



ANDERIDA ADOLESCENT CARE

TAILING PROCEDURE & RISK ASSESSMENT

Anderida works within a Non-Violent Resistance (NVR) therapeutic framework. Different models of raising presence give adults the opportunity to challenge behaviour and by doing this, the adults create a stronger and more positive internal representation of themselves in the child's mind. Raising presence primary focus is not to change the child but to change the relationship with the child. One of the methods of raising presence with young people who are often missing from home or who's network is of concerns to the parents/caregivers is tailing.

Tailing

This approach is utilised when a child is missing from home or leaving the home without permission. When tailing a child, adults will walk with them making it clear they are not preventing them from going anywhere they just want to be with them and meet their friends/see what they do. Responsible adults make use of information they have gathered in order to be physically present in places that they know the young person to frequent. They will build a picture of the young person's activities and those that are involved with the young people; this will enable adults to reach out to those who can become allies. It will also raise their presence with unsafe peers and adults who are dangerous and abusive, by letting them know there is a protective network around the child. Telephone rounds can support tailing (see NVR Procedure).

Following a young person with or without their consent to known areas of risk, where unsafe adults and young people congregate or live does present dangers and challenges to the adults whom are attempting to tail.

This procedure has been written to address some of those risks, give helpful guidance and strategies. The checklist attached is to be used as both a protocol and advice before embarking on tailing and approaching the young person's network.

TAILING SAFETY CHECKLIST & ADVICE

Prior to Leaving	
Have you made colleagues aware of where you are going?	
Is there any parents, colleagues or others deemed as safe supportive adults who can accompany you?	
Is it advisable to make the Police/anyone else aware that you are planning on visiting a certain home or area and may need assistance if there is conflict?	
Have you arranged times to check in with your colleagues, so they know you are safe and well?	
Do you have the homes mobile phone, it is fully charged, with credit and with all the numbers stored that you may need?	
Do you have a wallet in case you need money?	
Are you suitably dressed, coat if cold, decent shoes etc?	
Have you got your ID card?	

Do you have some paper and pen, so you can leave messages or notes at homes, where no one answers the door/they are not in?	
Do you have a small panic alarm?	
Do you have a torch?	
Tailing a Young Person/ Approaching Others	
Explain to the young person that you are not trying to stop them, but you do worry about them. You are staying with them as you want to spend some time with them, see who they are spending time with and what they get up to.	
Stay with them as long as you can, this may mean keeping up with them, and it may mean stepping out of confrontation and silently staying with them. If you feel the situation is too volatile openly call a colleague for advice, explain your peaceful intention and how the young person is responding.	
If you are in an area where you feel you could be unsafe, try using the smart phone to share your location with colleague.	
If you feel someone you are planning on approaching could be hostile or dangerous, call a colleague and ask that they stay on the phone. Keeping the line open allows them to call for assistance or the Police if needed.	
When approaching someone to ask about a missing young person or to explain your role with our young person, be friendly and approachable. Simply explain your concerns for the young person and your intent to do what you can to keep them safe.	
Do not enter someone's home when invited unless you have a good knowledge of them and know them to be safe, or you are fairly confident they are safe and you have called a colleague in front of them and explained where you are (exact address), who you are with and that you are going into their home for a chat. Let your colleague know you will call them in 30mins or sooner if you leave sooner, so they are aware to call you in approx 30 mins if they have not heard back – and raise the alarm if you do not answer.	
If talking to another parent whose child is also involved, establish rapport, offer to share information and support each other in keeping both young people safe.	
When talking to dangerous adults, remain peaceful approachable and non confrontational but give across a strong message that they are protected, cared for and that a lot of professionals including police and social services are involved in ensuring the young person comes to no harm. Explain that being involved with our young person will bring a lot of attention to them.	
When talking with other youths explain our concern for our young person, how they are not coping well with the lifestyle and ask if they can contact us if they have any concerns or information to share. Ask if they mind sharing their numbers so we can contact them.	
Leave a note explaining your concern and our contact details at homes where we think our young people may have been or frequent.	

<p>Be mindful of sharing enough information to make it meaningful but not breaching confidentiality. What you can share as and when relevant is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Name ✓ Age ✓ Concerns for well – being ✓ Knowledge of them in that area ✓ That they are cared for and protected, and a lot of adults/professionals will be involved in ensuring their safety 	
<p>When knocking at doors explain who you are before asking about our young person. If at any point the residents become angry or distressed at your presence, explain it was not your intent to upset them. You can leave at their request and instead leave a note again explaining you didn't mean to upset them you are just worried about our young person, give contact details for if they have any information.</p>	
<p>Encourage co-operation by explaining that the more checks we can do to ascertain young people are not there or they were helpful in our search/questions the more we can assist them in keeping the Police away as there is no need to visit or social services involvement.</p>	
<p>Let them know that the Police are likely to conduct many searches on theirs and other homes who the young people are known to frequent if the young person is not found safe soon.</p>	
<p>Explain that you will be talking to other residents in the area for their knowledge of our young person and their whereabouts if missing.</p>	
<p>Ask if they mind you speaking with their children to see if they can help or know anything.</p>	
<p>Let them know you are genuinely worried (many will have some empathy and compassion for our concern).</p>	
<p>If you are in a volatile situation despite attempting to walk away call the emergency services.</p>	
<p>Put your safety first!</p>	
Follow Up	
<p>Call the Police if our young person is missing and there is an address that you could not gain access to, didn't feel it was safe enough to go in yourself, where you suspect the young person is. They will be able to do an address check.</p>	
<p>Record all the Intel you have gained and information that will help us build up a picture of our young person's whereabouts or movements both in our incident report but also on the closed contact sheet.</p>	