

Portsmouth Multi-Agency Missing, Exploitation and Trafficking Integrated Pathway



Introduction

Our Missing, Exploitation and Trafficking (MET) pathway details the steps taken to achieve our ambition to identify, prevent and disrupt the exploitation of children and vulnerable young adults. It details the collaborative mechanisms to robustly respond to missing, exploited and trafficked children and young adults. It extends our ability to respond to complex and contextual harm to tackle the underlying drivers through providing robust and coherent services for those identified at the earliest point. Our detailed approach to Missing, Exploitation and Trafficking strengthens the partnerships' ability to identify, map and retain a dynamic response to exploitation through the prevention, protection, and disruption of harm. We have developed an integrated response across all statutory and partner services who encounter children and adults concerned.

Portsmouth is a diverse and vibrant city with a multitude of different strengths and needs. We know from our data and research that some of our communities, and individuals within them, are disproportionately represented or affected differently by different types of harm and the factors that increase vulnerability to exploitation and extra-familial abuse. Our practice review and learning activity have indicated the need for services to provide whole family support for children and communities affected by extra-familial risks and harms including exploitation. Critical to our model is recognising that a child's needs do not cease when they turn eighteen and we have a clear commitment to delivering effective transitional services to our children up to twenty-five.

We know that children are often vulnerable to different types of intersecting harm, and that protective responses rely upon establishing what needs to change around a child, family, or network to increase safety. Our frameworks are designed to respond to this through partnership development, work with individuals and communities, and through the review of additional support required for those who may need enhanced resources. We have developed our approach to increase safety within families, communities, and the city overall.

Our MET arrangements ensure senior officers from respective agencies, including Health, Police and Education, set the operational and strategic direction including the deployment of resource based upon their dynamic understanding of the profile of need within Portsmouth. This work is further strengthened by a multiagency audit framework that seeks to support the continual development of understanding and responses.

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PART 1 - Introduction and Commitment

1. Portsmouth's Missing, Exploitation and Trafficking (MET) Integrated Pathway is built upon Portsmouth City's model of practice. The trauma-informed, restorative, and relational principles provide the foundation for our response to complex and extra-familial harm.
2. Child exploitation is the use of a child for someone else's advantage, gratification or profit often resulting in unjust, cruel, and harmful treatment of the child. Children may be provided apparent care, friendship, belonging, status, or other things that are important to them. In return, those seeking to exploit children may use this to engage children in behaviour that harms themselves or others. These initial tactics are employed to build relationships that can be used to trap, force, or manipulate children within circumstances that cause them harm.

For further information and guidance on the types of exploitation click on the signposts below:



NSPCC guide to the different types of child abuse, how to recognise the signs in children and young people and how people who work with children, parents and carers can prevent and respond to it.



Portsmouth Safeguarding Children's Partnership have produced One Minute Guides that detail the types of abuse and harm that can occur under '[Types of Abuse, Neglect and Harm](#)'

3. Different types of harm can occur at different times and impact different groups of children in different ways. A child who may be vulnerable to sexual exploitation may also be vulnerable to other forms of abuse, for example criminal exploitation. It is important that practitioners are conscious of all vulnerabilities both inside and outside of the home and how these often interconnect. Exploitation and extra-familial harm impact some groups disproportionately and other protected characteristics can intersect to compound or increase vulnerability for marginalised groups. The language we use is critical in creating and sustaining the narratives around children, families, and groups. For guidance on appropriate language please [click here](#).
4. We are committed to children, families, and communities to support the accessible implementation of the pathway. Our pathway promotes participation and the inclusion of children and young adults in all decision making about matters that affect them. This collaborative approach seeks to provide meaningful support for children, young adults, and families, and to create and drive effective planning in partnership.
5. This document should be read in accordance with [Portsmouth Safeguarding Children Partnership Threshold Document](#) and [Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton \(HIPS\) Safeguarding Children Procedures Manual](#)

PART 2 - Operational Framework

6. Our **Integrated Pathway** is designed to support the understanding and response across emerging, complex, and acute need. Our practice review and learning activity demonstrate the need for early identification and robust application of threshold where key factors are present that heighten vulnerability to exploitation, modern slavery, and trafficking.¹ The overarching aim of intervention is to promote welfare and increase safety.

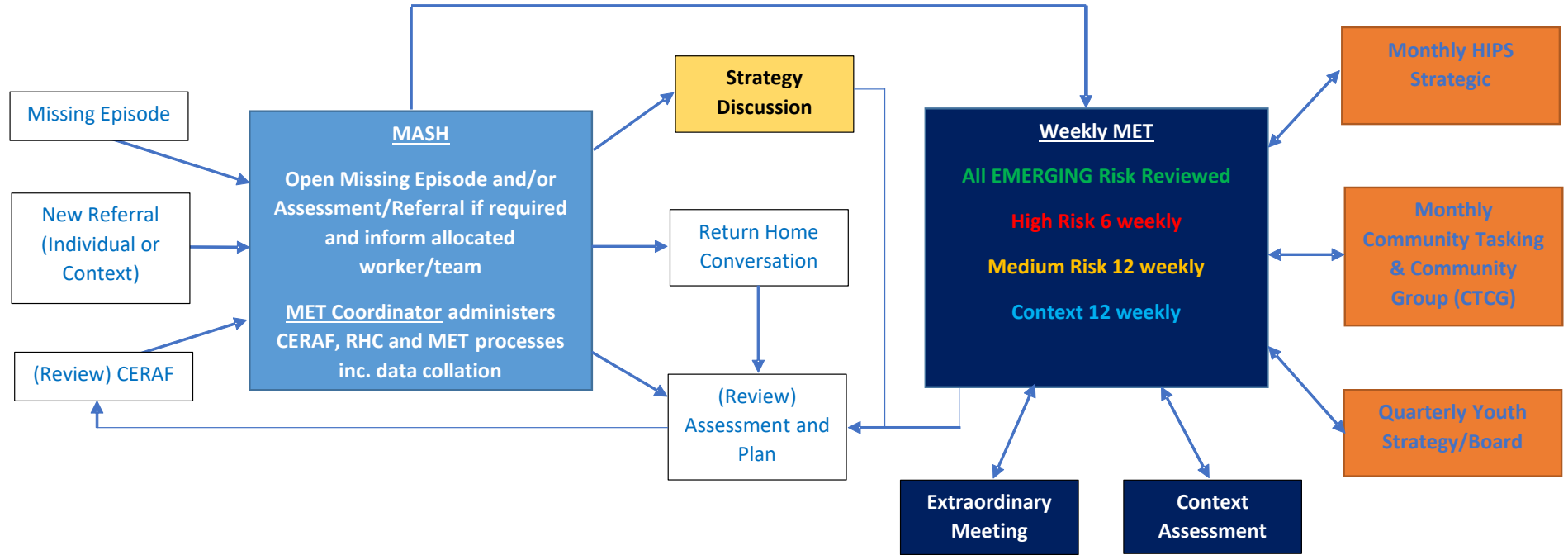
7. Identifying and Responding to Need, Risk and Vulnerability

- 7.1 Understanding the context(s) in which you live, and work is critical to understanding the structures that keep individuals and communities safe and recognising when harm or threat is present. In doing so we are better equipped to identify when these risks may be emerging and considering what may need to be strengthened to keep individuals and groups safe. The sooner we can recognise emerging harm, the greater chance there is to respond to the presenting need and reduce risk and vulnerability.
- 7.2 The [Child Exploitation Referral Assessment Framework](#) (CERAF) is the Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton (HIPS) universal tool that all professionals use to help identify and assess exploitation risk and vulnerability. It is a score-based screening tool to help identify the presence of harm however is not a full assessment. There will be occasions where a child may score low on the CERAF however may be suffering, or at risk of, significant harm. It is essential therefore that professionals completing and reviewing the CERAF employ professional curiosity to recognise incidents, patterns or trends that provide evidence of possible harm as part of a comprehensive assessment. Giving particular consideration to how protected characteristics (such as special educational needs and disabilities) may increase their vulnerability.
- 7.3 All children where a low, medium, or high risk of exploitation is identified, will be referred for oversight by the Portsmouth MET partners (met@portsmouthcc.gov.uk). MET oversee all emerging, complex, and established harm to ensure resources are directed and targeted at the earliest point to prevent harm escalating. Central oversight also provides overview of emerging and established contexts of concern for targeted individual and collective responses.
- 7.4 Intervention is centred on a 'Team Around the Relationship', where those who have the relationships with the child or young person and their family are best placed to intervene and work directly with them. Around the relationship(s) exists a network of specialist support workers (including those with expertise in exploitation, emotional and mental health, substance misuse and criminal justice). These specialist workers support indirectly through providing advice and guidance to those with the relationship with the child. These specialist workers may on occasion deliver direct interventions with the child, young person and/or their family, dependent upon assessment. Intervention is designed to disrupt harm and strengthen the networks and opportunities around children and families to keep them safe and promote their welfare.

¹ Multi-Agency Audit of Children at Risk of Criminal Exploitation (PSCB, March 2019)

7.5

Missing Exploitation & Trafficking Pathway



- 7.6 Children and young people where an emerging **low risk** is identified will usually be offered support at tier 2, however there may be occasions where tier 3 is appropriate (see 7.7). Tier 2 coordinators will link directly with universal and community-based services, and children, young people and families may be offered support under a Family Support Plan.
- 7.7 Children and young people where a **medium risk** is identified will be offered support at tier 3, usually from the Early Help and Prevention Service. However, there may be occasions where support from universal and community-based services is more appropriate, for example the child or family have an established trusted relationship. An allocated worker will complete the Family Support Plan and detail the plan of support in response to identified need, risk, and vulnerability. The child or young person will be assigned a Single Point of Contact (SPOC) Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) from Portsmouth Neighbourhood Police Team. Where a review CERAF indicates an increased **risk**, an Early Help and Prevention Social Worker will review to consider if the risk is now **high** and escalate as required.
- 7.8 Children and young people where a **high risk** is identified are often suffering complex and serious harm and will be open to statutory intervention at tier 4. Every child or young person where a high risk is assessed will be allocated a SPOC PC in Hampshire Constabulary MET Team. Where modern slavery or trafficking is suspected, the allocated Social Worker will work with the allocated Detective Constable to jointly investigate (see Section 10). The Adolescent Service will provide intensive wrap around specialist work to address the underpinning (unmet) needs driving risk and vulnerability, drawing on specialist workers as required.
- 7.9 Where a child or family is assessed to be in **immediate danger** the Local Authority will convene an urgent strategy discussion that will consider if sufficient safeguards can be enacted. In the rare event it is not safe for the child or family to return home the Local Authority will work with Housing Services and/or placement providers to support the child/family to relocate and determine the appropriate intervention required.
- 7.10 The assessment of risk and vulnerability will change over time and the continuity of relationships is critical to providing the best chance of success for children and young people. In such circumstances. Services will work to ensure those best placed are able to use established relationships to drive and support change.

8. Safeguarding Activity:

- 8.1 Assessment of Individual Need, Risk and Vulnerability
- a. Assessment should identify the needs, or unmet needs, which underpin a heightened vulnerability to exploitation and any risk posed or the presence of active harm. Practitioners should consider how the child and family's identified needs are linked to presenting risk and vulnerability and explore what needs to change to increase their safety.
 - b. Assessment should work to identify the context(s) that are associated with harm and safety, and those that influence behaviour. Analysis should include a '[context weighting](#)'² that identifies 'Risk Outside the Home' and details action to be taken in respective contexts

² www.contextualsafeguarding.org.uk

- c. Assessment should consider the presence and impact of both intra and extra-familial harm and abuse, the relationship between both, and any impact on the whole family, groups, or wider community.
- d. Assessment should draw together all available information and evidence, and determine the presence of extra-familial abuse including, but not limited to, offending, violence, modern slavery, trafficking, exploitation, and radicalisation. Practitioners and networks must recognise patterns and behaviours that demonstrate harm taking place, (for example missing episodes, travel, multiple mobile devices), and not rely upon disclosure or physical recovery of items to evidence the presence of harm
- e. Children who may be both at risk and pose risk to others, may require restrictive measures to keep both themselves and others safe. It is important that we recognise and carefully consider our response when a child may be involved or implicated in the abuse of another child
- f. Assessments should consider the capacity of parents/carers, families, and extended networks to increase safety - even where harm may be present - and work to understand how their capacity to provide guardianship can be maximised.

8.2 Assessment of Context - Groups and Locations

- g. Contexts will be identified through the collation and analysis of reports of missing children, CERAFs, and partner agency data and intelligence through weekly operational and monthly MET Meetings
- h. Where a context is identified it will be added to the MET Tracker and respective agencies will identify representatives (as required) to be assigned the context for assessment. The location or group must be defined, the nature of any relationships explored and 'individual' and 'whole group' responses considered
- i. Representatives meet to plan the assessment including engagement with parents/carers and extended community and agency partners including business and retail
- j. The assigned multi-agency group plan and undertake the Portsmouth Context Assessment and lead the community-based response with the oversight of the Operational MET
- k. The Operational MET ensures progression of the assessment, plan and review.

8.3 'Safer Plan'

Our multi-agency exploitation audit³ indicated the need for collaborative and coherent plans. We have adopted a 'Safer Plan' (Appendix E) that brings together key information across police, health and social care for all children who go missing or are vulnerable to exploitation.

9. Children who go missing and their return

9.1 We recognise a child going missing is often a significant indicator of the presence of exploitation. A first missing episode may indicate a time-critical window to identify and disrupt increasing vulnerability to exploitation and requires services to robustly consider the risk of extra-familial harm from this moment and allocate resources at the appropriate tier.

9.2 For all children who go missing in or from the city, Hampshire Constabulary create a missing report (PPN1) that is sent to Portsmouth Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH). A subsequent PPN1 is completed upon the child being located inclusive of the circumstances and the child's safety and wellbeing and detailing action taken.

³ Multi-Agency Audit of Children at Risk of Criminal Exploitation (PSCB, March 2019)

- 9.3 A daily updated tracker list of all missing children and episodes is shared with the MASH and a Missing Episode allocated. In situations where the child has returned, a Return Home Conversation will be offered. The MET Coordinator ensures up to date reports are disseminated daily to Service and Team Leads, ensuring live time information to support the response to missing and located children. The Head of Adolescents & Young Adults and Adolescent Service Leaders are police vetted to ensure critical intelligence flow to inform response and intervention for those most vulnerable via Hampshire Constabulary's MET Team.
- 9.4 Operational responsibility for the investigation into the missing episode is held by Portsmouth District Command Response Team. If a child is assessed as a High-Risk Missing Person, the investigation is supported by Hampshire Constabulary's MET Team who may undertake further inquiries as necessitated by that investigation, but may include phone, data, and social media checks. There are specific parameters concerning the assessment of risk for missing persons. For further information please see [College of Policing Missing Persons](#).
- 9.5 When a child's whereabouts are unknown, it is essential that all reasonable steps are taken by parents, carers, and providers to locate the child. If unsuccessful, the child should be reported missing to Police. When a child is reported missing, Police Officers will notify the Local Authority and the MASH will open a missing episode and notify the relevant professionals, including social worker and line/duty Manager, youth justice, health, and education providers. *If the child is not known to the Local Authority, they will review the child's vulnerability and any need for intervention, and (if appropriate) complete an onward referral.* Operation Endeavour ensures that schools are notified of missing episodes by Police and invites the provider to submit any intelligence via a Community Partnership Information form (CPI).
- 9.6 If a child we care for, or a child subject to a child protection plan, has been missing for 24 hours or more, the local authority will convene a Strategy Discussion with MASH police to detail the strategy to locate the child and actions following (Appendix C). **Do not delay if the child is believed to be at immediate risk of harm.**
- 9.7 Once a child has been located, they are no longer missing and therefore a strategy to locate the child is no longer required. If, however it is suspected that the child may have suffered, or be at ongoing risk of suffering, harm a strategy discussion should be convened with the MASH Police to consider investigation into suspected abuse.
- 9.8 Any child who goes missing will be offered an independent Return Home Conversation (RHC) within 72 hours of their returning home or to a place of safety (Appendix C). The RHC provides opportunity for the child to share any information relating to their missing episode with a trusted or independent person. The process should prioritise the child's voice in working to understand the reasons for any missing episode(s) and work with the child, their family and network in responding to the reason(s) causal to the missing episode(s).
- 9.9 For children who frequently go missing, RHCs and the relationship with the person(s) completing them is integral to the review and progression of planning for the child and/or context. Where possible RHC's will be completed by the same person.

- 9.10 For all missing children, focus must be given to:
- a. *Any arising themes or patterns including for example days, times and locations or push and pull factors that may help identify opportunities to increase safety and disrupt harm.*
 - b. *The impact of repeat missing episodes and information gathered upon assessment, planning and intervention and whether current activity is sufficient.*
 - c. *Any other child(ren), locations or groups identified that are involved or impacted and whether missing behaviour is linked to others.*
- 9.11 The MET Coordinator collates the datasets relating to all missing children and response performance. This information is provided to the MET weekly and monthly meetings for scrutiny to support the continuous review and development of intervention and ensure responses are coherent with identified need.
- 9.12 The weekly and monthly MET meetings will hold oversight of all children who go missing from Portsmouth, for children placed by Portsmouth in other Local Authorities and for children placed in Portsmouth by other Local Authorities. Portsmouth Adolescent Service offer RHC's to all children who are resident in Portsmouth or placed by Portsmouth. It is the responsibility of any Local Authority who places a child in Portsmouth to conduct their Return Home Interviews.
- 9.13 MET partnership practice review activity takes place bi-annually targeting identified themes and feeds directly into the Youth Strategy / Adolescent Board
- 9.14 For a child who has been missing and a high level of risk is assessed for the child due to age or vulnerability a 'Need to Know' must be sent to Deputy Director detailing the strategy to locate the child and the action to be taken upon location.

10. Investigating Exploitation, Modern slavery, and Trafficking

- 10.1 The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is a framework for identifying and referring potential victims of modern slavery and ensuring they receive the appropriate support. If you suspect a child or young adult is the victim of modern slavery you should utilise the NRM the guidance for this can be found [here](#). Children must be referred to the [Independent Child Trafficking Guardianship Service \(ICTG\)](#). For anyone over the age of 18, there is a duty to notify however an NRM submission requires individual consent. When an NRM is submitted, a Modern Slavery crime is raised by the Police.
- 10.2 All police investigations into Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) and Modern Slavery or Human Trafficking (MS/HT) are held by Hampshire Constabulary Missing, Exploitation and Trafficking Team. For children placed in or outside of Hampshire see section 16.
- 10.3 When there is reason to suspect a child is the victim of Modern Slavery/Human Trafficking a Strategy Discussion should be convened to detail the strategy to investigate and strategy to safeguard those involved or impacted. It is essential that the outcome of any strategy discussion or assessment is reflected in (an updated) CERAF (Appendix D) and Safer Plan (Appendix E) and shared with the relevant partner agencies.
- 10.4 Hampshire Operation Monument oversee all investigations into [County Lines](#). They will work with the Metropolitan Police's Operation Orochi when necessary to progress lines of enquiry to identify and disrupt County Lines organised drug supply activity. It

is essential that where children and vulnerable young adults are being targeted by County Lines operations, clear plans are in place that detail the involvement of each agency and actions that must be taken.

10.5 Who holds the Police investigation into suspected modern slavery or trafficking of Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children (UASC) will depend upon the following:

10.5.1 If identified by Hampshire Constabulary, then they will hold any investigation.

10.5.2 If identified by UK Border Force, then Immigration Service/Gangmasters Authority will hold any investigation

10.5.3 If the child is placed in Portsmouth through the National Transfer Scheme, then the authority in which the child was first located will retain any investigation

10.6 For urgent matters that arise out of hours the [Emergency Duty Team](#) will respond and liaise with the Duty (Child Abuse Investigation Team) Sergeant as required. It is essential that for children known, their safety plan(s) are kept up to date so that it is clear what action should be taken in an emergency - see Safer Plan

10.7 There may be other matters where a child or adult is known to the police either as a victim, suspect or both. Some offences may be indicative of exploitation when considered within a wider context or pattern of behaviour(s). It is important that all of those working with children and families are understanding of one another's roles and the information that they hold and work together to identify any suspected risk or vulnerability.

10.8 There may be children or adults who come to Police attention within the community or on the rail network. Working with neighbourhood and transport officers is integral to our preventative and contextual approach. Hampshire Constabulary work closely with British Transport Police and hold a bi-monthly meeting in relation to Op Compass. Portsmouth MET will build links with other Local Authority areas identified through the development of their approach to context(s).

10.9 If a Portsmouth child suffers harm in another local authority outside of Hampshire Constabulary's jurisdiction, responsibility to investigate is with the force who police the location(s).

11. Emotional, Physical and Sexual Health

11.1 The health and wellbeing of all children is integral to safety and our pathway ensures that children's access to acute and specialist health services is aligned to ensure staff are aware how to identify and respond to exploitation and extra-familial harm whether they are actively known to services or not.

11.2 Ensuring effective information sharing is critical to our ability to collectively safeguard children from harm. Health partners are notified of children and young adults identified at risk through our MET pathway. Our aim is that when a child or young adult attends a local service, for example GP, emergency department, mental or sexual health staff are aware of their vulnerability and can respond sensitively.

11.3 Our Drug and Alcohol Support Service (DASS) provides tailored support to young people up to 19 (or 21 if a care leaver) who use, or are involved in the supply of, substances. The service will continue to support care leavers up to 25 if they have a

learning disability. DASS are also able to support parents of children who are using substances.

- 11.4 DASS is integrated within Adolescent Services however it extends its reach through collaboration with other services and by providing training and consultation for other professionals across the city. DASS provides extensive direct support including psychosocial interventions, practical drug safety advice, and liaison to access a range of other organisations. DASS can also assist with needle exchange/safer injecting techniques and substitute prescribing.
- 11.5 We recognise that children and young adults may access a variety of community-based health settings including pharmacists, dentists, and opticians. Portsmouth Safeguarding Children's Partnership provide specific training and regular updates through the MET process.
- 11.6 Our tier 3 and 4 services are structured to provide a 'team around the relationship'. This means that professionals working with children and families have access to specialist workers who may be both indirectly and directly involved with individuals. For children open to our 'Adolescent Service' and identified as Medium or High Risk this specialist support includes speech and language therapy, sexual health, child and adolescent mental health.
- 11.7 Our work to identify and respond to harm outside of the home includes direct liaison with Specialist Community Public Health Nurses (School-based) and Looked after Child Nurses. Dependent upon the context, this may include direct involvement in assessment and response as part of the wrap around planning for individuals and families. Health and Care Portsmouth Senior Designated Nurse is the strategic partner within the MET pathway.

12. Education, Training and Employment

- 12.1 Local Authority Education Link Coordinators support education settings with their vulnerable pupils, providing advice, guidance, support, and challenge, working in a restorative way. Fortnightly calls are held with all schools to discuss each pupil to ensure that effective support is in place, with an appropriate plan which is making good progress. All children are RAG rated based on their engagement in education and if the plan is making good progress. Link Coordinators provide ongoing support to the MET agenda, as detailed below:

- Link Coordinators play an integral part in identifying young people who have emerging risk levels of exploitation during their fortnightly calls with schools and colleges.
- Link Coordinators advise schools to complete a CERAF where appropriate and can assist schools if they have any queries regarding the process.
- Link Coordinators promote training to schools to ensure that staff can effectively identify risk factors at an early stage and to act appropriately. They will also promote whole school training where available to ensure that pupils have an increased awareness of the risks of exploitation.
- A dedicated Link Coordinator provides a link between the weekly and monthly MET meetings and the individual schools or colleges, supporting them in taking forward any actions that have been agreed.
- The dedicated Link Coordinator shares updates on attendance, exclusions and any parttime timetables for children known to the MET meetings

- The dedicated Link Coordinator ensures contact with individual schools to take forward any actions that have been agreed following the weekly MET meetings
- The Insight Hub is updated for each child discussed at the weekly MET meetings to advise that they have been discussed and any actions that were agreed
- The Link Coordinators and Supporting Families manager report back to MET any emerging themes around exploitation that are identified across the fortnightly calls with schools and colleges

13. Timescales for Review

13.1 The assessment of risk, vulnerability and need concerning missing, exploitation and trafficking needs regular and robust review. It is important that an escalation or decrease in harm is captured and responded to swiftly. It is important however that practitioners do not reduce their assessment of risk and vulnerability too quickly and build into plans time to test progress. To do this effectively, plans need to clearly identify anticipated goals with intervention and review affording time to track and test progress against identified needs - tracked through the MET process.

13.2 For a child who is assessed as **high risk**, a minimum of a **weekly review** of the plan by the line manager is required to ensure appropriate oversight and review of their safety. The CERAF must be reviewed and updated a minimum of every **six weeks**, or sooner if a significant incident occurs.

13.3 For a child who is assessed as **medium risk**, a minimum of **four weekly review** of the plan by the line manager is required to ensure oversight and review the effectiveness of the plan. The CERAF must be reviewed and updated a minimum of **twelve weeks**, or sooner if a significant incident occurs.

13.4 For a child who is assessed as **low risk**, a minimum of **four weekly review** of the plan by the line manager is required to ensure oversight and review the effectiveness of the plan. The CERAF must be reviewed and updated a minimum of **twelve weeks**, or sooner if a significant incident occurs.

13.5 For a child who has been missing for **72 hours**, a 'Need to Know' must be sent to Deputy Director by the relevant Head of Service detailing the strategy to locate the child and the action to be taken upon location, if this has not taken place due to the child's age or vulnerability having been assessed as high

13.6 For a child who has been missing for **five days**, a 'Need to Know' must be sent to the Director detailing the strategy to locate the child and the action to be taken upon location, if this has not taken place due to the child's age or vulnerability having been assessed as high

13.7 In the event the timeline is reached over a weekend or bank holiday, the 'Need to Know' must be submitted on the next working day.

14. Deprivation of Liberty and Secure Accommodation

- 14.1 Where the care arrangements for young people mean that they are confined in secure accommodation, those young people will be deprived of their liberty unless they are able and willing to consent to the confinement⁴. This would include a child being under continuous supervision and control and not free to leave. In advance of enacting restrictive care planning, it is essential that legal advice is sought as to whether proposed planning would constitute a deprivation of liberty.
- 14.2 In such circumstances, a PMET Extraordinary Meeting (Appendix B) should be convened at the earliest opportunity.
- 14.3 All children should be offered independent advocacy through the About Me service that is accessible via advocacy@portsmouthcc.gov.uk

15. Complex and Organised Abuse

- 15.1 [Complex and organised abuse](#) is defined as abuse involving one or more abusers, and a number of related or non-related abused children. It can take place in any setting. The abusers may be acting in isolation or together to abuse children. It may also occur in the different relationships that young people form in their neighbourhoods, schools and online, within the extra-familial contexts that children experience.
- 15.1 The Head of Adolescents and Young Adults is the designated officer who must be notified when Complex and Organised abuse is suspected. They will determine with the relevant Hampshire Constabulary Officer whether the threshold for Complex and Organised abuse is met. If accepted a Strategy Discussion will be convened within one working day.

16. Children We Care for Placed in or outside of Portsmouth

- 16.1 If a child Portsmouth cares for suffers, or is suspected to have suffered, harm in another local authority, we will work with the relevant Local Authority, Police Force, and partners to investigate and safeguard. We will ensure the relevant Local Authority is provided with up-to-date information and engage with any multiagency arrangements concerning complex and contextual harm. The child will still be subject of our PMET Process.
- 16.2 If a child is placed in Portsmouth by another Local Authority and suffers, or is suspected to have suffered, harm we will convene a strategy discussion and ensure all relevant agencies are invited. Where a child is believed to be vulnerable to missing, exploitation or trafficking the MET Coordinator will liaise directly with the placing authority to ensure assessments and plans are shared and invite the allocated professionals to PMET.

⁴ *Deprivation of Liberty and 16 and 17 year olds*, Research in Practice (2020)

PART 3 - Governance

17. Our commitment to our staff

- 17.1 We recognise that working with children, families and communities who experience extra-familial harm and abuse can be complex and challenging. Practitioners will encounter and respond to traumatic and sometimes highly emotive situations. It is important that practitioners are supported and resourced to be available to the children and families they work with.
- 17.2 Individual and group supervision provides space to reflect upon information and work undertaken by practitioners in the course of their work to increase safety and protect children and families. It can be of benefit for professional networks to come together to reflect on their collective understanding of a child or family's circumstances and work to respond collaboratively.
- 17.3 Our MET arrangements are designed to offer high support and high challenge to achieve the best possible outcomes for children and families known to Portsmouth.
- 17.4 Portsmouth Safeguarding Children's Partnership provide learning and training for all practitioners who encounter children, young people and families affected by extra-familial risk, harm, and abuse.

18. Information Sharing

- 18.1 Portsmouth Information Sharing Framework outlines the principles, standards of conduct and bases for using and sharing information by partner organisations working in Portsmouth. Our MET Confidentiality Statement can be found Appendix F.
- 18.2 It is essential that information relating to the safety of a child, or the commission of an offence is shared with the respective agencies at the earliest opportunity. For Children's Services this is via MASH. For Hampshire Constabulary this is via 101 or 999. When sharing information in a statutory capacity, professionals must be clear about what information can or cannot be shared further and by whom and this must be recorded clearly.
- 18.3 Identifying information concerning exploitation and extra-familial harm is essential to it being investigated and disrupted. Any professional that identifies or observes non urgent information or behaviours that could relate to criminal activity (including missing children, exploitation, trafficking, drug related harm, modern slavery, community cohesion, anti-social behaviour and/or organised crime), should complete the [Community Partnership Information Form](#) (CPI) and send this to Hampshire Constabulary.

19. Missing, Exploitation and Trafficking Governance

- 19.1 MET meetings focus on what needs to change around a child or family to increase safety and will consider all available options to disrupt harm as detailed within the [Home Office Disruption Toolkit](#).

- 12 a. **Daily:** The MET Coordinator maintains daily oversight of all missing children and those known through the operational MET pathway. Alerts for all missing and located children are sent to the allocated worker and line manager for immediate action. Daily oversight identifies when statutory intervention is

required, for example a strategy meeting, and provides direction to allocated professionals. The daily overview supports the identification of patterns and trends to be raised

- b. **Weekly:** The weekly MET takes place every Wednesday between 11am and 1pm. It provides the multiagency operational oversight for all MET children and contexts identified. The weekly MET Group ensures planning around children and contexts is sufficient, tracks progress and escalates/works to remedy any identified difficulties across the partnership (Appendix A)
- c. **Monthly:** The monthly MET Group meets every fourth week (in addition to the weekly MET Group) to discuss in detail context(s) identified, and action resultant plans. The meeting will also provide avenue into the Community Tasking and Coordinating Group (CTCG).
- d. **Monthly:** The Community Tasking and Coordinating Group (CTCG) brings together strategic leads across key partners to build community responses and ensure resources are available to target localised issues. The Head of Adolescents and Young Adults represents Portsmouth MET ensuring effective information exchange and the referring of identified 'contexts' to the CTCG where additional resources or partnership support is required.
- e. **Quarterly:** HIPS Operational and Strategic Meetings bring together strategic and operational partners across Hampshire to ensure effective information sharing and cross authority responses to emerging themes and specific activity to target and disrupt exploitation.
- f. **Extraordinary:** Where there is an identified danger and/or there is consideration of secure accommodation for the child, an emergency MET (Appendix B) is convened by a Head of Adolescents and Young Adults Service. The meeting will include the child (or their views sought beforehand), the parent/carer (or their views sought beforehand), legal representation (or advice sought in advance), police, youth justice, CAMHS/consultant psychiatrist, adolescent worker. The advice of Placement and Housing Services must be sought in advance to inform of the options. The meeting will explore the child, family, and professional network's capacity to enact sufficient safeguards to mitigate identified harm. Where this cannot be achieved the meeting must determine the action required to ensure the child and family is safe. The outcome of the Extraordinary MET meeting must be agreed by the Deputy Director.

20. Escalation

20.1 The Weekly Operational MET is the forum to reach collective agreement concerning action to be taken to support and safeguard children and contexts identified through the MET pathway. Partner agencies work collaboratively to agree and detail respective actions to be taken, directing action to be taken within their respective agencies.

20.2 Partners will work to remedy any arising differences however in the event agreement cannot be reached the respective agency should raise this with the relevant strategic lead within their organisation in the first instance. Where agreement cannot be reached, or in the event of a critical incident, the process for Re-think should be followed.

21. Data and Quality Assurance

21.1 Data sets are held centrally in the MASH and by the MET Coordinator, (relating to missing children and context trackers). The data is used to inform individual and group action, identify and track patterns and trends.

21.2 Practice reviews are undertaken periodically by the MET and Adolescent Service in response to identified patterns and trends and to inform the continuous development of the service. The outcome of practice review activity is presented to the Head of Quality Assurance and Performance alongside the Monthly Strategic MET.

21.3 Bi-annual Thematic MET practice reviews are undertaken by the MET weekly and monthly groups membership. These provide avenue for deeper understanding of a selection of children and contexts alongside the data and practice reviews to form the evidence base for developing pathways and commissioned services.

22. Training Offer

22.1 The PSCP multi-agency training offer can be accessed via the [training website](#) is available for practitioners working with children and families in Portsmouth. Sessions are offered throughout the year dependent upon demand.

Child Exploitation Training

Duration: One day

Aim: To raise awareness of safeguarding specific issues focusing on Child Sexual Exploitation, Child Criminal Exploitation, Missing and Trafficked. To know how to use related local protocols, processes and practice.

Who is it for: All professionals working with children and young people in Portsmouth

Learning Outcomes:

- Describe contextual safeguarding
- Recognise what exploitation looks like and associated risks (sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation and missing)
- Use assessment skills and local evidence-based tools to identify children at risk and be able to follow HIPS/PSCP procedures
- Describe ways of supporting children at risk and local organisations who can help

Prerequisite: To have completed Basic Safeguarding or equivalent experience within 3 years. Early Help & Child Protection training or equivalent.

Preventing Online Child Sexual Exploitation (CEOP Education: Thinkuknow)

Duration: One day

Aim: To empower the children and family's workforce to help keep children safe online.

Who is it for: All professionals working directly with children and young people where they have the opportunity to educate on online safety particularly around exploitation. Group / Education settings.

Learning Outcomes:

- To know what CEOP is, their role and how to report online sexual abuse
- To identify potential online risk to children - Sexual Exploitation and Child on Child abuse
- To develop a better understanding of the online world that children access
- To understand the factors which impact on children sharing images of themselves
- To know what resources are available to parents and carers
- 14 • To have access to 'Thinkuknow' resources to aid direct work with children, young people, parents, and carers.

Exploitation Masterclass - Consider Your Language - Victim Blaming

Duration: 2 hours

Who is it for: All professionals working with children and families in Portsmouth

Learning Outcomes:

- To be able to identify what victim blaming language is
- To explain how language impacts children, young people, parents and carers who are at risk of or who are currently being exploited
- Describe what language is appropriate to use when communicating exploitation concerns either written or verbal

CERAF - Child Exploitation Risk Assessment Framework

Duration: 1½ hours

Who is it for: All professionals working with children and families in Portsmouth, with basic training/experience of exploitation

Learning Objectives:

- Introduction of the HIPS Child Exploitation Risk Assessment Framework (CERAF)
- Best practice guidance on completion of the CERAF
- Guidance on scoring and actions to take upon completion

Exploitation Masterclass - The National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

Duration: 2 hours

Who is it for: All professionals working with children and families in Portsmouth

Learning Objectives:

- Apply the duties & responsibilities upon all professionals/practitioners to refer to First Responders when a child is a suspected/potential victim of Modern Slavery/Trafficking
- Understand the duties & obligations of First Responders re making a referral via Child Safeguarding routes, the ICTG service & the NRM
- Explain the benefits of the ICTG service & NRM within section 47 Child Safeguarding enquiries
- State & apply statutory guidance to support decisions & recording

Child Exploitation – as a health professional what do you need to know?

Duration: 1½ hours

Who is it for: All health professionals working with children and families in Portsmouth

Learning Objectives:

- To develop awareness and understanding of the different types of child exploitation
- To develop skills in recognising the signs of exploitation in children
- To consider the appropriate response of health practitioners when risks and indicators of exploitation in children are identified, including how to utilise the skills and expertise of multi-agency partners
- To develop awareness of the risk assessment tools available to health practitioners to support the assessment and identification of risk

An Introduction to Children who go Missing from Home or Care

Duration: 1 hour

Who is it for: All professionals working with children and families in Portsmouth

Learning Objectives:

- Understand the definition of missing.
- Develop awareness of the process of reporting a child missing and responses.
- Understand the purpose of Return Home Interviews / Missing Conversations and how these help inform planning.
- Understand the role of push and pull factors.
- Highlight some of the risks which can be associated with missing episodes.
- Reflect on professional considerations for practice.
- Provide details of Local Authority points of contact in relation to missing children

SPECIALIST PARTNERSHIP TRAINING - Extra-Familial Abuse County Lines and Exploitation

This intensive course details criminal exploitation and county lines methodology, signs, and symptoms. It equips participants to recognise modern slavery and trafficking, alongside other forms of extra-familial harms, risks, and abuse.

Learning is designed to strengthen front- and first-line practitioners' capacity to respond to children and families affected within the criminal and statutory frameworks. Participants work together to explore the dynamics and function of exploitation within multiple contexts to inform their assessment and determine meaningful intervention.

We draw on systemic, contextual, and complex ideas. We promote curiosity and collaboration to support reflection and containment.

The target audience will be Social Care/Work Professionals, Police, Designated Safeguarding Leads, Local Safeguarding Children Partnerships

APPENDICES

A - Weekly MET

B - Extraordinary Meeting

C - Missing Children (inc. RH)

D - Safer Plan

Weekly Portsmouth Missing, Exploitation and Trafficking (PMET)

Terms of Reference

Weekly Missing, Exploitation and Trafficking brings together partners from Children's Prevention, Early Help and Social Care including Youth Justice, Hampshire Constabulary, Play Youth & Community, Health Services, Placement Services, Education and Community and Voluntary Organisations, to strengthen the identification and response to extra-familial harm including exploitation, modern slavery, and trafficking. The analysis of multiagency information identifies the nature, severity and immediacy of harm ensuring active intervention is targeted and proportionate to need, risk and vulnerability.

Weekly panels thread together knowledge and build comprehensive understanding of community-based risk developing the capacity to provide a dynamic overview of the individuals, groups and contexts affected assisting the prevention of, and protection from, extra-familial harm and abuse

Referral

Portsmouth Safeguarding Children Partnership have adopted the CERAF (Child Exploitation Risk Assessment Framework) as the universal screening tool that professionals should complete if they suspect or identify exploitation. The CERAF tool helps identify the nature and degree of harm and should be used to detail the plan to disrupt identified harm and increase safety. Children's Social Care use the 'Safer Plan' (Appendix E). The CERAF and (Safer) Plan should be sent by the professional to MET@portsmouthcc.gov.uk

Route to discussion:

- When a CERAF and Safer Plan is received and the risk to the child is assessed as '**Medium**' or '**High**', they will be timetabled for discussion at the Weekly MET
- If a child is identified as a Frequent Missing Person; or intelligence is submitted; or the child is arrested for an offence linked to exploitation, modern slavery or trafficking, they will be timetabled for discussion at the Weekly MET
- A 'Context' will be identified through direct referral to MET@portsmouthcc.gov.uk, or following a significant event (e.g., serious violent or sexual crime), or through discussion where a particular context repeatedly comes to notice. The context will be timetabled for discussion

Information, Intelligence and Activity

The multiagency group will review the information and intelligence relating to new referrals and/or incidents that impact the safeguarding of (identified) individuals or groups:

For individual children and adults of concern:

- All information and intelligence, both current and historical, each agency hold relating to a child or adult will be available for discussion to establish harm and risk posed.
- A clear rationale detailing collective assessment of risk and vulnerability and recommended actions will be added by MET Coordinator to an individual's record following discussion. To ensure critical information is available to services who may encounter the child, their *active* Safer Plan will be added to **Insight**.
- MET must determine if sufficient disruption and safeguards are in place. Where this is not apparent the child will be scheduled for further review
- When information indicates immediate action is required, MET Chair will escalate across operational MET leads with updating information and recommended action.

For contexts (including peer, school, and neighbourhood)

- When a context is referred or identified, MET will determine whether to record only or progress to Contextual Assessment. For assessment, the Chair will identify a Lead within the Adolescent Service with respective agencies identifying their staff as required to form the contextual assessment 'satellite' team.
- The 'Context' and those impacted will be added to the PMET Contextual Database where activity will be recorded. The database helps build understanding of where harm, risk and vulnerability is located which will inform onward decision making for those impacted or who come to future notice through association or presence in an identified context.
- For children identified through this process and suspected to be on the periphery of harm, the satellite team will consider their vulnerability and need for referral, or share pertinent information with the lead professional to ensure dynamic flow of information.

Review

Each week, MET review the activity undertaken to increase safety around a child or within an identified context. They are concerned with ensuring action is sufficient to disrupt harm and reduce risk and vulnerability.

- The MET Coordinator schedules individuals and contexts for review and ensures lead professionals are updated with time critical information. The MET Pathway outlines Line Managers should review individual plans at specified timescales in accordance with the assessment of risk and vulnerability. MET review should follow the review of CERAF at 6- or 12-week intervals, or in response to notable change or incident. This is to ensure that the review of risk and vulnerability is integral to trajectory and permanency planning. For contextual intervention, the review timeframe is 12 weeks.
- Review will consider the following questions and either **agree, direct action, or escalate**.

- *Does the plan include the necessary/relevant agencies required?*
- *Has the (suspected) abuse been investigated robustly and fully?*
- *Is there one plan that outlines collective activity, future goals and all affected?*
- *Is the current activity sufficient to disrupt harm and safeguard?*
- If the panel agree that necessary activity is in place, they may determine that the child no longer needs to be reviewed via MET and can be managed by the team around the relationship.
- If the panel believe specific action is required to ensure the necessary disruption or safeguarding of a child, they will direct action needed, the timescales and lead professional(s) tasked. This may include for example, an Extraordinary MET meeting, or direct escalation to the responsible senior manager within an identified agency.

Analysis

Each month the MET Coordinator will bring together Missing, Exploitation and Trafficking data, identifying themes, trends, and the overview of risk and vulnerability across the city.

- Analysed data informs Monthly Strategic MET and strategic partnership groups including, Portsmouth Youth Offending Board and Portsmouth Safeguarding Children Partnership. This provides a direct line of sight and overview of the problem profile. It assists in determining actions required including the development of services and commissioning to respond robustly.
- The multiagency group will set the practice review schedule with the Quality Assurance team to ensure dip practice reviews, and bi-annual multiagency practice review organised through MET.

Verify

We will measure the success of our MET Pathway in observing:

- **Response.** Practice review will demonstrate services responding at the earliest opportunity to prevent, disrupt and protect robustly when concerns are in their infancy. For children identified later, we will observe a reduction in the frequency and severity of harm.
- **Consistency.** We will observe improved consistency in how extra-familial harm is understood across the partnership, with clear thresholds and resultant action. We will observe continuity in how risk is reviewed, graded, and responded to throughout intervention.
- **Knowledge.** Our knowledge of where risk, vulnerability and need are located will improve and this will inform our understanding of children and contexts impacted. This will support both initial decisions, and the cycle of assessment, intervention, and review.
- **Dynamic.** Our understanding of harm will be dynamic rather than static, we will observe a moving picture that will support onward action specific to current circumstances. Overtime, this will contribute to a unique knowledge of the city, locations, and themes.

- **Partnership.** Work undertaken will align partners closely in their collective understanding and ownership of action required. It will lay foundation for the development of better joint assessment, investigation, and intervention.
- **Culture.** A shared thinking space to consolidate responses between agencies and achieve the alignment of collective ownership of complex challenges. We will observe an active working together to understand and intervene across the system.

Weekly MET Agenda

Agency Role
Chair
Social Care
Youth Justice
Adolescent Services
PCSP
Placement & Fostering Services
Early Help & Prevention
Hampshire Constabulary
British Transport Police
Probation Services/VisOR
Health Services (Lead)
Drug and Alcohol Services
Education & Training (Lead)
Housing, Youth & Communities
Housing Services
Community & Voluntary
Children Social Care

1. Incidents of Note

Any significant incidents that have taken place across the city relating to extra-familial harm or abuse, the children, adults and contexts impacted

Actions:

2. Children

a. Timetabled Children for Discussion

Quality assurance of disruption and safeguarding activity

b. Outcome of Discussion

Agree, Direct Action, Escalate. (Identified Contexts, if relevant from discussion)

Recording will provide the overview and rationale for grading and recommendations:

- Information from each agency concerning child(ren) and family
- Adults, Locations, or Incidents of concern
- Risk Grading and suggested outcome
- Patterns and Themes relevant to context

c. NRM, Modern Slavery and Organised Immigration Crime Investigations

3. Adults

- a. Adults of Concern

Nature of risk, those impacted, risk management plan including ancillary Orders, Lead Agency responsible.

4. Contexts

- a. Identified Contexts
- b. Contextual Activity and Satellite Teams Update
Quality Assurance of disruption and safeguarding activity
- c. Peer Mapping/Organised Crime Groups
- d. Professionals to be informed of Contextual Information

5. Data, Quality Assurance and Commissioning

- a. Overview of weekly Missing Children
tracking where they are located within the system and activity.
- b. Learning from Case Reviews and Practice review Activity
- c. Planned Practice review Activity.
Dip Practice review and Bi-Annual Multiagency Practice review

Portsmouth Missing, Exploitation and Trafficking (PMET)

Extraordinary Meeting

This meeting is scheduled when the Local Authority believe they may need to issue proceedings/enact restrictive care planning to safeguard a child from extra-familial abuse. It brings together the child, family, and wider network around the child to ensure robust understanding of the current circumstances and exploration of all possible options to disrupt harm and increase safety. The meeting should be chaired by a Head of Service.

The same format can be used for group professional reflection and the review of plans.

Attendees

- The Child should always be invited and included in the meeting. If they are unable to attend, their views should be sought in person and represented.
- Parent(s) and/or Carer(s) should be invited to attend (unless a significant risk)
- The Social Worker, their Line Manager, and the Professional Network (this must include Health, Police, Placements/Fostering and Education)
- Any agencies not represented within the Professional Network should be consulted via the PMET Weekly Operational Group
- Legal advice must be sought by respective agencies to understand all possible options prior to the meeting (or subsequently dependent upon recommended action)

To Proceed:

- **The child has a history of absconding and is likely to abscond from any other description of accommodation.**
- **If they abscond, they are likely to suffer significant harm.**
- **If they are kept in any other accommodation, they are likely to harm themselves or other persons**

Discussion

- What are the presenting needs for the child and their family?
(Consider: Strengths, Safety, Risk, Vulnerability, Actual Harm, and factors driving)
- What has been done to date that has disrupted harm and/or increased safety?
(Consider: What 'worked' in periods when you/the child did not suffer harm and could this be replicated/repaired/disrupted, and if so by whom and by when)
- What can be done by the child, parents/carers and the professional network to disrupt harm and increase safety?
(Consider: What can each person or agency can do to increase safety)
- What are the detailed options and anticipated outcomes?
(If the Local Authority made an application to Court what would be the impact)

Detail Options

- Option 1: Specific action, what it is designed to achieve and any barriers
- Option 2: Specific action, what it is designed to achieve and any barriers
- Option 3: Specific action, what it is designed to achieve and any barriers

Agreement or Dissent

- **Multiagency Decision**
- **Agreement by Deputy Director**

Missing Children

Step 1 – Missing Episode 'Opened' by MASH and work flowed to allocated Tier 2, 3 or 4
Step 2 – Threshold decision made concerning risk of harm (if immediate convene strategy)
Step 3 – Review immediate safety plan and exhaust all opportunities to locate the child

Step 6 – Strategy Meeting Chaired by Service Lead for any child missing
Step 7 – Need to Know sent to Deputy Director and Head of Service

Within 24 Hours

By 5 Days

Information Received

Within 72 Hours

Step 4 – Strategy Discussion convened by TL for CP and CWCF
Step 5 – Daily Missing List and RHC's updated and circulated to Heads of Service

Step 8 – Director informed, and briefing completed for Lead Member and Chief Exec by Head of Service
Step 9 – Strategy Discussion should be reconvened at weekly intervals with daily liaison until child is located

Missing Children – Return Home

Step 1 – Safe and Well check completed and child recorded as no longer missing
Step 2 – Determine if the child suffered harm while missing and whether a Strategy Discussion is required
Step 3 – Professional network updated for any child who had been missing 72 hours+

Step 4 – Return Home Conversation completed and episode closed on Mosaic
Step 5 – Any immediate concerns from the RHC shared with allocated Worker/MASH and MET

Within 24 Hours

5 Days

Information Received


Within 72 Hours

Step 3 – Missing Report updated
Step 4 – Child/Parent offered RHC and offered Independent or allocated Worker to complete. Clearly detail response and rationale if not progressed

Step 6 – Intelligence from RHC shared with Police and professional network to review and update assessment/plan
Step 7 – For repeat missing children consider allocation to one professional to conduct RHCs as part of network

Appendix D

Appendix D - Safer Plan

Child	Child A	 <p>Future Voices</p> <p>(PHOTO)</p>
Parent/Carer	1 and 2, contact details	
Address	DEF Street	
Key Professionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SW1 (contact details) • DC2 (contact details) • School/College • GP 	
Description	<i>(e.g., eye colour, facial hair, glasses, clothing, distinguishing marks, height, build)</i>	
Any Additional Factors	<i>Social Media accounts, Street Names, Gang/OCG Age, vulnerability, gender, disability, learning, trauma/abuse, medical conditions/prescribed medication, drug use</i>	

WHAT WE KNOW	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Harm • The Risk/Vulnerability 	<p><i>CCE, CL, CSA/E, MDS/HT, Radicalisation, Missing, Gang-Related, Serious Violence</i></p> <p><i>We are worried X and Y will happen and Z will be the consequence. This will lead to A, B and C.</i></p>
<p>Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploitation (example, child is being exploited sexually or criminally by individual or group) • Violence (example, child is carrying a weapon and may cause serious harm to another individual or group – is there developing grievance? Has the child or anyone in the network suffered/caused serious injury?) • Missing (example, the period a child’s whereabouts are unknown) 	
<p>Patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a pattern of missing episodes/incidents that indicate either the nature of harm, specific activity or locations? 	<p><i>“Child A has gone missing 6 times, 4 of which on a Tuesday evening with Child B who is a victim of CCE and has been found in possession of a knife previously. On 2 occasions they have been found together in Location C. Location C is a cuckooed address and Adult 1 is known to be involved in county line drug supply”</i></p>
<p>Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the child’s network? Family, friends, peers and associates – <p>26 any known names, young</p>	<p>Names, numbers and addresses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Child B, dob, address, is a CIN to SW1, frequent misper, CSE and CCE concerns inc. reported assault on (date)</i>

<p>people and/or adults the child may be in contact with/going to and associated risks or protective factors?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Adult 1, dob, address. Child A should not be with Adult 1</i> • <i>Aunt 1, dob, address, is identified safe place for Child A</i> • <i>Child A has stayed previously with Child C, dob, address – parent 3 contact details are 123</i> • <i>(Verified) Trusted Person child wants updated</i>
<p>Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What means of travel has the child used (foot, bike, car, bus, train, boat) • How has this been facilitated? • Any key routes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Child A travels by train to X Station</i> • <i>Child A was collected in a prepaid taxi and travelled to Town W and tracked to Town Y</i> • <i>Child B said Child A was picked up by a ‘Adult Unknown’ in a white Kia Sportage and phone data showed them in Town W and Borough P.</i>
<p>Places (incl. Accommodation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any known places the child may be/travelling to/likely to visit, any known addresses of friends/family. <p>Indicate if unsafe</p>	<p>Names, numbers and addresses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Location C, 2 x (serious violence) and a sexual assault have taken place here</i> • <i>Travelling from Town W to Train Station F at 6am</i> • <i>Located in address 7, believed to be cuckooed/trap house</i> • <i>Alleged assault when in Town Y</i>
<p>If located when missing – where should the child be taken?</p>	<p><i>Parent 1, dob, address, contact number (primary address) Parent 1 has Parental Responsibility</i> <i>Aunt 1, dob, address, contact number</i></p>
<p>Who has parental responsibly/can make decisions for the child?</p>	
<p>SAFER PLANNING – agreed actions</p>	
<p>What steps can be taken to reduce the likelihood of the child going missing and coming to any harm or harming others?</p>	
<p>Actions must be drawn up with clear timescales and have clarity of who is doing what and when:</p>	
<p>Expectations and agreement of Young Person</p> <p>Considers the acute stressors/situations where risk/vulnerability increases? (example new relationships, substance misuse, peer influence, adult network). <small>27</small> What can be done to</p>	<p>Change around the child: (see attached guidance)</p> <hr/> <p>Change for the child: (see attached guidance)</p>

minimise the impact upon harm?	
Expectations and agreement of Parent Carer/Placement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will report...by/at • Will ensure...by/at • Will make...by/at
Expectations and agreement of Agencies (e.g. SW/YJS, Police, Health, Education, Placement, Probation, Community Safety/ASB, Another LA, Voluntary Sector)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency 1 will...by/at... • Agency 2 will...by/at... • Agency 3 will...by/at... • Agency 4 will...by/at...
What to do in an emergency? Young Person's Emergency Contacts	<p>I will... (safe word)</p> <p><i>Names, numbers, addresses</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
When will publicity be sought for a missing child?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have discussions been had with British Transport Police/local train and bus companies? Have images been shared with relevant agencies? • When is publicity required? (If the child is Looked After by the Local Authority, this should be agreed by the Assistant Director and in consultation with family). 	
Any other actions?	



Portsmouth City Council use the Future Voices Safer Plan under licence from Future Voices Ltd.

