

- Achieve economic wellbeing- This refers to the wider world in which the child lives, ensuring that they'll be success with everyday life including supporting the community and environment, learning to be law abiding and dealing with changes and challenges in life.
- Make a positive contribution- Ensuring the child's future is positive and making sure that they have a good chance to progress within education and otherwise.

These outcomes are achieved when practitioners work closely with a range of other professionals through multi-agency working such as the common assessment framework. Practitioners must contact the appropriate authorities in order to receive the correct help and guidance for the child in question, this means that problems are found, assessed and dealt with appropriately so as no further problems occur.

The Working together to safeguard children 2010 act not only protects children from abuse but focuses on the wider view of safeguarding, ranging from bullying and accidents to crime, going missing and forced marriages. The law sets out clear instructions on the roles and responsibilities of both agencies and practitioners including LSCBs, stating the action to be taken to safeguard children in their care and what actions should be taken when concerns are raised about a child. In order to uphold high standards of safety, practitioners must undergo appropriate training, with a senior member of staff in charge of safeguarding organisation. In addition, any person who has regular, unsupervised contact with any child must have an up to date DBS check record. Risk assessments must also be completed prior to the event/activity planned to ensure that there are no safeguarding risks to the children, for example, taking into consideration any adults that may come into contact with the children on a trip.

A child's health and wellbeing is determined by a number of factors in their lives, from conception it is the mothers role to protect the child and enable healthy development. A baby's initial health and development is determined by the health of the mother during pregnancy, factors such as alcohol, caffeine, and tobacco consumption can have a negative effect on the baby's health; the children of mothers who don't lead healthy lifestyles while pregnant may suffer long term health problems. The babies of women who drink heavily during pregnancy can often suffer with Foetal Alcohol Syndrome, a condition which affects physical and intellectual development in the womb therefore also affecting the child after birth and throughout their development. Consuming caffeine and smoking while pregnant can also harm the unborn baby, smoking decreases the amount of oxygen the baby receives hence stunting its physical development. During early pregnancy the child's development is controlled by the genes they receive from its parents, abnormal genes can cause a range of life long health problems. A child's needs adapt and change as they grow up, children from families living in poverty or without the means to provide healthy food will suffer consequences to their health; similarly, if parents are unaware of what their child's nutritional needs are or how to eat healthily they may be affecting their child's development or even putting them in danger of health problems, parents should set an example to children being a positive role model. A parent's age, upbringing and health can also have effects on a child's health and wellbeing. The current recession has put pressure on everyone, especially parents; their financial situation can have major consequences on the child's wellbeing, as is shown in appendix 3. Housing problems may also have a negative effect on the child's health and wellbeing, houses that are cold, damp or inadequate can have a number of consequences on the whole family. Children who're constantly cold and damp are susceptible to illnesses such as colds, some damp in houses can also cause harm to a person's respiratory system.

Children who don't receive a healthy balanced diet may suffer from many health problems which in turn affect their wellbeing, children whose diets consist of lots of fats and sugar who do very little exercise may become overweight, this brings other health problems concerning the heart and other vital organs. A study