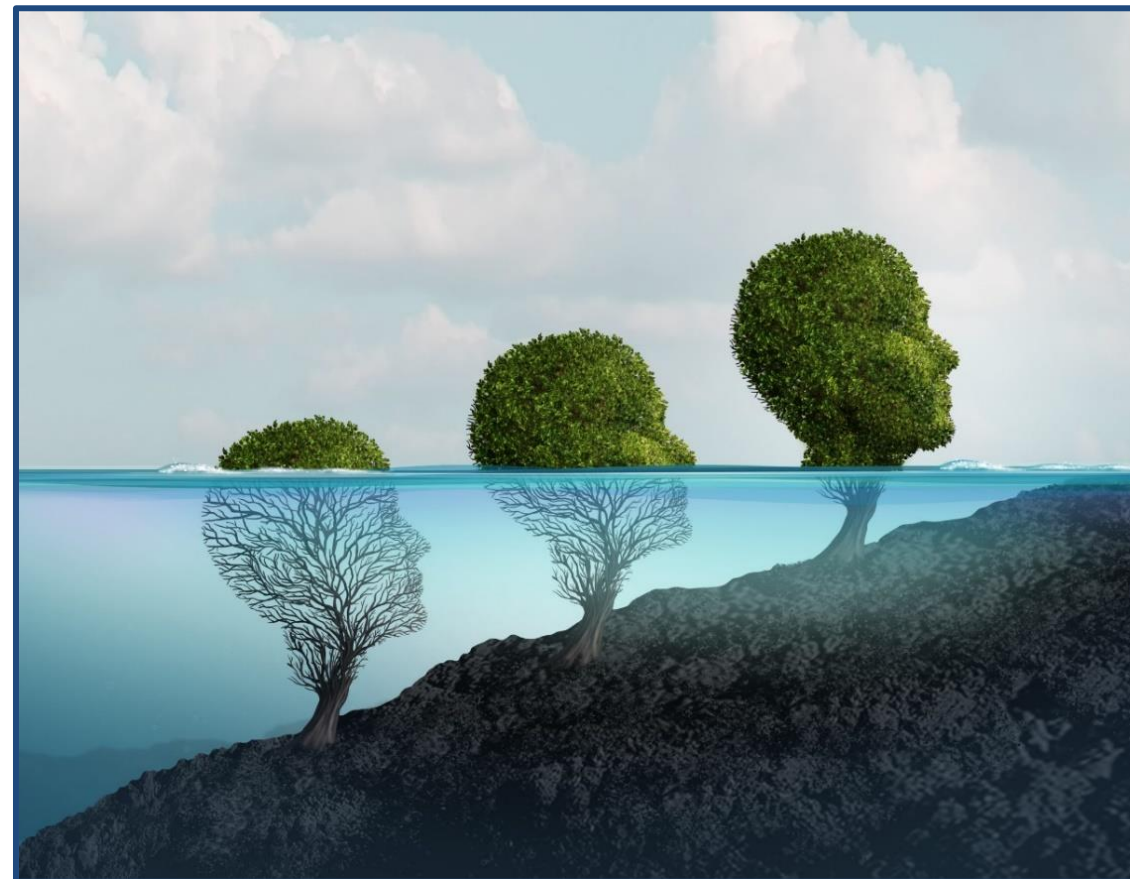


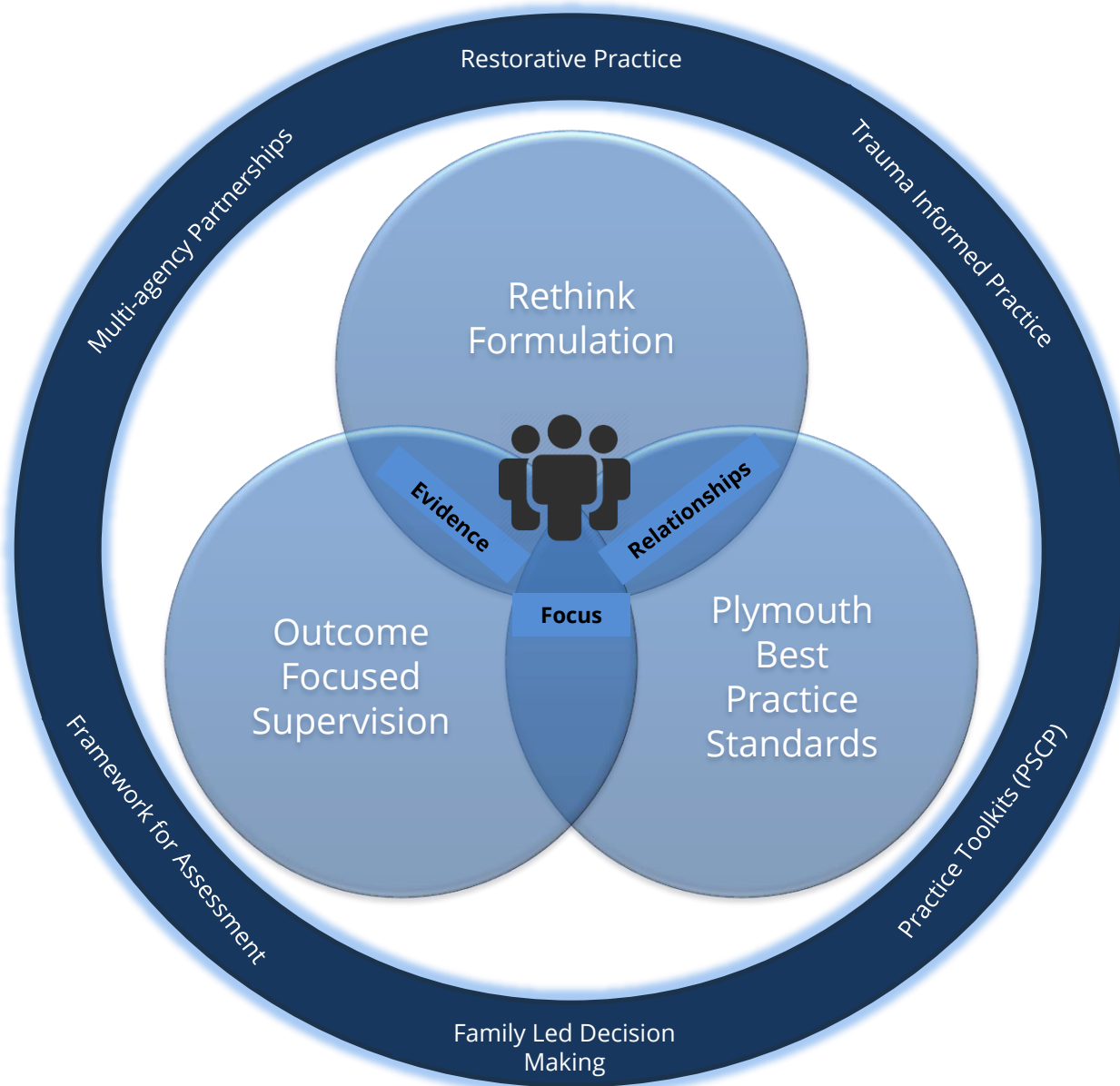


Plymouth Practice Framework



Practice Framework

All assessment, planning, intervention and review activities should be implemented within the context of the Plymouth Practice Framework, ensuring that practice is relational, restorative, trauma-informed and family-led.



Effective Child Protection

Eileen Munro, in her work, 'Effective Child Protection' (2008) states that in order to manage risk, there is a need to identify:



What has been happening?



What is happening now?



What might happen?



How likely it is?
(probability)

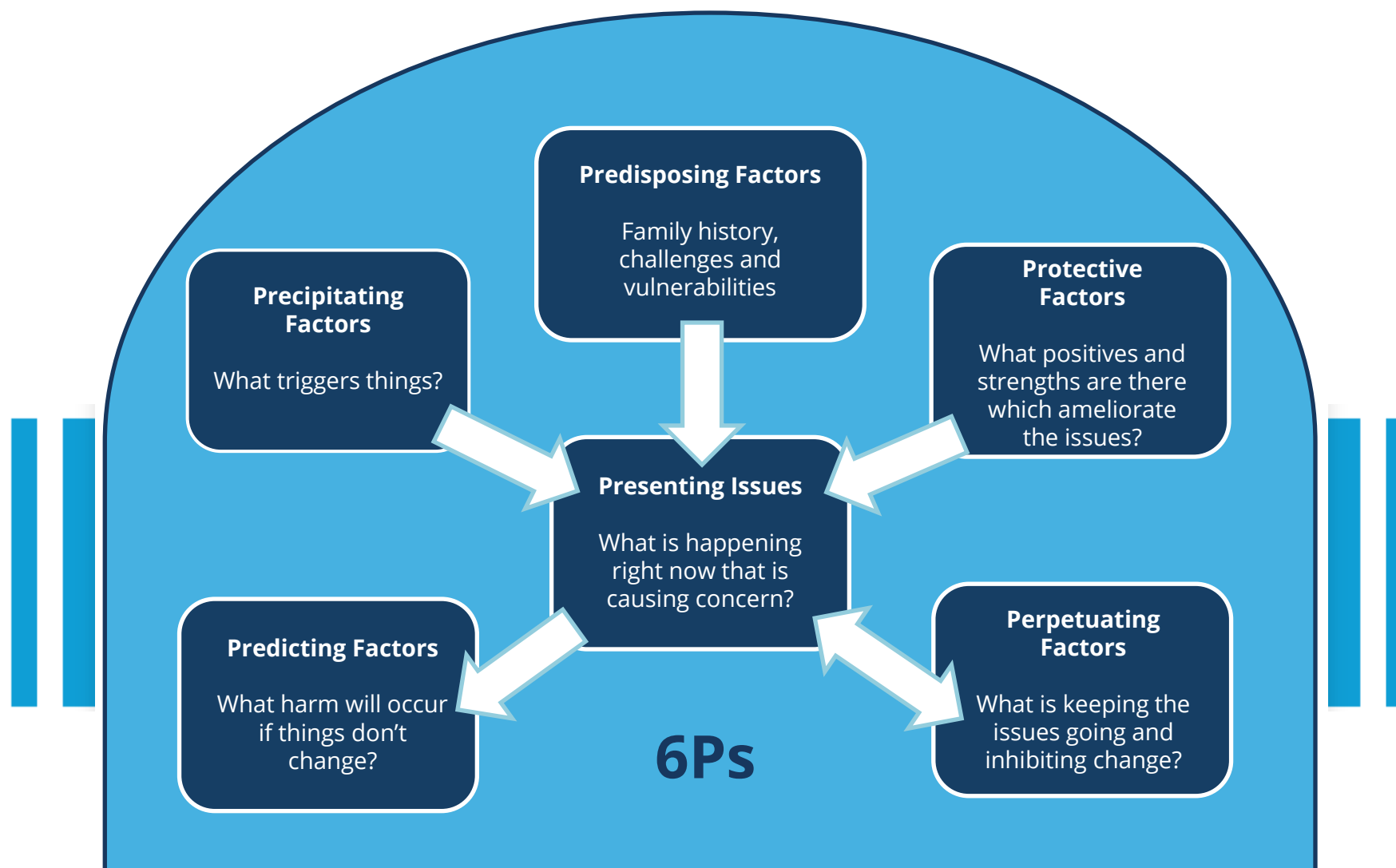


How severe would it be?



A combination of severity
and probability leading to
an overall judgement of
risk.

Practice Model: Rethink Formulation - 6Ps

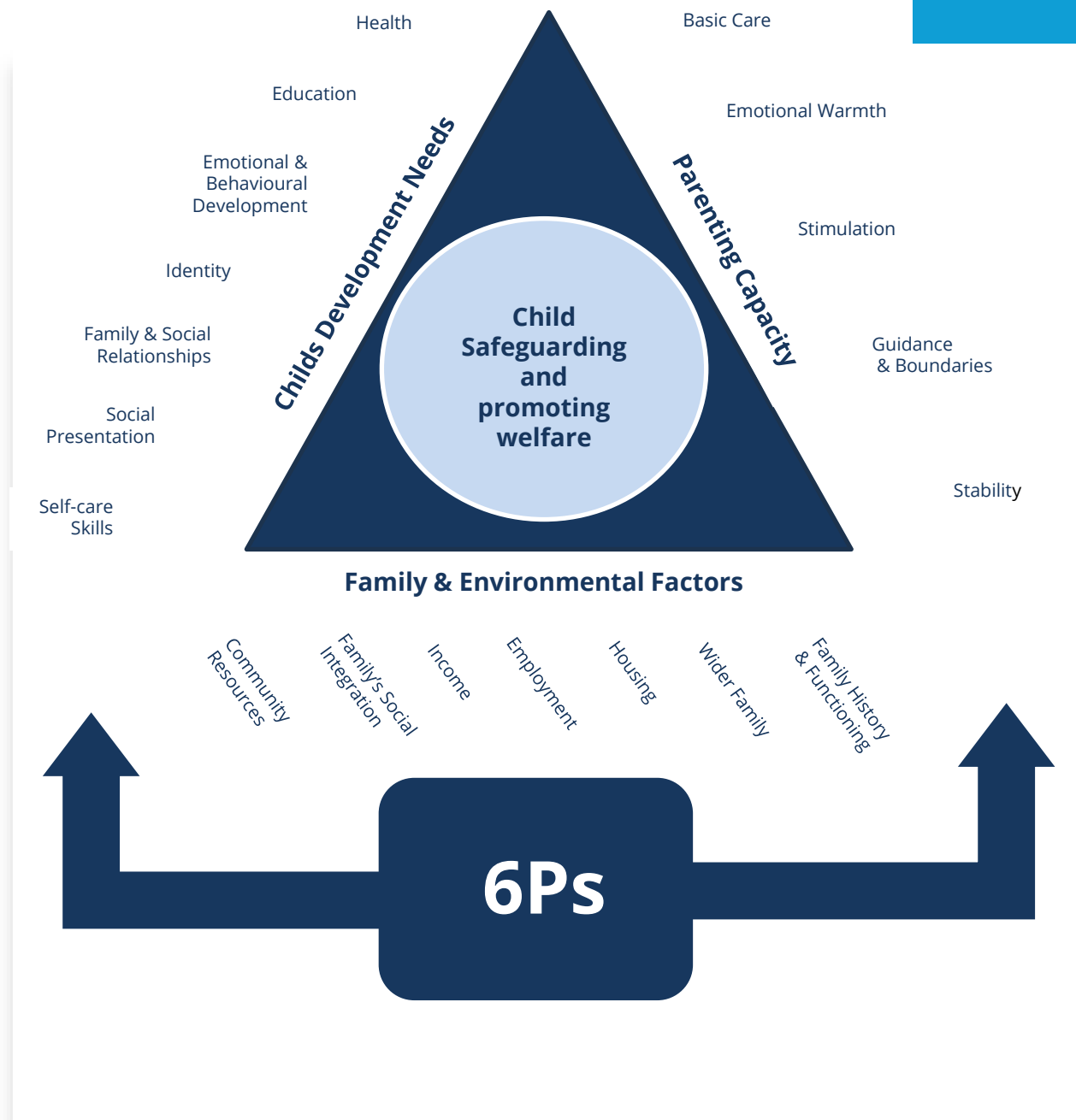


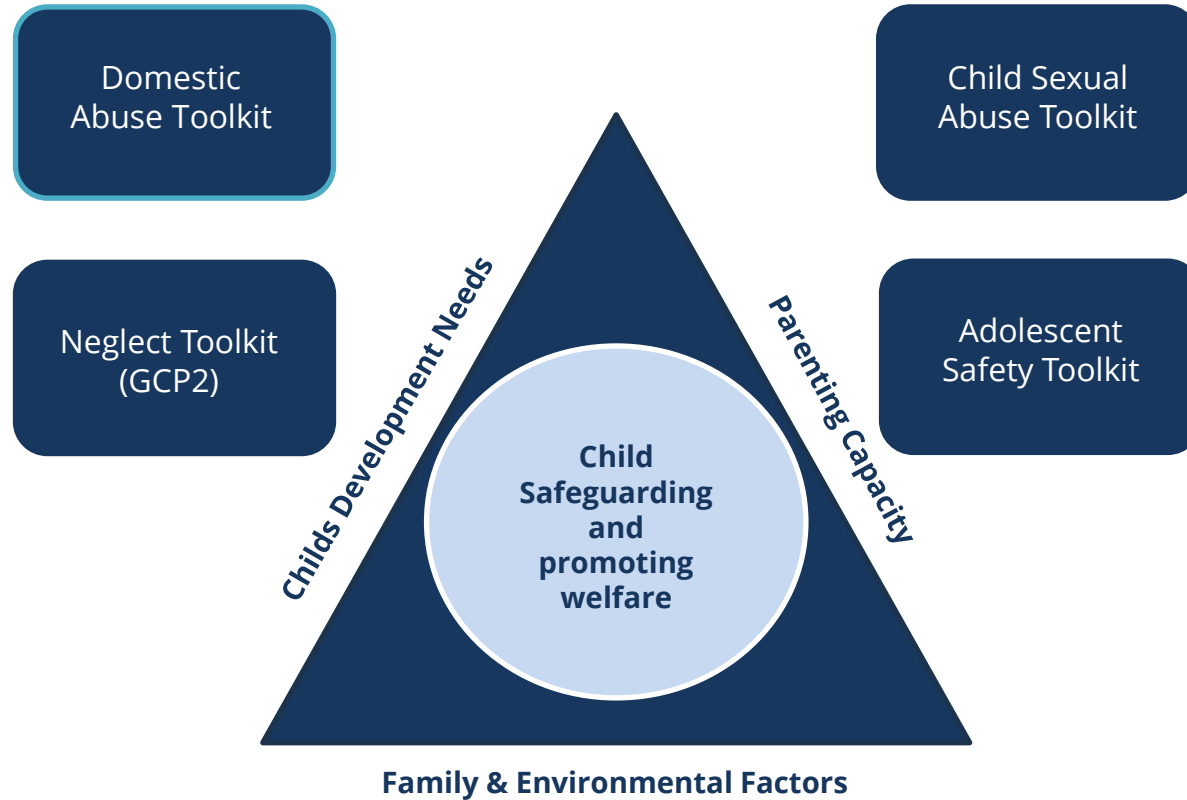


Assessment



CHILDREN'S
SERVICES
LEARNING
ACADEMY

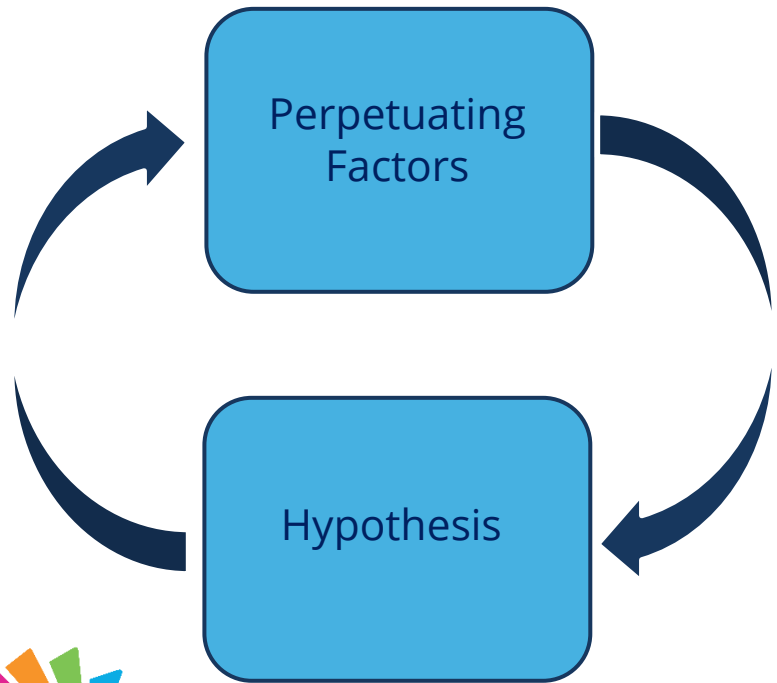




PSCCP Toolkits



Hypothesis Formation



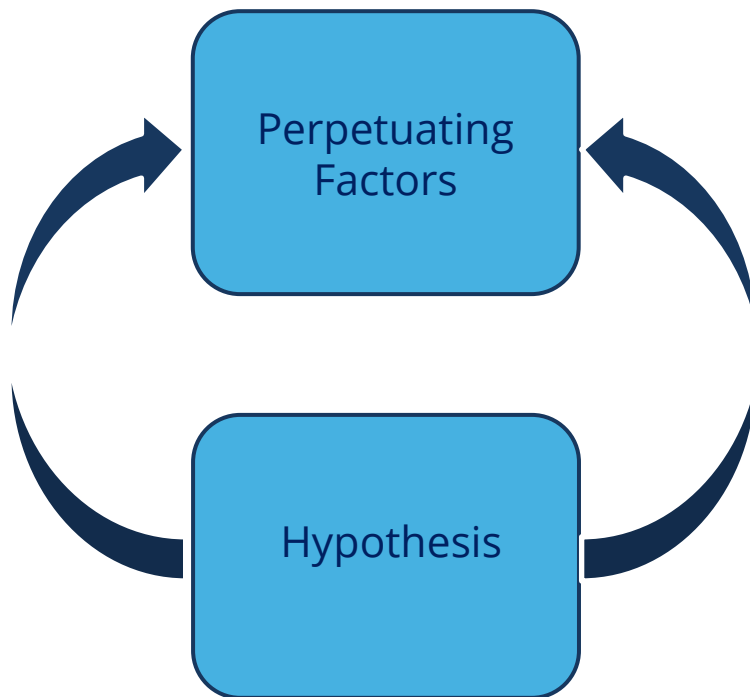
Once information has been gathered and understood using the 6Ps, we can then form a hypothesis and prioritise the perpetuating factors to work on.

A hypothesis is a 'working theory' of what is keeping the presenting issues going, how those factors can be addressed, and what addressing them will achieve.





CHILDREN'S
SERVICES
LEARNING
ACADEMY



Planning Next Steps: Summarise the formulation (6Ps) and identify the hypothesis.

To do this: Prioritise the perpetuating factors and explain the reasons for targeting these.

Key priorities to look for:

- Engagement – if this low, or not at all, establishing this is a priority.
- Alignment – without alignment, it's difficult to establish an agreed plan.
- Unknowns – missing information / knowledge makes effective planning impossible.
- Family views / perspectives – must be acknowledged and included from the start to promote co-ownership and engagement.

Outcome Focused Planning

Formulation is completed with the hypothesis, or theory, of what your 6Ps evidence has told you.

The next stage of the process is developing an outcome-focused plan, which incorporates the Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time Limited (SMART) outcomes and the progressive next steps (goals) that family members and professionals will take to support change.

All outcomes should be aligned with addressing the prioritised perpetuating factors and goals should be aligned to achieving those specific outcomes.



The outcome- focused plan should be the priority focus for all subsequent conversations about children, young people and their families.

This includes in the context of supervision, ICPC and initial CIN Meetings, core group meetings etc.

Evaluating progress is a vital part of Rethink Formulation.

Progress and setbacks within the intervention need to be regularly analysed and understood and this information then further informs the formulation and hypothesis.

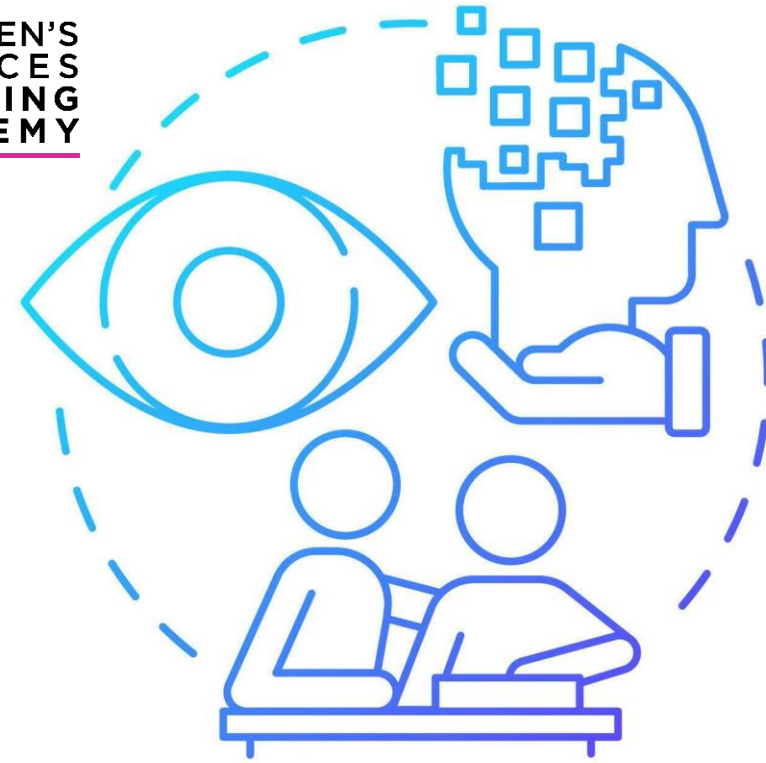
New next steps may then be developed and the circular process repeated until positive change in the presenting issues has occurred, and sustainable progress and change is achieved.



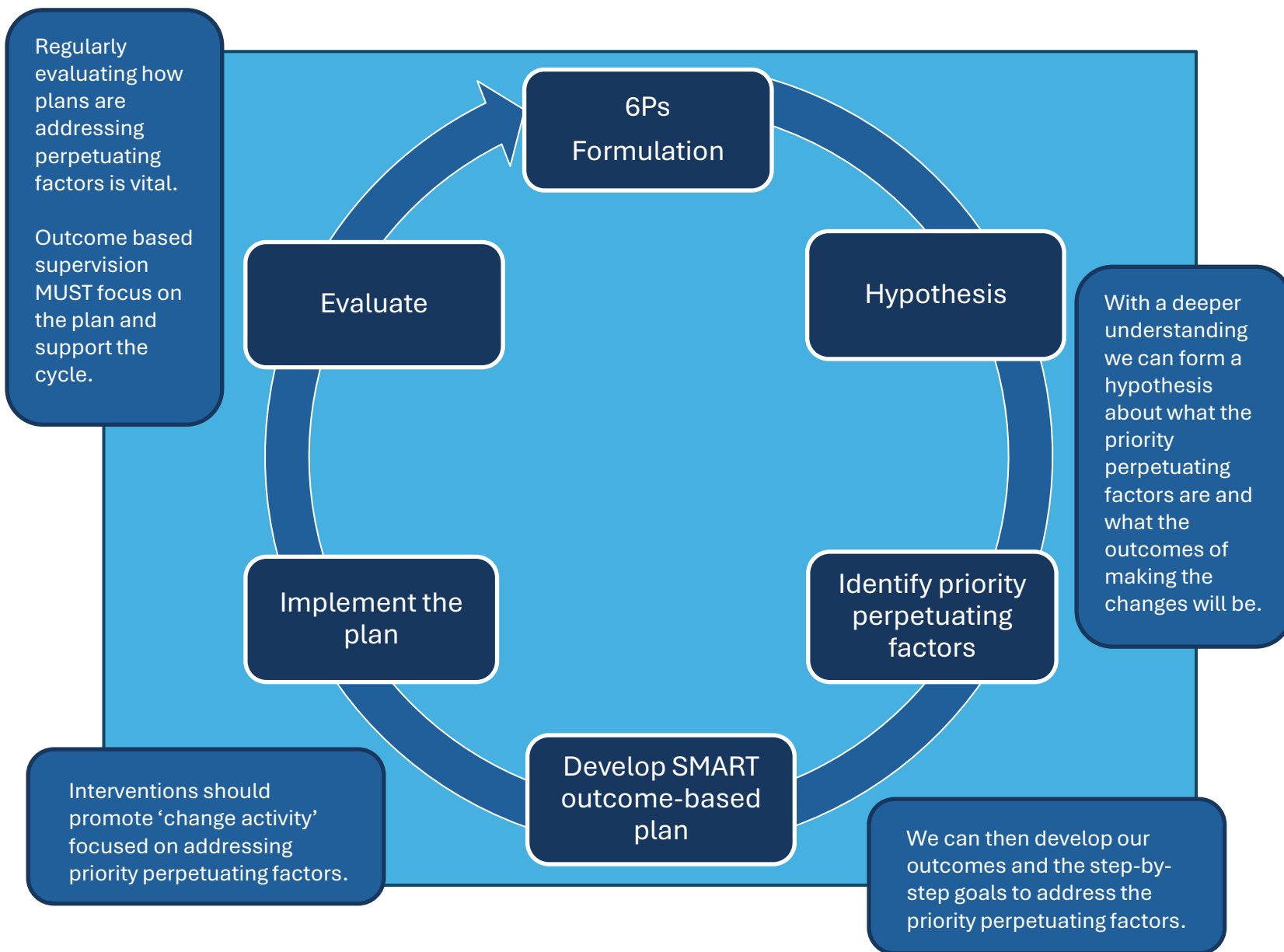
Outcome focused supervision plays a primary role in facilitating Rethink Formulation by:

- Helping to support hypothesis formation.
- Facilitating the prioritisation of perpetuating factors (4Ps).
- Enabling coherent outcome-based planning and identifying the 'next steps'.
- Identifying progress and setbacks through cyclical evaluation.

New next steps may then be developed and the circular process repeated until positive and sustainable change in the presenting issues is achieved.

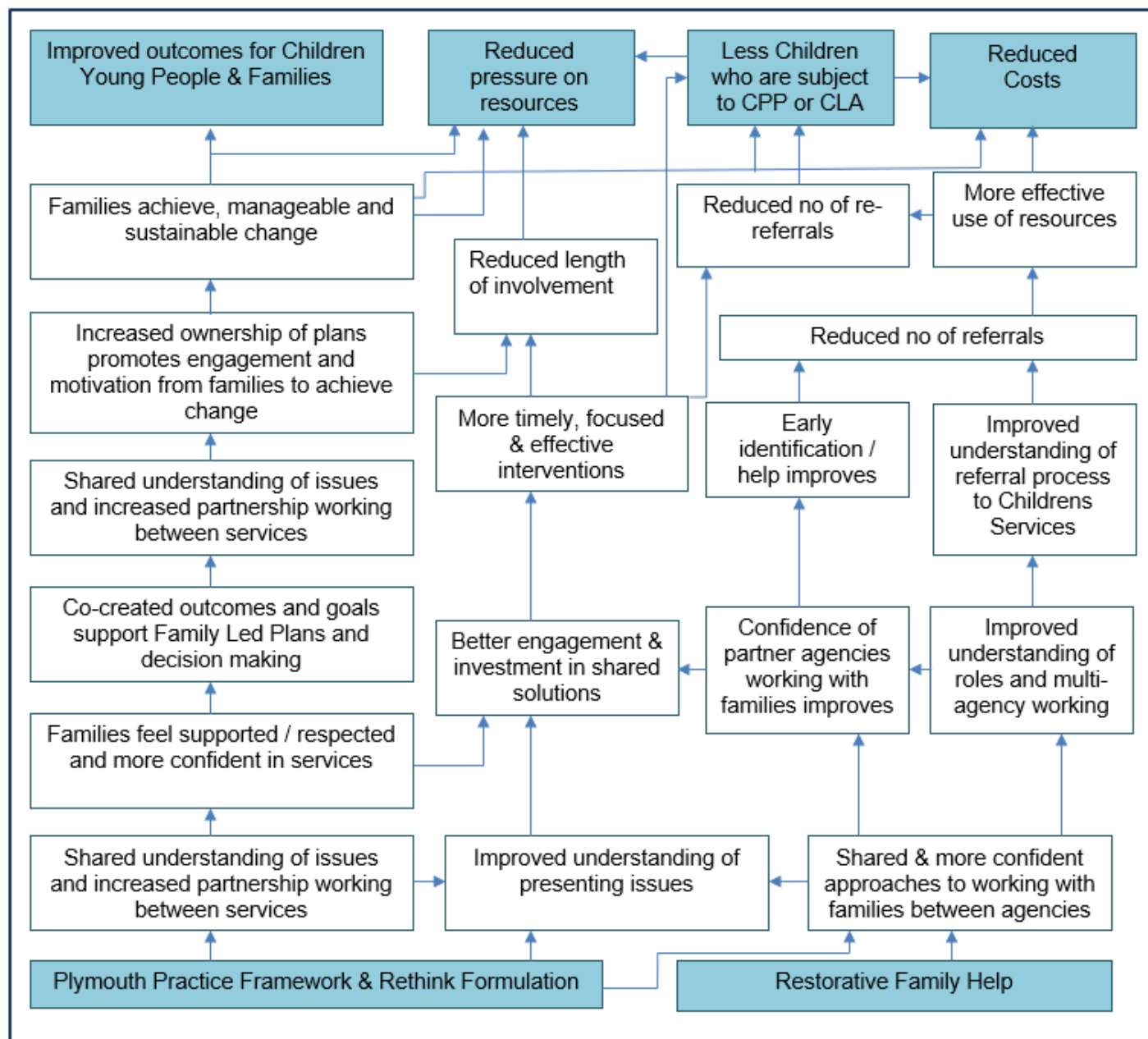


Outcome Focused Supervision

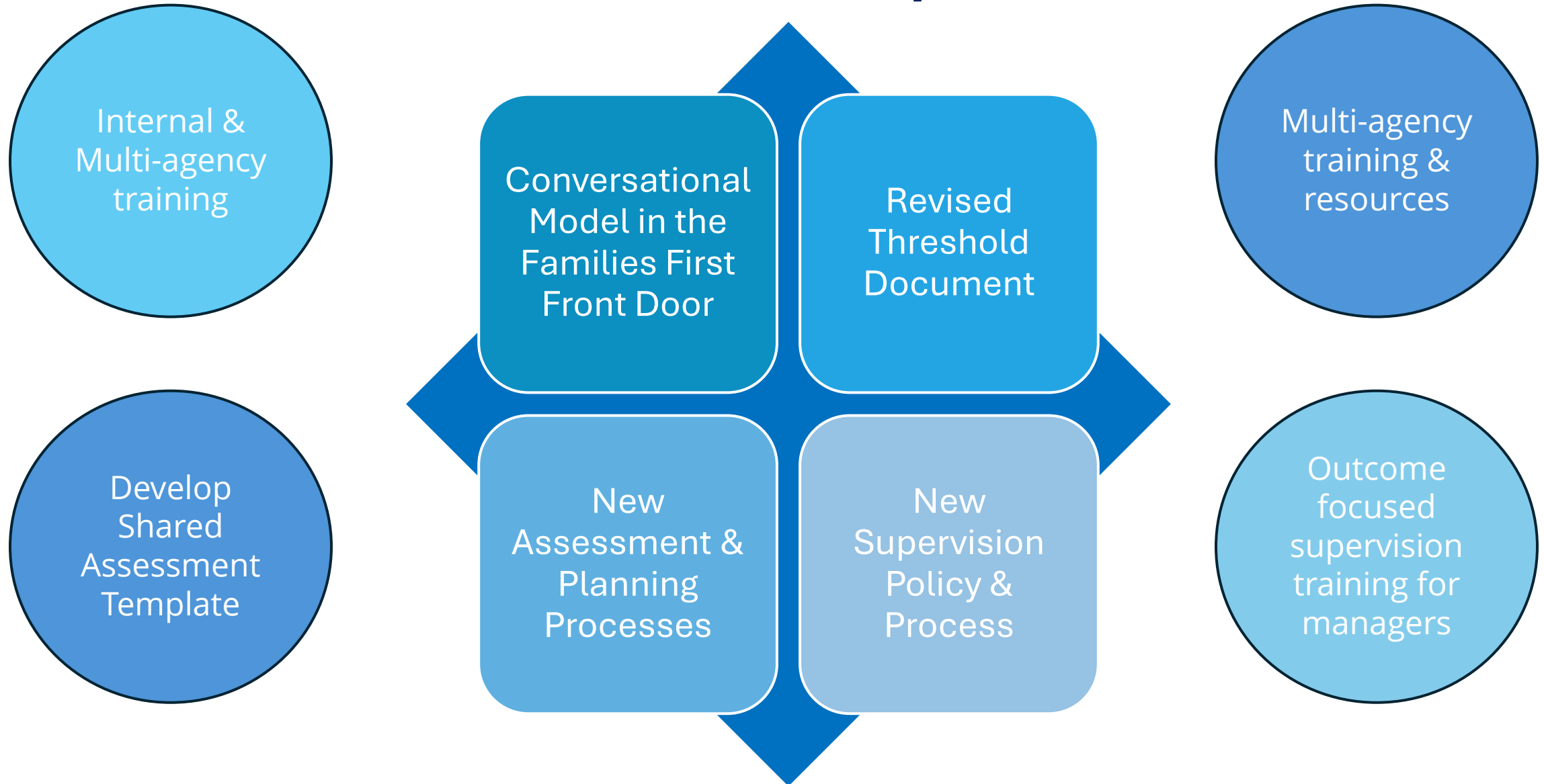


Rethink Formulation Cycle

Outcomes of System Change



Next Steps





Questions and Responses

