**Harm outside the Home Safety Planning Guidance**

* Regarding harm outside the home there are considerable unknowns around the risks the child is facing, and therefore writing safety plans can be challenging.
* Due to the harm being outside of the home it is extremely important that any safety planning is carried out with the young person, family members and the whole network.
* If needed, the safety plan should be tailored to the young person and specific risks surrounding them (for example where there is sensitive information that can’t be shared with certain members of the network/ family, there may need to be a separate safety plan that is completed and shared just with the young person).
* Where possible it is important to try and think creatively about involving community safety and safe adults who may be supporting and having contact with the young person whilst they are in the community (youth provision, shop keepers, parks etc). Any information regarding locations that are in the community where young people are thought to be at risk of exploitation, please share with the CSC exploitation team and the police through 101, quoting operation Makesafe. If you deem that the child is at immediate danger, contact 999.
* Exiting exploitation and escaping exploiters (who may well have groomed the young person for years) takes time and is complex so consider interventions that can bring safety in the longer term as well as plans for immediate safety in emergencies.
* Research has shown an enduring relationship with a trusted adult is key to reducing risk for young people who are at risk of exploitation and serious youth violence. Try to identify who this is for your young person, think how the network can support their work with them and involve them in safety planning.
* Below is a list of ideas to consider when creating a safety plan in response to harm outside of the home. As with CIN plans, it’s important not to overwhelm young people with services and professionals so whilst a lot of these services/ support may be appropriate for the young person you work with, consider whether it is best to put it in place at this time.
* Safety plans should be treated as flexible and reviewed regularly.
* Any queries around safety planning or additional support needed please email the CSC exploitation team: exploitation.team@towerhamlets.gov.uk.

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| **Ideas for Safety Plan** |  |
| **Consideration Section 47 investigation.** | -Serious Youth Violence: liaise with OIC (Officer in Charge) of incident. If there are issues with contacting them liaise with exploitation Children’s Social Care team and Integrated Gangs Unit (IGU) to arrange a strategy meeting, sending an 87a to the IGU mailbox (cemailbox.igutowerhamlets@met.police.uk). Take into consideration any possible exploitation concerns. -If the referral is in relation to exploitation: send 87A to CAIT and flag exploitation concerns with a view to convening a strategy discussion. CC in the exploitation CSC team: exploitation.team@towerhamlets.gov.uk. -Police disruption tactics to be considered: flags on addresses, panic alarms, police visit to family, Child Abduction Warning Notices, Community Protection Notices, phone work, increase in safer neighbourhood police teams in area.-Consideration of alerting community safety. |
| **Things to consider for carers/ professionals.** | -Be alert to any letters and post received (contact 101 and keep copies if needed for evidence)-Be alert to unknown people that come to the house or are seen in the vicinity, consider patterns and times, and be vigilant about who is there.-Make note of any car registration numbers and descriptions and inform Social Worker/ exploitation police officer of anything unusual that causes concern.-Be alert to the young person having new items of clothing, phones, and expensive items.-Be alert to behaviour changes linked to social media or phone use.-Record numbers of missed calls to landlines or mobile phones.-Should the child be picked up by a known exploiter/a person of concern, or should this person attend the home call the police.-Watch out for the young person having items such as cling film, burner phones, expensive items, multiple mobile phones, train tickets, receipts (with location information/keep for evidence if possible).-Consideration of a Family Group Conference with a Harm Outside the Home focus. |
| **Support for young person.** | -Identify an enduring worker for the young person, preferably someone who they already have a good relationship with- consider whether they are best placed to carry out some of the work below and explore how they can be supported by the network.-If they do not have 1-1 support consider referrals to Breaking the Cycle, exploitation CSC support worker, Safer London, The Children’s Society, Streets of Growth, or Osmani Trust mentoring. |
| **Raising awareness of young person and family in relation to the risks.** | -Direct work around issues such as internet safety, sexting, consent, capacity and coercion, healthy relationships, mapping of safety in the community (see direct work activity around safety mapping).-Work with school / college to raise awareness of risk. |
| **Schools** | -Has the young person got an identified person of support for them in the school should they need to speak to anyone?-If a young person’s attendance is low try to understand what is happening and aim to reduce any barriers around this.-Are there any peers who may also be at risk/ pose risk- is this being addressed?-Parents, school, and social worker to liaise and have clear communication around attendance.-Support for school regarding keeping young person at school placement and reducing risk of exclusion. Exclusion from school increases risk to young people.  |
| **Risks in regards to substance misuse.** | -With the young person’s consent, refer to specialist services (Safer East-Compass) to provide advice, information and support about alcohol and substance misuse.-Encourage/ find out what can be covered at school in group sessions of PSHE. |
| **Missing** | -Identify push and pull factors and think about how to reduce these.-Tackle any relationship problems at home.-Support parents / carers with promoting stable routines for sleeping and eating together and repairing relationships with the young person. -Are the parents receiving support to tackle issues that may be contributing to an unstable home life such as domestic abuse, parental substance misuse?- Is there an alternative family member or friend where the young person could stay for some respite if needed?-If we care for the young person consider if the current placement is appropriate or whether it needs to be reviewed (level of independence and responsibility; other young people placed; placement location; specialist skills and knowledge; level of support day and night should be considered).-Support parents/ carers with realistic expectations as to when the child should return home and make sure they are aware of missing protocol and reporting to police if necessary.-Consider a tracker on the young person’s phone for the parents to know their location.-Does the young person have an oyster card that the parent’s know the details of which can be shared with police when they are missing?-Parents /carers to take note of items of clothing that the young person is wearing and their possessions to share with police.-If we care for the child does the placement have a Grab Pack for them to give to the police when they go missing (contact exploitation CSC team if you need support with this).-For young people going missing regularly is there a trigger plan in place with the police? |
| **Sexual Health**  | **-**Does the young person need support regarding sexual health and contraception?-Support them with booking appointments, accessing support and/ knowing what walk-in services there are available (Safe East- Compass [Compass | UK Charity Providing Health & Wellbeing Services (compass-uk.org)](https://www.compass-uk.org/)). |