

Evidenced Based Indicators

Any single factor may not always be present but a cluster tends to be associated with the plan indicated. Should a cluster of factors be presented with the opposite plan, questions should be asked re any particular circumstances or plans to address these issues.

There are general considerations that impact on all care planning and must be factored into any analysis presented to the court in defining care plans, these include as an example:

- Identified Plan
- Child's Wishes
- Birth Family's Wishes
- Courts
- Children's Guardian
- Research/ Theory
- Evidence Based Assessments

Permanency Planning Where Rehabilitation is Ruled Out

LONG TERM CARE	ADOPTION
Strong family identity and attachment to family.	Child has poor or limited attachment to birth family. No alternative is available save for adoption
Contact to Parents and wider birth family needs to be regular and significant.	Child requires limited contact with birth family.
Child's needs can be met by shared Parental Responsibility.	Child's needs met by exclusive Parental Responsibility to the local authority / adoption agency
Family still able to offer some parenting.	Birth family is unable to parent due to their own difficulties or there is on-going risk of harm to a child. No family willing or able to care for a child
Child is not needing / wanting to be claimed by carers but wishes to maintain their place in the family (child's wishes and feelings)	Child's needs / wants to be claimed by adoptive family.

Child has attachment difficulties or more challenging behaviour.	Child has the ability to transfer and make attachments. Their behaviour is less challenging.
The child's and their placement will require a relatively high level of professional support.	Parenting the child will require relatively little professional support.
Child is ten years plus.	Child is aged 0 – 10 years.
The child does not want to be adopted	Child's needs met by legal establishment of new family, if of an age to express their wishes and feelings. This should also explicitly say the child wishes to be part of a new family on a permanent basis.
More challenging behaviour	Less challenging behaviour
Relatively high need of help from children's services in parenting child	Child does not require on-going supports outside of universal services
Family still able to offer some level of parenting	Parents cannot evidence insight or capacity to provide a good enough parenting role
Child's needs met by shared P.R.	Parents are unable or unwilling to exercise their PR appropriately in the child best interest