



Barnet Safeguarding Children Board

MISSING CHILDREN PROTOCOL:

Responsibilities and actions required when a child or young person is reported as missing from home or care

Our Vision is “to ensure that every child and young person in Barnet is safe and has the opportunity to reach their potential.”

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1. Introduction

In recent years, well publicised cases have highlighted the multiple risks and vulnerabilities facing children who go missing from home and care, which includes the risk of child sexual exploitation, drug and alcohol use and becoming involved in perpetrating, or a being a victim of crime.

In 2016, 92 Barnet children went missing from home on 191 occasions with a quarter of those children going missing on more than one occasion. In Barnet, girls account for 53% of all children missing from home and children from BAME backgrounds make up 55% of the cohort. Children aged 13-17 make up the largest proportion of children who go missing, with the number significantly rising at 15 years.

In congruence with the national picture on children missing from care, Barnet's Children in Care present with a higher volume of reported missing episodes than children living at home. In 2016, 80 children in care were reported as missing on 446 occasions with just under a third of them going missing on more than one occasion. Boys account for 60% of all children missing from care and children from BAME backgrounds make up 59% of the same cohort. Children aged 13-17 represent 97% of children in care who were reported as missing from care and the frequency increases significantly in later adolescence with those aged 16/17 years of age, accounting for 58% of all missing reports.

In order to respond effectively to children and young people who go missing from home and care, it is important that professionals working with them are mindful of the risks they face and make tenacious efforts to protect their welfare by making robust enquiries to locate them. To reduce the risk of further missing episodes, practitioners must understand the 'push and pull' factors that influence the actions of children who go missing, develop relationships of trust with them and take a child centered approach in their assessment and planning activities.

This protocol sets out the London Borough of Barnet's missing children procedure and provides practice guidance to practitioners and managers for children and young people under the age of 18 (up to 25 for children with disabilities/SEN and Care Leavers) aimed at promoting effective arrangements to safeguard children and young people who go missing from home or care (including residential care).

2. Our Principles

Barnet aims to safeguard children and young people by adhering to the following principals:

- **The safety and welfare of the children and young people is paramount;** Child Protection procedures will be initiated whenever there are concerns that a child, who is missing, may have suffered, or is likely to suffer, significant harm;
- **Our primary aim is to locate and return missing children to a place of safety;** we will ensure our efforts are robust and work effectively with multi-agency partners;

- **We will work tenaciously with children, young people and their families, building their resilience** and providing timely support to meet their needs and reduce repeat missing episodes
- **We will make efforts to learn about the reasons children and young people go missing and the risks they face;** and use this information to create SMART Risk Assessments and Risk Management Plans
- **Our recording of missing episodes will be timely, accurate and up-to date** to enable accurate data reporting and analysis leading to purposeful service planning
- **Legal action will be taken to safeguard children,** when this is necessary to safeguard their welfare.

Whilst this protocol does not specifically cover Children Missing from Education it is informed by good practice guidance on this area. The guidance in this document should not be read in isolation. Additional policy and guidance in relation to children who go missing should be read alongside relevant guidance and procedures for children who are at risk of:

- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Domestic Violence
- Deliberate Self-Harm
- Group Offending; Substance Misuse/Dealing and Gang-involved young people
- Children with disabilities.

3. Related Guidance

Statutory Guidance on Children who Run Away or Go Missing from Home or Care 2014

London Child Protection Procedures: Children Missing from Care, Home and Education

Safeguarding Children who may have been trafficked 2011.

Family Services Procedures Manual - Barnet Child Sexual Exploitation Protocol and tool kit

4. Strategic Leadership

This protocol has been developed by Barnet Children’s Social Care Services in partnership with the Police, Education, Targeted Youth Support (TYS) and Youth Offending Services (YOT) on behalf of Barnet’s Safeguarding Children Board (BSCB) in accordance with national guidance and to encourage agencies and practitioners work together to prevent children and young people going missing, support their safe return and ensure the risks they face are robustly managed.

The strategic responsibility for children missing from home and care is held by the Head of Service, Safeguarding Quality Assurance & Workforce Learning and Development. Through quality assurance activities and data, regular reports on missing children are provided to the Lead Member for Children’s Services, the Chief Executive, Barnet Safeguarding Children Board and Director for Children’s Services.

5. Definitions

The Police are the lead agency for missing and absent children and they are ultimately responsible for deciding whether to categorise a child as missing or absent. There will be on-going risk assessment and so children may well move between the categories depending on the updated risks. The definitions of ‘missing’ and ‘absent’ are:

<p>Missing</p> <p>A child or young person will be defined as missing if their whereabouts are unknown and there are reasons to believe one or more of the following:</p>	<p>There are suspicious circumstances, i.e. the person may have been the victim of a serious crime</p> <p>the behaviour is out of character and there is no apparent explanation for their absence</p> <p>There is significant concern that the young person may have suffered harm</p> <p>The young person is thought to be at risk of significant harm during the absence</p> <p>Or</p> <p>The young person is dangerous and there is a significant risk they will harm another person whilst absent.</p>
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<p>Absent</p> <p>A child or young person is described to be unauthorised absent (from care) or temporary absent (from home) if:</p> <p>Note: Children and young people away from placement without authorisation, but whose whereabouts are known, should be treated in the same way as children who are missing, if the carer has concerns for their safety.</p>	<p>The young person has deliberately or carelessly absented themselves and</p> <p>this is not out of character or there is an apparent explanation for them going absent on this occasion and</p> <p>the young person is expected to return and the young person is not expected to suffer or cause harm whilst absent and</p> <p>the level of risk does not justify police intervention at this time.</p>
<p>Unauthorised Absence</p> <p>Whereabouts are known but the child or young person is not where they are expected or required to be. A child cannot be categorised as missing if their whereabouts are known.</p>	<p>Report to Police only if there is sufficient safeguarding concern for the child/young person, or another, which may require Police intervention.</p>

6. Practice Guidance

Appendix A details the process for Missing Children Allocated to Children’s Social Care
Appendix B details the process for Missing Children NOT Allocated to Children’s Social Care

6.1. Working with the Police

The Police as the lead agency for the investigation of missing children will conduct investigations into all children reported as missing. The local authority and other agencies are under a duty to cooperate with any investigation for a child at risk of harm.

6.2. Notification

It is expected that parents and carers will take all reasonable and practicable steps to locate a child missing from home and inform the police without delay. If a child is discovered to be missing and their parent/carers has not reported this to the police, they should be strongly encouraged to do immediately.

For Looked After Children the primary carer should report the child missing to the Police by calling 101 immediately and advise the local authority of the CAD number and circumstances leading up to the child going missing.

To support the police investigation, the following information should be shared.

- Description of the child including their clothing.
- Details of where the child was last seen and with whom.
- Recent photograph.
- Relevant addresses, known associates and addresses frequented.
- Name and address of child's School, GP and Dentist.
- Previous history of absenteeism and circumstances of where found.
- Circumstances under which the child is absent.
- Any factors that increase the risk to the child.
- Childs Oyster card / Travel card details
- Childs Telephone number / email /social media

6.3. Response from the Police

The police classification of a person as 'absent' and 'missing' are based on continuous monitoring and risk assessment in line with current guidance.

All cases classified as 'missing' by the Police will receive an active Police response – such as deployment of officers to locate a child.

Cases where the child is classified as 'absent' will be recorded by the Police and risk assessed regularly but no active response will be deployed. Absent cases will be resolved when a young person returns or reclassified as 'missing' if new information comes to light suggesting the child is at risk.

When receiving a missing person report in relation to Children in Care, the Police will tailor their response to the circumstances and the risk assessment of the child. Children living out of borough will be reported as missing to the police force in the locality of the placement.

Police risk assess reports of missing children as follows:

High Risk - The risk posed is immediate and there are substantial grounds for believing that the subject is in danger through their own vulnerability; or have been the victim of a serious crime; or the risk posed is immediate and there are substantial grounds for believing that the public is in danger

Medium Risk - The risk posed is likely to place the subject in danger or they are a threat to themselves or others

Low Risk - There is no apparent threat of danger to either the subject or the public

All children under the age of 18 years must be classified as at least Medium risk

7. Role of the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) & Missing Coordinator

All missing child notifications will be screened and processed by the MASH. The following actions will be undertaken by the MASH and partner agencies:

- The Police Public Protection Desk will notify the MASH as soon as a MERLIN is received;
- The MASH will **prioritise all Missing notifications** and screen to determine if known to CSC, Education, YOT or Targeted Youth Service, create a missing episode in LCS and notify the Missing Coordinator;
- If a child is not currently open to social care or known, a contact will be created and the partnership in MASH will gather information for a safeguarding risk assessment;
- The MASH Manager will assess the information gathered from partners to inform the risk assessment during a missing episode and on return home and to determine next steps;
- The Missing Coordinator will track the episode, timescales and liaise with the police if the child is currently or previously known to CSC and will signpost, where relevant, to the lead professional/allocated Social Worker
- The Missing Coordinator will track all missing young people and refer them for a Return Home Interview once located.

8. Return Home Interviews

Statutory guidance requires that Return Home Interviews are offered to all young people who go missing. Return Home Interviews should take place **within 72 hours** of the child or young person returning or being found.

In Barnet the Return Home Interview (RHI) process is managed by the Targeted Youth Service and arranged as soon as a referral from the Missing Coordinator is received.

8.1. Planning for When a Child is Located and their Return (RHIs)

If a child is 'missing' the Police and parents, Social Worker, Residential Unit Staff/Foster Carer and Police should commence contingency planning for when the child is located. Plans should include:

- Will the child return to the placement/home address or are they safe in the location where they are found?
- If the child is to return, how will s/he be conveyed to their placement/home address?
- Do the Police wish to interview the child where they are located or after they have returned to their placement/home address?
- Confirming who will talk to the child when s/he is located / returned
- Normally the Residential Unit Staff/Foster Carer or Social Worker/Emergency Duty Team (out of hours) will make arrangements for the transportation of a child to his/her placement/home address.

8.2. Purpose of the Return Home Interview

The purpose of the Return Home Interview is to:

- Identify and deal with any harm the child has incurred (his/her medical condition should be discussed immediately and any need for medical attention assessed);
- Understand and address the reasons the child ran away (the child's living arrangements/placement might need to be reviewed, an Early Help assessment may need to be completed);
- Establish where the child/young person was during the missing/absent period;
- Identify any concerns that exist regarding the activity or treatment of the child or young person whilst missing/absent - CSE, Gangs, Offending, Drugs...;
- Establish what may need to change to reduce the likelihood of further episodes – Push and Pull factors;
- Determine and plan for potential support to meet the needs of the young person;
- Understand the level of risk of the Child or Young Person repeating the runaway;
- Confirmation that the child has been given information about how they can access further or on-going support services;
- Obtain parents/carers view of the incident;
- Seek to establish the views of what the child wants to happen now – short term/long term;
- Discussion with the child about whether they are happy where they are living, or are they worried/upset about anything? Are they afraid of anybody?
- Build a picture of the child's normal Friendship Groups and Patterns (including reference to gangs)

8.3. Information from Return Home Interviews

Completed copies of Return Home Interviews will be loaded onto the child's file by the Missing Coordinator and will be shared with the investigating officer of the missing episode, Team Manager, allocated Social Worker (for children or Young People on a plan), YOT and Targeted Youth Service. The allocated social worker must review and incorporate any findings on changing risks into the Child's Plan. The RHI can also be used to assist in building a comprehensive picture of the child, the reasons for going missing, the risks they may be exposed to and how their parents or carers can support a reduction in risk of future missing episodes. The RHI can inform future risk assessments or assist in finding the child should they go missing again.

If a child chooses not to engage with a return interview the Targeted Youth Services worker will record the reasons for this and share this with the Local Authority nominated manager. Sometimes it is not possible to contact a child directly and / or parents may refuse for a return interview to be conducted. Should this be the case, this information will also be reviewed by the nominated manager.

The RHI will support an evaluation by the MASH Team Manager of whether the child is likely to continue to go missing or may require a statutory assessment and/or intervention from Children's Social Care Services or requires an early help response.

9. Risk Assessment

A Risk Assessment should be completed immediately on every occasion a child is 'missing'.

The **Risks section in the Missing Workspace on LCS** must be completed and or updated every time a child is reported missing and/or located. The Risk Assessment should be used to inform care planning/risk management arrangements and remain under review for escalation as necessary. The Risk Assessment may include input from others involved in supporting the child such as the family, Social Worker, Targeted Youth Service, CAMHS, Education Welfare, Health, YOT or School.

The Child/Young Person's Plan should outline any individual vulnerability and risk factors that could increase the chances of the child going missing as well as information to help manage any missing episodes and finding the child. All care plans and risk assessments should be **regularly reviewed**, updated and recorded to include the following information:

- The degree and nature of risk and vulnerability if the child goes missing;
- The views of the child and those with parental responsibility on action to be taken if the child goes missing;
- The level of supervision/support that services or care staff will provide for the child;
- How parents/carers will be informed and communicated with if their child goes missing;
- Consideration of any external influences that may result in a child's removal without consent;
- The likelihood of the child being harboured, any previous episodes, locations frequented by the child and trigger Incidents;
- Agreed interventions;
- Placement stability – their feelings about the separation from their families, carers or friends or about the placement they are in, or the restrictions placed on them;
- Going missing as a coping strategy when difficulties arise;
- Influences both within and outside the placement; and
- A desire to return to their families/carers or spend time with their friends.

9.1. Strategy Meetings

Whilst the majority of children who go missing return within reasonable timescales and do not go missing regularly, there are a minority of children for whom their episodes of going missing cause great concern for practitioners working with them. This may be because they have gone missing for an extended period, they have gone missing on a number of occasions or there are particular risks associated with their periods missing from home (e.g. risk of sexual exploitation; criminal activities, substance use, deliberate self-harm, etc).

The social worker must arrange an early missing person **Strategy Meeting within 72 hours** when

there are particular concerns for the child's welfare, for example a young person who runs away persistently, leaves their placement to meet with unfamiliar or inappropriate adults, or is vulnerable to risk taking behaviours and exploitation. These meetings are particularly important to collate and share information with Police and Health colleagues about groups of young people who run away together.

If a child goes missing repeatedly, consideration must be given to the 'push and pull factors' and the actions required to ensure the child is safeguarded in a model of early intervention and prevention. **Continual multi-agency Strategy Meetings should be held at a minimum of six weekly intervals to monitor and respond to missing episodes until there is confidence that the issue has been resolved.**

Strategy discussions should also consider:

- The need to initiate a missing child health alert which will notify all local health providers of the missing child and any particular vulnerabilities. This will be particularly important if the child/young person has identified health needs such as a mental health condition, substance misuse or a health condition. The Named Professionals within all NHS provider organisations can initiate these alerts;
- Alerting the National missing persons desk (parental consent required where child is not CLA);
- National Referral Mechanism where the child is missing and subject to exploitation, trafficking or modern slavery;
- Agreements on communication between agencies and with the parents / carers;
- Action required and agreed to locate the child;
- Updates to the Risk Assessment; and
- Agreements in relation to a Media Strategy.

9.2. Looked After Children (LAC) and Children subject to a Child Protection Plan or referred to MASE (Multi agency sexual exploitation panel)

There is a statutory requirement for each Local Authority to record all LAC missing episodes exceeding 24 hours.

Children who have a Child Protection Plan or who are subject to a Section 47 enquiry will require additional action.

Specific actions for missing Looked After Children and Children Subject to a Child Protection Plan include:

- Informing the Local Authority Head of Safeguarding or equivalent and the local Public Health Designated Nurse;
- Ensuring that a Strategy Meeting is arranged on the first available working day; in any event a strategy meeting should be arranged within 7 days if the child is still missing. **Dependant on the level of assessed risk, it may be necessary to convene an immediate strategy meeting following the notification of a missing child;**
- Representatives from the relevant agencies should attend the strategy meeting as well as other practitioners involved with the child;
- Children's Services via the MASH should also implement the London Notification of Missing Children/Person Procedure;
- Where it is deemed appropriate, the child's parents/carers should be informed of the missing episode ;
- The Director of Children's Services should also receive notification of all children who are missing for more than 72 hours.

9.3. Looked After Children & Care Leavers

As our local data shows Children in Care, particularly 16/17 year olds are over represented in the groups of children that go missing, as a particularly vulnerable group of children we must ensure that our approach in working with them is robust to protect them from exploitation and other forms of harm.

9.4. Initial Missing Risk Assessment

Placement planning for every child who is becoming Looked After or who is already Looked After must include consideration of the risks and vulnerabilities associated to missing and reach an agreement with all those involved in the child's care, as to how the placement will respond to missing and 'away from placement without authorisation' incidences.

The child's Social Worker is responsible for ensuring that an initial assessment of risk is completed when a young person is accommodated or changes placement. This should include an assessment of the level of risk within the geographical area in which the young person is to be placed, particularly where the placement is outside of the Local Authority area.

Before a child is placed in an Out of Authority Placement, the Social Worker for the responsible authority should liaise with the residential / foster care agency and the host Local Authority and agree to the actions required to be taken if a child is reported as absent, missing or away from placement without authorisation from by their provider.

It is recognised that in emergency or unplanned placements, the Placement Plan, including the initial assessment of risk, is unlikely to have been completed, prior to the child being placed. Prior risk assessments and Missing Action Plans should be shared with the new placement if there are grounds to suspect that the young person is likely to go missing from their new placement, a multi-agency preventative strategy discussion or meeting should be held to reduce the risks.

The initial risk assessment and any action plans should be reviewed as part of the Looked After

reviewing processes and following any missing episode.

The Agency should contact the child's Social Worker or the responsible authority's Out of Hours Service as soon as it is confirmed that a child is missing from the placement.

If a child in care has been missing for 72 hours or on 3 or more occasions, the child's Plan should be updated to outline how practitioners will support the child/young person and ensure that they are safeguarded from harm

9.5. Photographs

Two recent photographs of the child (face and full body length) should be retained by the carer for missing from care purposes. All LCS records must include copies of these photographs. Social Workers and Barnet Children's Home staff are responsible for regularly updating.

A meeting will be convened by Children's Social Care Services, chaired by the child's Independent Reviewing Officer, Child Protection Coordinator, Team Manager or equivalent, and attended by all relevant agencies. Parents/carers with parental responsibility should be informed of the steps the local authority is taking to locate the child and be kept informed of progress.

The Assistant Director must be notified of all Looked After Children who have been missing for more than 24-hours. If the child has not been located within 72-hours the Director of Children's Services, the Lead Member and the appropriate divisional Chief Inspector must also be notified.

If the child has been missing for over **28 days** the borough Commander or their representative should meet with senior managers from relevant agencies to review the Plan and agree actions to locate the child.

If another multi-agency meeting has already been arranged i.e. Child Protection Conference or Care Planning Meeting you may consider the possibility of utilising that meeting to address the missing concerns and formulate a Missing Strategy rather than hold a separate meeting.

Where relevant, the child's Independent Reviewing Officer (IRO) must be informed of all instances of a child being missing, absent or away from placement without authorisation. The child's Care Plan should reflect details of arrangements required to keep the child safe and minimise the future risk of the child going missing or being absent from their placement.

If the child's whereabouts are known or suspected, parent/carers/residential staff in conjunction with the Social Worker should decide whether to allow the child to temporarily remain in that location, or to arrange for their return. These children should **NOT** be classified as missing nor reported to the Police. The responsibility for returning these children remains with Children Services, but the Police can assist with this return if there is reason to believe there will be criminal or public order issues.

The facility to refer missing episodes to MASH for additional safeguarding checks will be available in each borough.

The child's Independent Reviewing Officer must be kept fully informed of any incidences of a child missing, absent or away from placement without authorisation.

9.6. Review of Looked after Child's Care Plan

When a Looked after Child who has been missing has been located, the child's social worker and their line manager should decide in consultation with the child's Independent Reviewing Officer, carers and the child whether they should convene an early statutory review of the child's Care Plan.

The statutory review will provide an opportunity to check that the Care Plan has been appropriately amended to address the reasons for the child's missing episodes and include an intervention strategy to prevent reoccurrences.

The Child's Independent Reviewing Officer should also review the suitability of the placement in conjunction with the child, and his / her family, the placement provider and the child's social worker.

9.7. Media

The Police have responsibility for considering whether to inform the media regarding missing Looked after Children to assist in locating the individual. However decisions to publicise a missing Looked after Child will only be taken after discussions have taken place between the Police and Director of Children's Services to agree a media strategy. The Social Worker, whenever possible, should also ensure that those with parental responsibility are informed of the media presentation.

Where agreement over publicity cannot be reached between the Police and Local Authority, the ultimate decision on publicity is that of the Police. However, the Police must have reasons to publicise against the wishes of the Local Authority and these reasons must be recorded.

Unless it is absolutely necessary, the child will not be identified as a Looked after child.

9.8. Intervention Plans/Strategies - Prevention and Planning

Missing interventions seek to reduce the risks that a child may be exposed to and prevent the likelihood of further incidents of the child being absent / missing or away from placement without authorisation

9.9. Managing repeat missing episodes

Common strategies to manage repeat missing episodes include:

- Disrupting the child's contact with adults suspected of being involved in grooming, abuse, coercion, trafficking, violence, use and supply of illegal substances, illegal activities and sexual exploitation;
- Disrupting the child's relationship with other young people suspected of introducing them to adults involved in grooming, abuse, coercion, trafficking, violence, use and supply of illegal substances, illegal activities and sexual exploitation;
- Gathering evidence to prosecute adults suspected of being involved in grooming, abuse, coercion, trafficking, violence, use and supply of illegal substances, illegal activities and sexual exploitation;
- Listening and taking account of the child's wishes and feelings;
- Promoting positive relationships with family, friends and carers;
- Identifying ways of physically protecting the child;
- Ensuring contact is maintained with a child whilst missing or absent;
- Setting clear boundaries and developing contracts regarding expectations and responsibilities;
- Motivating positive behaviour;
- Empowering the carer/ foster carer;
- Building the child's self-esteem, self-confidence and self-worth through the provision of positive activities;
- Raising awareness of the risks associated with running away or being missing;
- Meeting any physical, emotional, mental health needs the child might have;
- Working with the carers or parents to make the child's home a place where they want to be;
- Working with education & training providers to meet the child's needs; and
- Providing specialist support through to multi-agency partnerships

10. High Risk Groups

10.1. Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)

When UASC are reported missing, they will retain their status as Looked After Children unless one or more of the criteria are met.

- They return to a birth parent/someone with parental responsibility
- They are located in another country
- The case is taken over by another local authority
- They are age assessed as being over 18yrs.

No UASC under 16yrs who is missing should have their Looked After status removed.

There are many additional factors to consider when UASC children are reported missing and further practice guidance should be sought to ensure there is a coordinated approach to full information sharing with the Police and Home Office who will hold a current photograph and finger print record of the child.

The risk assessment should seek to establish:

- Relevant details about the child's background and journey to the UK.
- An understanding of the grounds for Asylum
- An analysis of the child's vulnerability
- Adults who may be connected to the young person
- The likelihood of the child going missing.
- Consider putting the young person in a safe place.
- The appropriateness of information being divulged as to the whereabouts of the young person.

When concerns of significant harm are identified i.e. in cases of possible trafficking or sexual exploitation, a strategy meeting should be held which should consider what preventative measures can be put in place to safeguard the child/ young person.

Children Looked After reviews should be held as required by statutory guidance until the young person is deemed to be no longer Looked After.

For young people aged 16 and 17yrs who go missing a LAC review chaired by their Independent Reviewing Officer (IRO) should be held to determine whether they remain looked after or whether it is appropriate to have their legal status changed to former Relevant.

If a young person has not been found by their 18th birthday then a formal Missing children meeting should be held to determine whether the case should be closed.

The missing children meeting should incorporate information from the Police, Home Office and other agencies where appropriate. The case should only be closed if there are no ongoing concerns about the vulnerability of the young person being expressed.

Any decision to close the case should be on the proviso that it is reopened if the young person is located and found to be in need of services as an eligible, relevant or former relevant child.

Additional practice guidance on safeguarding UASC can be found in [Safeguarding Children who may have been trafficked 2011](#).

10.2. Homeless 16/17 year olds

When a 16 or 17 year old runs away or goes missing they are no less vulnerable than younger children and are equally at risk, particularly of sexual exploitation or involvement with gangs.

10.3. Trafficked Children

Trafficked children are at high risk of going missing, with most who go missing doing so within one week of becoming looked after and many within 48 hours. Unaccompanied migrant or asylum seeking children, who go missing immediately after becoming looked after, should be considered as children who may be victims of trafficking.

10.4. Protecting children at risk of radicalisation

Going missing is a risk factor in relation to radicalisation; a child may go missing because they have already been radicalised. A child's risk of being radicalised might increase because they are missing and are spending time with people who may seek to involve them in radical/extreme activities. The risk is heightened whilst they are missing, because the protective factors of family or care are not available to them.

10.5. Children at risk of sexual exploitation

Going missing is a significant risk factor in relation to sexual exploitation; a child may go missing because they are being sexually exploited. A child's risk of being sexually exploited might increase because they are missing and are spending time with people who may seek to involve them in sexual exploitation. The risk is heightened whilst they are missing because the protective factors of family or care are not available to them. Because there is such a strong link between children going missing and risk of sexual exploitation, professionals should always assess whether a child who has gone missing is being sexually exploited or at risk of being sexually exploited.

10.6. Children at risk of offending

Children and young people who go missing from care, home and education also need safeguarding against the risk of offending. Children are playing a significant role, as victims and willing participants, in what is colloquially known as the 'county lines' issue. The 'county lines' issue involves London gangs running drug sales using children as carriers into the Home Counties and

beyond.

10.7. Hidden Missing

Research demonstrates that children from black and minority ethnic groups, and children that go missing from education are less likely to be reported as missing. Local authorities and the police should be proactive in places where they believe under reporting may be more likely because of the relationships some communities, or individuals, have with the statutory sector.

10.8. Unaccounted for children

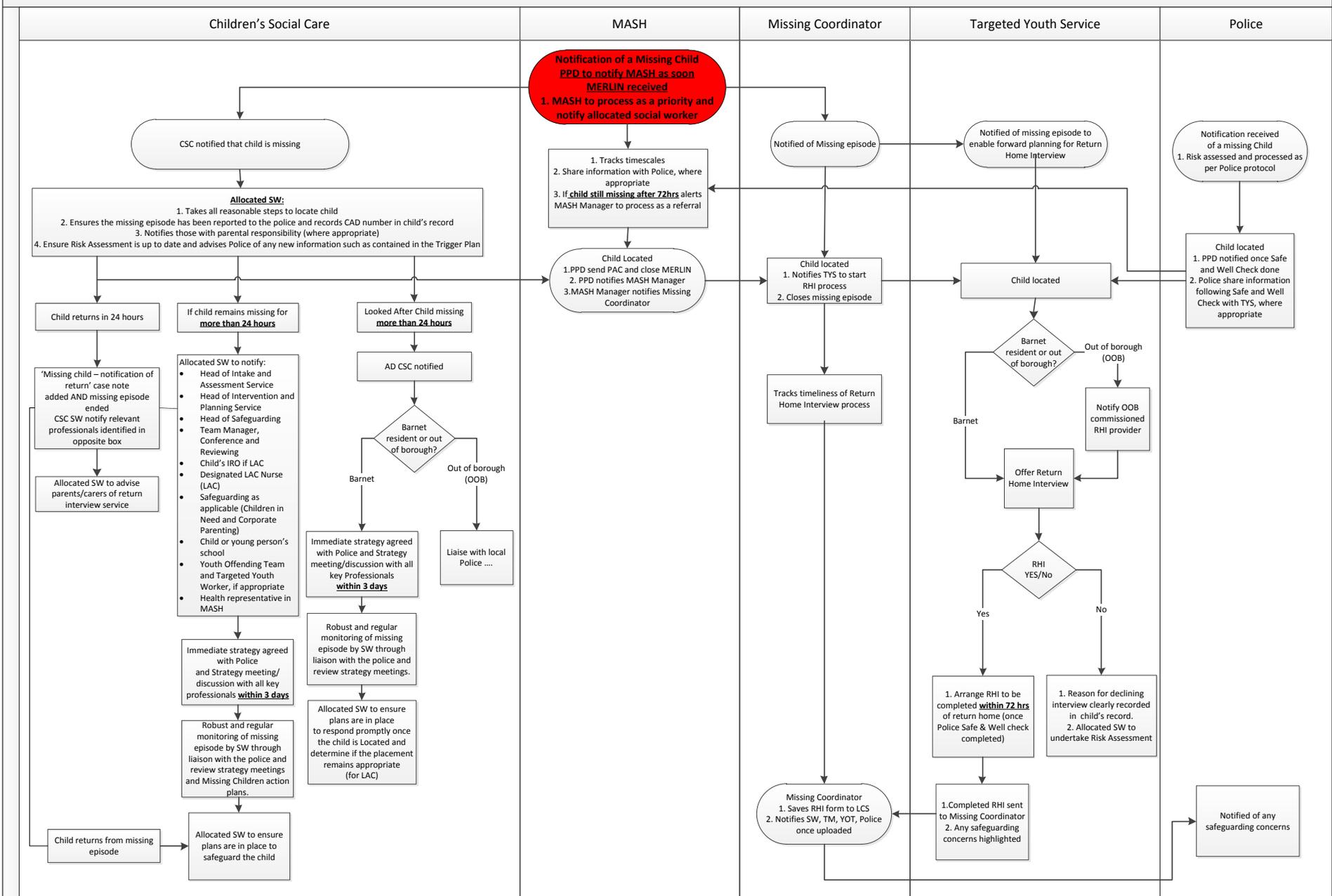
Social Worker's must be curious about the whereabouts of all children in families receiving statutory services and vigilant in undertaking checks to track and trace all unaccounted for children and to report them as missing if they are unable to be located.

10.9. Supporting Agencies

Missing Person's Bureau	The Bureau sits within the National Crime Agency and is a national and international point of contact for all missing persons. The bureau acts as a hub information exchange and hosts a national database of missing and unidentified records.
Missing People	Missing People is a registered charity and was formerly known as the National Missing Persons Helpline. They provide support and advice for families via a national 24 hour free phone helpline 0500 700 700 for people who are missing someone.
Missing Kids	The UK Missing Kids Website is at http://uk.missingkids.com and helps the police to find missing and abducted children. The website enables the police to transmit photographs and information about a missing child to other forces around the UK and abroad.
Stop the Traffik	A global charity which aims to build resilient communities and to prevent human trafficking.

Appendix A

DRAFT – Barnet Process for Missing Children Allocated to Children’s Social Care



Appendix B

DRAFT – Barnet Process for Missing Children NOT Allocated to Children’s Social Care

