

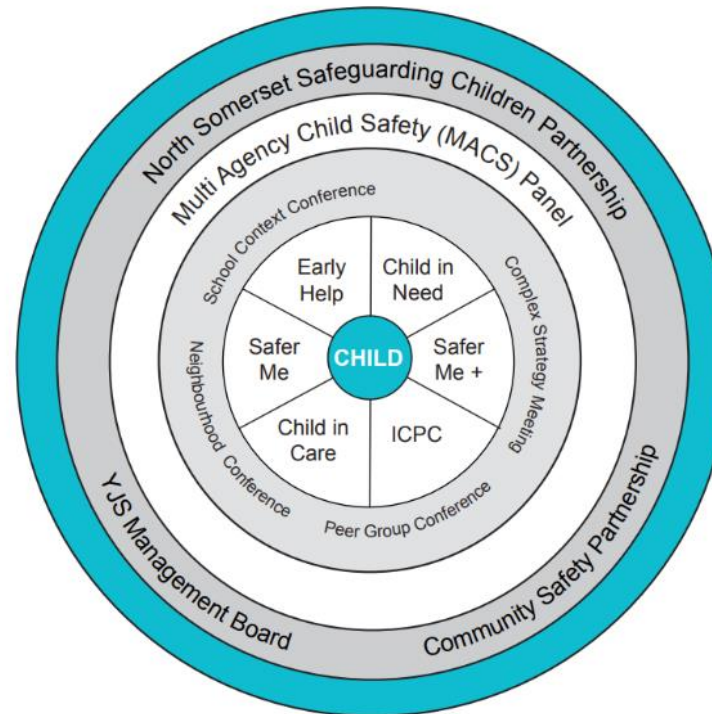
Adolescent Safety Framework • Multi-agency Coordination

Safer Me and Safer Me Plus meetings

- Held following a Safer Me Tool where concerns have highlighted extra-familial threats and/or exploitation.
- Safer Me or Safer Me Plus meetings provide a model of planning with young people to improve their safety, within the established Early Help, CIN, CP and CI processes.
- Safer Me meetings are facilitated by either a lead professional (Early help) or Social Worker (CIN) or the young person's nominated Trusted Adult. They provide an alternative to either EH or CIN meetings where risks from outside the family home are the PRIMARY risk.
- Safer Me Plus meetings are facilitated by an Independent Child Protection Chair and provide an alternative to a CP conference where risks from outside the family home are the PRIMARY risk. These meetings will be triggered by the statutory route of strategy discussion, s47 enquiry and screening discussion with the Quality Assurance and Safeguarding service (QAS).
- The attendance and/or participation of the YP is paramount and all meeting structures and approach should reflect this. The meeting should ensure that areas of risk and need are addressed in an evidence-informed manner, anchored in an understanding of adolescent development, risk taking and safeguarding.
- Reviews will take place no longer than 8 weeks apart to prevent drift and ensure responsive planning.
- Individual case planning takes place in these meetings.

Neighbourhood Context Conferences

- Facilitated by Community Safety Partnership / Youth Justice Service.
- Held following a community context assessment, when it is deemed that this context is one in which young people are at risk of harm.
- Focus on findings of the assessment including risks, vulnerabilities and strengths with associated actions. Focus of discussion should be the nature of the context itself and how it impacts upon the welfare of young people.
- Attendees will vary depending on the context but should include practitioners and agencies who can influence the nature of that community context.
- Consideration should be given to how parents, carers and young people affected by that context will be involved in the assessment and planning process by the chair.
- Delivered through a lens of safeguarding, child welfare and community safety.
- Will not be used for the case management of individual children. Individual planning should take place within the usual early help, child in need, child protection or child in care planning and review processes and may include a 'safer-me' or 'safer-me plus' approach when the primary risks are outside of the home.
- Share intelligence, data analysis and current interventions already in place for the contexts under discussion and together define priority areas to respond to risks, build upon strengths and intervene effectively.
- Consider and task relevant and appropriate interventions to address the risks and build upon the strengths identified, to be delivered by a range of partner agencies.



School Context Conferences

- Facilitated by school - chaired by headteacher or Designated Safeguarding Lead.
- Held following a school context assessment, when it is deemed that this context is one in which young people are at risk of harm.
- Terms of Reference and guidance as per neighbourhood context

Youth Anti-Social Behaviour Meetings Adolescent Safety Framework

- Multi-agency Coordination
- Identify and support vulnerable young people and develop early intervention and diversion strategies to reduce the number of young people entering the Criminal Justice System
- Reduce incidents of anti-social behaviour and crime committed by young people
- To act as a multi-agency, strategic, problem-solving group to respond to local youth antisocial behaviour and crime with a focus on trauma and diversion, whilst cognisant of statutory safeguarding pathways.

MACS

- Collates county-wide intelligence to identify operational and strategic threats and opportunities.
- Shares with and gathers information from all forums and professionals to assist in the identification of threats and vulnerabilities and allow for safeguarding issues to be brought to the attention of partners.
- Ensures that agencies and commissioned services work together effectively and consistently to identify risk, prevent and disrupt the exploitation of children and reduce the risk to children who go missing.
- Seeks assurance from agencies and commissioned services in relation to the quality of service, risk assessments and service thresholds.
- Ensures ownership of identified concerns. This may include a range of actions including deployment of local neighbourhood and/or peer group context conferences.

Complex Strategy

- Facilitated by QAS, Children's Social care.
- Held where abuse is suspected or has occurred involving one or more abusers and a number of children.
- Abusers concerned may be acting in concert to abuse children, sometimes acting in isolation, or may be using an institutional framework or position of authority to recruit children for abuse.

Peer Group Context Conferences

- Facilitated by QAS, Children's Social Care
- Held following a peer-group context assessment, when it is deemed that this context is one in which young people are at risk of harm.
- Focus on findings of the assessment including risks, vulnerabilities and strengths with associated actions. Explore the identified risks and safety young people experience within the peer group context, to reduce risks and increase protection and agree an intervention plan accordingly.
- Focus of discussion should be the nature of the context itself and how it impacts upon the welfare of young people.
- Attendees will vary depending on the context but should include practitioners and agencies who can directly influence the peer-group.
- Consideration should be given to how parents, carers and young people affected by that context will be involved in the assessment and planning process by the chair.
- Delivered through a lens of safeguarding and child welfare, and as such are chaired by independent chairs who also chair Child Protection Conferences. Individual planning should take place within the usual early help, child in need, child protection or child in care planning and review processes and may include a 'safer-me' or 'safer-me plus' approach when the primary risks are outside of the home.
- Share intelligence, data analysis and current interventions already in place for the contexts under discussion and together define priority areas to respond to risks, build upon strengths and intervene effectively.