voice & lived experiences for all children in a family, including pre and non-verbal children?
- Do we routinely triangulate information with all relevant agencies.

6. LCSPR Recommendations

1: Tameside Universal Health Services should review how practitioners assess risk to the unborn and the new born child of overlay through consideration of factors such as inadequate sleeping arrangements, home environment and substance use of parents.

2: Review of the Tameside Safeguarding threshold document needs to include a requirement for services working with families at Level 1 and 2 to make routine enquiry to the MASH

3: Single agency recovery plans from Covid need to reflect consideration to make contact with MASH, as per recommendation 2.

1. Context

Child N was six weeks old when he tragically died at home in 2022. This was ascertained as sudden unexpected death in infancy.

Child N was the youngest of five children. He was a wanted baby & his family were excited about his birth.

A Rapid Review/Local Child Safeguarding Practice Review was undertaken by TSCP.



5. Themes

- Safe Sleeping/Overlay Procedures
- Cultural Relativism
- Lived experience of children
- Impact of Covid restrictions on working with families

2. Background

There had been previous agency involvement. However at the time of Child N's death, the family had not been in receipt of support from agencies, other than those provided under universal health and education services.

3. Risk Factors

- Parental mental health
- A past history of the family reporting domestic abuse incidents
- Parental drug use
- Criminality
- Overcrowded accommodation
- Poor school attendance

4. Learning

- Lack of professional curiosity
- Impact of parental mental health on parenting capacity not explored.
- Indicators of neglect not identified or considered.
- Failure to understand the voice of the child through verbal and non-verbal behaviours