**Appendix 4: Safety planning with Victims**

By raising the issue of domestic abuse, we create opportunities to explore ways in which victims and

children can be safe. A safety plan is a semi-structured way to think about steps that can be taken to

reduce risk, before, during and after any violent or abusive incidents. It is important to stress that

although a safety plan can reduce the risks of abuse, they cannot completely guarantee victims and

children’s safety.

Victims should not keep the safety plan where it may be discovered by the abusive partner.

**Developing a safety plan**

Victims experiencing abuse will already have survival strategies they find effective. It is essential to

acknowledge these and use them as guidance for your work. A safety plan is about allowing victims

to identify the options available to them within the context of their current circumstances. Some

questions to ask in drawing up a safety plan:

• Who can you tell about the abuse who will not tell your partner/ex-partner?

• Do you have important phone numbers available eg. Family, friends, refuges, police? Do

your children know how to contact these people?

• If you left, where could you go?

• Do you ever suspect when your partner is going to be violent? e.g. After drinking, when

he gets paid, after relatives visit

• When you suspect he is going to be violent can you go elsewhere?

• Can you keep a bag of spare clothes at a friend’s or family member’s house?

• Are you able to keep copies of any important papers with anyone else? e.g. passport,

birth certificates, benefits book.

• Which part of the house do you feel safest in?

• Is there somewhere for your children to go when he is being violent and abusive (don’t

run to where your children are as your partner may harm them as well)?

• What is the most dangerous part of your house to be in when he is violent?

• Have you discussed with your children a safety plan for what they need to do during an

incident (do not intervene, get away and get help)?

**Example of a Personal safety plan for victims**

This safety plan has been adapted from a variety of existing plans. It should be used with victims who

are escaping abuse. Remember it may not be safe for a victim to fill in the plan and take it with them.

Always offer to keep any information or documentation on your premises. Drug and alcohol agencies

may wish to ask additional questions about how them or their perpetrator’s substance use is affecting the abuse they are experiencing.

**Suggestions for increasing safety - In the relationship**

• I will have important phone numbers available to my children and myself.

• I can tell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_about the abuse and ask them to call the

police if they hear suspicious noises coming from my home.

• If my children are hurt, I will tell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

• If I leave my home, I can go (list four places):

o \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

o \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

o \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

o \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

• I can leave extra money, car keys, clothes, and copies of documents with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

• When I leave, I will bring\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

• To ensure safety and independence, I can: keep change for phone calls with me at all

times / keep my mobile phone on me at all times; open my own savings account;

rehearse my escape route with a support person; and review safety plan on \_\_\_\_\_(date).

• When the abuse begins which areas of the house should I avoid? E.g. bathroom (no exit),

kitchen (potential weapons) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Suggestions for increasing safety - when the relationship is over**

• I can: change the locks; install steel/metal doors, a security system, smoke detectors and

an outside lighting system.

• I will inform\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that my partner no longer lives with me

and ask them to call the police if s/he is observed near my home or my children.

• I will tell people who take care of my children, and my children themselves, the names of

those who have permission to pick them up. The people who have permission are:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

• When I make phone calls I can use 141 so my number cannot be traced.

• I can tell\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at work about my situation and ask\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to screen my

calls.

• I can avoid shops, banks, and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that I used when living with my abusive

partner.

• If I feel down and ready to return to a potentially abusive situation, I can

call\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for support.

**Important phone numbers**

Police..................................................... Helpline…......................................................

Friends................................................... Refuge ..........................................................

**Items to take checklist**

• Identification

• Birth certificates for me and my children

• Benefit books

• Medical cards for me and my children (e.g. children’s “red books”, school immunisation

records etc)

• Phone card, mobile or change for a pay phone

• Money, bankbooks, credit cards

• Keys – house / car / office

• Keys to a friend or relative’s house

• Medicine or medication for me and my children

• Driver’s license

• Change of clothes for me and my children

• Passport(s), Home Office papers, work permits, national insurance numbers

• Divorce papers and legal orders

• Lease / rental agreement, house deed

• Mortgage payment book, current unpaid bills

• Insurance papers

• Address book

• Pictures, jewellery, items of sentimental value

• Children’s favourite toys and/or blankets

• Any proof of abuse, notes, tapes, diary, crime reference numbers, names and numbers of

professionals who know.