

# Advice / Checklist For Planning Pre-Birth Assessments Under Safeguarding Procedures

**Operational from:** June 2012

**Agreed by:** CYPS Policies and Procedures Group

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**Responsible Service Area/Team:** Review

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**Document Summary:**

This check-list provides advice, information and recommended timescales for undertaking pre-birth assessments and making other pre-birth plans, when there are suspected or known child protection concerns for an unborn baby.

Its purpose is to ensure that all necessary steps are taken and appropriate support is provided to families in a timely manner before a baby's birth, to avoid delay, drift or rushed decisions after the birth.

This checklist is intended to be read in conjunction with other LSCB pre-birth procedures and assessment guidance.

We will on request produce this policy, or particular parts of it, into other languages and formats, in order that everyone can use and comment upon its content.

<b>Review Date:</b>		
<b>Version Control</b>	<b>Reason for revision and summary of changes needed</b>	<b>Date</b>
1.2	Change to process and timings of opening SA and timings to ICPC and scheme of delegations to include CSW. FNM reflected in guidance	July 2016

## **Advice / Checklist For Planning Pre-Birth Assessments Under Safeguarding Procedures**

**NB: This advice does not replace LSCB Procedures and assessment guidance (as updated Sept 2010 or subsequently), which must be followed in all circumstances ([click here](#)).**

This advice is to help practitioners ensure they have all the necessary information and that assessments (including any specialist assessments) are completed in time to inform the major decisions that have to be made before the child's birth, within the timescales required to respect the human rights of the child, parents and kinship and to promote the best decisions for the child's care arrangements, post-birth.

Pre-birth assessments sometimes lead to the LA to decide that an application may have to be made to the court immediately a baby is born, and possibly the baby will need to be cared for away from its parents (within its kinship or in LA foster care, pending a permanent arrangement). Such decisions, especially when removal at birth is deemed necessary, is a considerable responsibility, given the implications (both positive and potentially negative) in respect of the child's welfare, attachment, bonds and the human rights of the child and family.

Thorough assessment and sound process will also assist the practitioner/supervisor to manage the highly emotive aspects of this task, maintain objectivity, keep the child's needs (immediate and long term) the paramount consideration and facilitate continued open and honest communication with the child's parents.

The LA must ensure that its decision making is supported by legal advice and is fully informed by all necessary assessments that can possibly be completed within the time allowed from the date of referral before the child's birth. It is not acceptable to have to make plans to remove a baby because risks have not been sufficiently assessed when there has been adequate time to do so, or to reach a position where a perceived high risk has to be managed with the baby remaining in its parents' care, when it is anticipated that a full assessment would conclude that alternative care is in the child's best interests.

### **Key actions**

- Allocation – case to be allocated by MASH to the Social Care team practice manager

after referral, if it is an early referral (ie before 12 weeks) but no Social Work Assessment to be opened until 12 weeks and pregnancy is viable. At this stage SWA to be opened and allocated to a social worker within the team to commence assessment.

- Supervision at time of allocation must include determining a recorded timeline for:

a) Collation and research of all held records (including retrieval from archives, court bundles, verbal and written requests of relevant info from other LAs – inc visiting other LAs if necessary – and relevant records held by other agencies)

b) Date for Legal Strategy Meeting (to consider if any specialist assessment/s (psychiatric/psychological/other) are required, threshold issues and Public Law Outline process.

c) Timing of possible concurrency planning

d) Completion of draft LA pre-birth assessment (as per M Calder 2003 model in LSCB procedures), to be shared with manager/ CSW

e) Timing of an initial Child in Need meeting and Family Network Meeting and possible strategy meeting and pre-birth conference.(see below)

f) Timing of any Review Family Network Meeting

g) Timing of PLO.Ongoing supervision must monitor and record the progress of this timeline plan

- A Child in Need meeting should be held by the 20<sup>th</sup> week of gestation (20 weeks before the estimated date of delivery). This will determine what assessments are outstanding and identify whether a pre-birth child protection conference should be held.
- When a pre-birth assessment recommends that a child protection conference is needed, a strategy meeting/discussion should be held, preferably during the 24<sup>th</sup> week gestation (13 weeks before the EDD).
- Consideration to flexible timescale approach to Initial Child Protection Conference to allow for a family network meeting or other information which could assist conference in planning and decision making or in some cases avoid the need for ICPC.
- A pre-birth conference must be held within 15 working days of the strategy meeting, once agreed ie. Preferably during the 24<sup>th</sup> week of gestation (13 weeks

before the EDD), to allow sufficient time to complete pre-birth assessments and for a hospital discharge plan to be prepared. If it is confirmed within assessment that Public Law Outline is required Initial Child Protection Conference can be held at 20 weeks

- When there is a known likelihood of premature birth, the strategy meeting and conference should be held earlier.
- If a specialist assessment is required (including potential updating of existing assessment), identify and commission (following approval by the County Resource Panel), bearing in mind likely timescale and implications for decision-making and views of other parties needed.
- If a care application is to be made, and/or a placement likely to be required, this will also need submission to the County Resource Panel, agreed by the Service Manager prior to submission, to give advance warning to provider services and for genuine opportunity to explore any proposed alternative plans and resources suggested by CRP.