Appendix 1

The Five Anchor principles applied to Supervision to support critical reflection

Anchor principles	Encourage the practitioner to:
What is the assessment or intervention for?	Reflect prior to action What does the practitioner hope to achieve from the assessment? What might the family, child/young person be hoping for/worried about? What might the organisation be hoping for/worried about? How might the practitioner feel about carrying out the assessment? How might the child feel about being assessed? Is there a better/different way to achieve an understanding of the situation? Is all the information collected useful and relevant? What skills and support might the practitioner need to carry out the assessment?
What is the story?	Explore what is known so far. What are the facts? Are there any grey areas or unknowns? How does the story make the practitioner feel,has the practitioner thought about how their own past experience influences the story? Can the practitioner tell the story from the viewpoint of the child? Or the family members? Or another professional? How has the practitioner used the story to make sense of the child's lived life? What tools has the practitioner used to help focus and explore the story?
What does the story mean?	Analyse the story, using research, practice wisdom and the family's expertise. > What hypotheses have been developed & what are the alternatives? > What does the practitioner know about stories like this? > What tools could help the practitioner test the meaning? > What is the impact of the story on the child? > Does the practitioner understand the resilience the child brings to their story? > Imagine the child is in this room – what would they say about the meaning being made of their life? > Are there any meanings the practitioner may have missed because of their own story (think about gender, ethnicity and religion, for example)? > Does the practitioner understand what and who is helping the child grow well and what or who is holding the child back?

What needs to happen?	Explore options for direct work and support: from the point of view of the child and from the point
	of view of the practitioner
	What does the practitioner think will be the best outcome and why?
	What would be the worst outcomes and why?
	What would the child say about that?
	What would the family say about that?
	How will this be helpful to the child's current situation?
	What would have to happen for this child for the practitioner to stop being involved with the child and family?
	 Does everyone involved agree about what needs to happen for the child? Is the family clear about what has to happen next?
	➢ Is the child or young person clear about what has to happen next?
How will we know we are making progress?	Think about the practitioner's role in delivering meaningful interventions.
	How does the practitioner feel about the progress of the case?
	➤ What would the child/family say?
	What did the practitioner hope would have happened by now?
	What is different?
	How does the practitioner know they are being helpful?
	How is the child's lived life different this week?
	What is the practitioner still worried about?
	What is the family still worried about?
	What is the child still worried about?
	Does the practitioner know what will happen for the child if there is no progress?
	Does the practitioner have a plan to challenge family or other professionals involved, should there be no change for the child?
	Has the hypothesis been disproved?
	Did the practitioner start the intervention with the wrong need?

Source: Adapted by the RIP Development Group from the Anchor Principles, five questions that outline the characteristics of a sound analytical assessment (Brown and Turney, 2014: 33-51)