Safety Planning Roadmap; aligning the reunification vision

WHAT

DANGER STATEMENTS

What Children's Services is worried will happen to the child if nothing changes (the problem that has to be solved)

Based around reunification and where we are at when reflecting about this.

Measuring progress via scaling

Safety planning always involves engaging the family and their support network in a focused action learning process enabling them to decide on, practice and refine the actions that will create lasting safety. This is the how of safety planning; the trajectory that creates the final safety plan.

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SAFETY GOALS

What Children's Services needs to see to know that reunification is safe

and they can Step out of this family's life with a firm safety plan for the longer term.

(This does not include services)

HOW

Prep:

- 1. Preparations with Professionals
- 2. Develop Paired Danger Statements and Safety Goals with Matched Safety Scale Simple language, understandable to family.
- 3. Identify everything constructive in direct parenting
- 4. Develop Professional bottom-line requirements
- 5. Develop Professional trajectory including timeline

NSPCC Stages

Stage 1: Assessment of risk and protective factors and parental capacity to change

Stage 2: Risk classification and decision on potential for reunification

METHODS/TOOLS

Valuing Care Assessment and use of the tool to identify the Presenting Needs to enable reunification to be successful.

Harm Matrix

Signs of Safety Mapping

My Three Houses or equivalent

Safety Planning;.

- 6. Build vision of process for family
- 7. Build informed network with family
- 8. Create explanation for children (and everyone else)
- 9. Build Safety Plan with parents and network

Successive process where family demonstrate over time they can make children safe, regular review—honouring success and utilising struggles. All participants should rate safety at each meeting using the safety scales.

Need to dig into critical issues — dynamics, triggers and stressful times that make abuse/neglect more likely. The family must either come up with or fully own all rules. 'Denial' issues must be dealt with throughout.

NSPCC Stages

Stage 3: Parental agreements, goal setting, support and continuing the assessment of parental capacity to change

Signs of Safety Trajectory and Timeline

Family Safety Circles, Networkfinding Matrix Words and Pictures

Regular Review Meetings

Family and network must be given the opportunity to fail so they can demonstrate success, usually throughan increasing process of contact.

Professionals must be mindful of therisk and manage this together with the family.

Monitor and Review while returning home

- 10. Involve child
- 11. Monitoring by Professionals and network
- 12. Create final child-centred Safety Plan

NSPCC Stages

Stage 4: Reclassification of risk, decision making and planning for reunification

Stage 5: Return home

Safety, Journal, Safety Object practice rehearsal of rules

Child-focused Safety Plan With reviewed Valuing Care assessment