

The Safer Plan is in three parts – Key Information, Safer Mapping and Safer Planning. The purpose is to document in brief the current views, worries and harms. It should be accessible to any partner who needs information quickly to make a decision e.g., A&E, Police, Emergency/Out of Hours.

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Child	Name	
My Parent/Carer	1 and 2, contact details	CHANGA
My Address	DEF Street	3
My Support	 SW1 (contact details) 	IN L
	 DC2 (contact details) 	AL MARIE MAR
	School/College	
	• GP	Future Voices
	 Advocate 	1 41410 101000
		(РНОТО)
My Description The child may be encountered by professionals and services who have not seen them before. Work with the child so they are describing themselves.	(e.g., eye colour, hair, ethnicity, glasses, clothing*, distinguishing marks, height, build) *favourite trainers, jacket, hat they typically wear	
Personal Information Please include the child's views of any statements and anticipated response Important Information This may help locate a child is they are missing, identify an exploiter. Record IMEI numbers, check account details with parents/carers.	Age, vulnerability, gender/pronouns, disability, learning, trauma/abuse, medical conditions/prescribed medication, allergies, drug use, communication needs, neurodiversity. Access to mobile phone, what type of phone, IMEI number, telephone number. Social Media accounts (account names and on which SM platforms), Street Names, Gang/OCG. Access to Funds, cash or money into debit/bank card account, paid in by who.	

SAFER MAPPING

Consider:

- Exploitation (example, being exploited sexually or criminally by individual or group)
- Violence (example, carrying a weapon and may cause serious harm to self, another individual or group. Has anyone in the network suffered/caused serious injury? Is there a problem between individuals or groups?
- Missing (example, the period when whereabouts are unknown)

Deliberate Self-Harm (example, what has happened, the risk and impact)		
My View Detail what the child says. They may not recognise risks, harms or abuse, please include this as it is part of the work and change cycle	 What does it feel like to be safe? What does it feel like to be scared? I feel safe here, I could be safe here, I do not feel safe here, I need this to feel safe 	
 The Harm(s) What exactly are the risks and harms The Worry 	CCE, CL, CSA/E, MDS/HT, Radicalisation, Missing, Gang-Related, Serious Violence, Emotional/MH	



What has the impact been, or what could happen and why is this of concern to child/parent/prof.

We are worried X and Y will happen and Z will be the consequence. This will lead to A, B and C.

Patterns

 Is there a pattern to your missing episodes, or incidents that indicate either the nature of harm, specific things happening or locations?

Consider all patterns of behaviour e.g., shoplifting, drug use, health concerns, STI's, injuries.

"I/NAME 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 you/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"

Be specific and give a context to the harm e.g., missing timeframes. Detail what is not known to avoid unanswered questions

Your Network

- Who are your family, friends, peers and associates who are safe? (a protective factor)
- Is there anyone in your network who is not safe?
- Who have you been missing with before?

List those who may help, protect or harm the child to aid assessment, investigations and guide the network if the child goes missing.

Names, numbers and addresses

- Child B, dob, address, is a CIN to SW1, frequent missing person, CSE and CCE concerns inc. reported assault on (date)
- Adult 1, dob, address. It is not safe for NAME to be with Adult 1 because...
- Aunt 1, dob, address, is identified safe place for NAME
- NAME has stayed previously with Child C, dob, address – parent 3 contact details are 123
- (Verified) Trusted Person NAME wants updated

Your Travel

- How do you travel about? (foot, bike, car, bus, train, boat)
- Is this arranged for you?
- What is the safest way for you to travel?
- Any key routes?
 Be curious about Taxi and Uber accounts who owns these

How you get about

- NAME travels by train to X Station
- NAME was collected in a prepaid taxi (include firm e.g., Uber) and travelled to Town W and tracked to Town Y
- Child B said NAME was picked up by an 'Adult Unknown' in a white Kia Sportage and phone data showed them in Town W and Borough P.
- NAME has access to a moped index AB23CDE
- NAME uses public transport, Oyster card details.

Where You Go

 Any known places you may be/travelling to/likely to visit, any known addresses of friends/family.

Indicate if unsafe

This may help locate or intercept a child to prevent harm. Sharing this plan with the multiagency network supports identifying actions in contexts where harm occurs.

Places, spaces and addresses

- Location C, 2 x (serious violence) and a sexual assault have taken place here
- Travelling from Town W to Train Station F at 6am
- Located in address 7, believed to be cuckooed/trap house
- Alleged assault when in Town Y
- I feel safe in Park X

Provide specific details of locations, such as parks and addresses, to assist agencies if the young person goes missing.



If located when missing –	Parent 1, dob, address, contact number (primary	
where should the child be	address) Parent 1 has Parental Responsibility	
taken?	Aunt 1, dob, address, contact number	
Who has parental	Ensure consistent messaging in plans among those with parental responsibility	
responsibly/can make		
decisions for the child?		

SAFER PLANNING

These suggestions focus on practical steps young people can take to stay safe in risky situations, such as threats (e.g., a knife, feeling unsafe, being lost, or potential sexual assault). Discussing these options with a child is an intervention in itself, helping them plan for their safety.

Examples include:

- Mapping safe routes of travel.
- Keeping a tracker on their phone.
- Texting a parent with updates.
- Identifying what they feel able to refuse (e.g., "I can say no to sex").
- Confiding in a friend about their worries.
- Using excuses like feeling sick or visiting family to leave unsafe situations.
- Ensuring they have funds available (e.g., keeping £10 for emergencies).

Encourage young people to think through practical strategies to "get out with grace" and make decisions to minimise harm in difficult situations.

Actions must be drawn up with clear timescales and have clarity of who is doing what and when:

Expectations and agreement of Young Person	I willkeep a tracker on my phone and text mum
agreement of roung reison	I cansay no to sex and talk to my friend if worried
	I mightsay I am sick or have to visit family
	I needto have £10 in my account to get home
What to do in an	I will
emergency?	(safe word)
	If I am not safe or want help I will
Young Person's Emergency Contacts	Names, numbers, addresses •
	Focus on what the young person says they can do in an emergency: who to call, where to go, what to say, and how to act if injured. Some young people may normalise harms like sexual abuse or stab wounds and not consider seeking help, such as going to A&E.



Expectations and agreement of Parent Carer/Placement

These actions should be agreed with parents/carers and shared with children so that they are able to predict how others will respond. This may reduce anxiety of what will happen if they return, or if they share concerning information.

- Will ensure e.g., when NAME returns home I will...by/at
- Will make...by/at
- Will do...by/at

The agreed actions will vary based on risks, harms, and relationships. Plans should outline practical steps the parent will take while also addressing the emotional support they will provide. It's essential to consider the family's support network to help parents cope, while also recognising a parent might be involved in the child's exploitation.

Key actions could include:

- Practical responses:
 - o Reporting the child missing.
 - Creating structure to provide containment (e.g., having toast and tea ready when the child returns).
 - Retaining key items, such as clothing, if sexual abuse is a concern.
 - Keeping a current photo of the young person for emergencies.
 - Finding and storing train tickets or other evidence of travel.
- Emotional responses:
 - Offering reassurance and calm support when the child returns.
 - Balancing accountability with understanding and care.

Specific examples of agreed actions:

- "When NAME returns home, I will [action] by/at [time]."
- "I will make [specific preparation] by/at [time]."
- "I will do [specific action] by/at [time]."

Expectations and agreement of Agencies including Trigger Plan

(e.g. SW/YJS, Police, Health, Education, Placement, Probation, Community Safety/ASB, Another LA, Voluntary Sector)

- Agency 1 will...by/at...
- Agency 2 will...by/at...
- Agency 3 will...by/at...
- Agency 4 will...by/at...

This should detail the partnership's response to enhance the child's safety, discussed as part of the multi-agency network. It should include key actions from partners, like schools, to ensure the child stays safe and engaged, e.g., providing a safe place at school or identifying a trusted teacher to talk to. It should also include actions the police will take if the young person frequently goes missing.

Examples include:



- Auntie Safe: Agreed to act as an Appropriate Adult if the child is arrested.
- **Ms Educate**: If X occurs at school, Y has been identified as a safe space for the child.
- **Mr Therapy**: Will support the child directly after an interview on X date.
- Mr Parent: Will contact the child and Auntie Safe, if the child goes missing. Auntie Safe will update if the child is with her.

Police Trigger Plan:

- Check addresses of suspected exploiters if the child is missing or a victim of crime (Modern Slavery).
- Complete phone work and Oyster Card checks if the child is assessed as high risk.
- Circulate images at X point.
- Attend Y location(s) and notify other Forces
- Consider PP powers if there's an immediate concern for significant harm and assess safeguarding if the child is with adults.
- Consider medication for ADHD.

When will publicity be sought for a missing child?

- 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).
- Will an image be shared? If so, to whom and when?
- Who will tell (NAME) that this is happening, their network and others impacted?

If the child is at immediate risk, or missing for more than 72 hours with no contact, or their phone is unreachable, the police will discuss with Mr and Mrs Parent whether publicity is needed. While the child does not want their image shared, they have selected the image for this plan. Publicity should be agreed upon by the relevant senior manager if the child is Looked After, in consultation with the family. Considerations include discussions with British Transport Police and local transport companies, sharing images with relevant agencies, and determining how to communicate this to the child, their network, and others impacted.

Any other actions?

- Modern Slavery Investigation by Police Exploitation Team Suspected Exploiter identified (NRM Ref. 8889991 RG Decision 01.09.24)
- Housing Association applying for a partial Closure Order of 11 Cuckooed Address
- Child Abduction Warning Notice (CAWN) served and active on Suspect Confirmed September 2024
- Consider forensic windows, SARC and A and E, seizure of weapons and clothing, injuries