

Broomhill



Ferryhill



Hanover Street



Harlaw



Kaimhill



Kaimhill School Child Protection Policy and Guidelines (Harlaw ASG)

Respect for People

- Child Protection Coordinator: 1. Susie webster – Head Teacher, 2. Any other member of SLT.
You can also call 01224-306877 (JCPU) or Police

Up-dated: Aug '18, Sept '18, Dec '18, Feb '19, August 2020

Introduction

"All children and young people in Scotland have the right to be cared for and protected from harm and to grow up in a safe environment in which their rights and needs are respected. The welfare of children is paramount."

Aberdeen Child Protection Committee has overall responsibility for ensuring agencies work together to protect children in the city. The **National Guidance for Child Protection in Scotland (2014)** has been agreed as our local guidance.

The **National Guidance for Child Protection in Scotland (2014)** outlines the collective responsibility of all services, professional bodies and agencies that provide child and or adult services' to identify and actively consider potential risks to all children and young people. Every adult in Scotland has a role in ensuring all our children live safely and can reach their full potential.

The **Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014** places a specific duty on services to safeguard, support and promote the wellbeing of children and young people. It builds upon the principles set out in the **Children (Scotland) Act 1995** which places a specific duty on local authorities to investigate if it believes that a child is or is likely to suffer significant harm.

The Aberdeen City Council Child Protection, Corporate Policy and Procedure (2017) sets out the expectations of all staff employed by the Local Authority and emphasises the responsibility of all services, both individually and collectively to work in partnership to effectively protect children and young people. As such it helps guide our working practices with Community Planning Partners.

For the purposes of this policy a child or young person is defined as someone under the age of 18 years.

This aims of this policy

The ultimate aim of this policy is to ensure that all of our children and young people are safe. To realise this ultimate aim there is a need to ensure that all staff, students and volunteers within our school/service are:

- Aware of their responsibility to protect our children and young people from all forms of neglect, abuse and discrimination and of this Child Protection Policy.

- Able to recognise a situation that presents a risk to children and young people and are able to look out for signs which may suggest a child or young person is:
 - *being neglected, physically, sexually or emotionally harmed, or put at risk of harm, abuse or exploitation;*
 - *having their basic needs neglected or being cared for in ways that are not appropriate to their age and stage of development;*
 - *being denied the sustained support and care necessary for them to thrive and develop normally;*
 - *being denied access to appropriate medical care and treatment; and*
 - *being exposed to demands and expectations which are inappropriate to their age and stage of development.”*
- Aware of how to record and report identified, disclosed or suspected neglect and child abuse.

The appropriate responsible staff (ie Child Protection Officer or Senior Leadership Team member):

- Ensure that all record keeping, including Child Protection Concern Forms and chronologies, are kept in accordance with the Data Protection Act (1998).
- Ensure that Child Protection incidents are carefully considered and contribute to the Child’s Assessment and Child’s Plan which will regularly be reviewed in order to ensure that it meets the child/young person’s needs.

The policy also aims to ensure that children and young people:

- Are aware of their right to be protected from being hurt or badly treated, **Article 19, UNCRC**, and aware of this Child Protection Policy
- Are aware that information may be shared to keep them or others safe

- Have experience of appropriate life and social skills to support them in seeking the support of adults who can help them and learn to identify potential risks to their safety and wellbeing through our delivery of the health and wellbeing curriculum.

And also ensure that parents:

- Are aware of and understand this Child Protection Policy, and are aware of the actions which may need to be taken to protect young people. (Appendix 1)

We will achieve these aims by:

- Reviewing this policy annually to ensure it remains in line with most recent advice and guidance
- Issuing all members of staff, students and volunteers with this Child Protection Policy upon their arrival to ensure that all staff, students and volunteers are aware of their responsibilities and of how to take action
- Ensuring that all members of staff, students and volunteers know where to access the **Child Protection, Corporate Policy and Procedure, Aberdeen City Council, 2017** and the **National Guidance for Child Protection, 2014**.
- Ensuring that all new staff, volunteers and students complete the Corporate OIL GIRFEC and Child Protection Module within 1 week of their appointment. Full education specific service training should be undertaken within 12 weeks of appointment and thereafter refreshed on a yearly basis.
- Ensuring parents/carers have appropriate information. (Appendix 1)
- Monitoring the impact of this policy to inform working practices. ASG Child Protection Officers will keep Central Record Sheets (Appendix 2) and meet bi-annually to look at trends.
- Ensuring our Health and Wellbeing curriculum provides opportunities to ensure children and young people are aware of adults and services which can support them.

- Ensuring our Health and Wellbeing curriculum supports children and young people to be aware of contexts which may place them at risk of harm and strategies to reduce risk.
- Ensure that young people know what will happen when they report/disclose information which indicates that they or others are at risk.
- Conveying how we keep our children safe through school/service handbooks and websites.

Roles and Responsibilities

The National Guidance for Child Protection Scotland, 2014, states:

“Everyone working with children and their families, including social workers, health professionals, police, educational staff, voluntary organisations and the third sector, as well as members of the community, need to appreciate the important role they can play in remaining vigilant and providing robust support for child protection.”

All school/service staff, students and volunteers are well placed to observe physical and psychological changes in a child which might indicate abuse or suggest they are at risk of being harmed. Whilst the statutory responsibility for investigating cases of child abuse rests with social work and the police, teachers, the Named Person and other school staff are well placed to identify, monitor and report possible cases of emotional, physical and sexual abuse.

It is imperative that all staff, students and volunteers have a good understanding of the categories of concern which may indicate that a child is at risk (Appendix 1).

What do staff need to know about Child Protection to be able to see the signs

Staff, students and volunteers need to be able to recognise a situation that presents a risk to children and young people and feel confident to respond in a way that will help protect the child. There is a need to look out for signs which might suggest that a child is:

- Being neglected, physically, sexually or emotionally harmed, or put at risk of harm, abuse, exploitation or grooming.
- Having their basic needs neglected or being cared for in ways that are not appropriate to their age and stage of development

- Being denied the sustained support and care necessary for them to thrive and develop normally
- Being denied access to appropriate medical care and treatment
- Being exposed to demands and expectations which are inappropriate to their age and stage.

There will seldom be one single reason why staff may have concern. More often it will be several things which on their own seem to be relatively unimportant but when looked at alongside other circumstances in the child's life they cause concern. For example, a child or young person may require our intervention if they:

- Have unexplained bruising or injuries in an unusual place
- Appear afraid, quiet or withdrawn or scared to go home
- Appear hungry, tired, unkempt or have poor hygiene
- Are left unattended or unsupervised or are out too late
- Seem to have too much responsibility for their age
- Are speaking or acting in a sexually inappropriate way
- Are misusing or know too much about drugs or alcohol
- Have expensive gifts from an adult who is out with the family/care-home
- Appear socially isolated
- Have unexplained amounts of money
- Have and use more than one mobile phone
- Always have credit on their phone despite having no access to money
- Wear an unusual amount of clothing or conceal changes of clothes
- Change in appearance, including losing or gaining weight

In addition, members of staff are required to raise concerns about a child or young person because of the behaviour of an adult who has responsibility to care for the child or young person, or is involved in their life. The adults may:

- Act in a violent way to other adults, within or out with the household
- Act violently or sexually toward the child or young person, or appear to be grooming them for sex
- Lavish gifts on the child or young person
- Misuse drugs or alcohol chaotically
- Be physically or verbally abusive towards the child or young person

- Appear to be neglecting the child's basic needs or not taking them for medical treatment
- Be exposing the child to inappropriate images, particularly on-line
- Struggle to manage their own mental health problems.
- Depend on the child for their own basic needs

Who takes action to safeguard children and young people

We all have responsibility to safeguard children and young people by reporting disclosures, concerns and suspicions.

However, once a child protection and safeguarding concern has been reported, each school/service has an allocated Child Protection Co-ordinator who will take this forward.

In most cases the Child Protection Co-ordinator will receive concerns from staff, students and/or volunteers and take action to safeguard children although this responsibility could sit with all members of staff, volunteers and students.

If the Child Protection Co-ordinator is not available a Deputising Senior Manager will most often decide on and take appropriate action. When neither the Child Protection Coordinator nor Senior Deputising Manager is available the responsibility for taking action lies with the next available senior member of staff or the individual member of staff / student / volunteer can call the JCPU or Police directly, as indicated in the training presentation. (INSET August 2018)

One of the roles of the Co-ordinator is to oversee the timely delivery of Child Protection training and ensure accurate records are kept of this professional learning.

Confidentiality and Data Protection

It is essential to maintain strict confidentiality in all child protection matters. All staff, students and volunteers have a duty to pass on their concerns to the Child Protection Coordinator but should not discuss the concerns with anyone who is not relevant to the enquiry. Breach of confidentiality is a serious disciplinary matter and will be handled following the Council's Disciplinary Procedures. All staff, students and volunteers should be aware of their role in any child protection matter and also of the principles set out in the Data Protection Act (1998).

How to take action if you have a concern about a child or young person as a result of:

- **A disclosure of abuse**
- **Suspected abuse**
- **Expression of a concern made by a third party**
- **A staff member witnesses an abusive situation involving another person or staff member.**

1. Look and listen to the child or young person as appropriate

Reassure the child or young person.

Do not interrogate the child/young person or enter into detailed investigations. Be particularly mindful of not asking leading questions. Observe carefully the behaviour of the child or young person.

You should respond to the child or young person without showing signs of anxiety, alarm or shock. You should enquire casually about how the injury was sustained or why the child/young person appears distressed. Do not promise confidentiality, this is misleading, instead be open and transparent about the need to share information (see Appendix 3).

2. Make a Record of what is said by the child or young person

Make a note of concerns by recording:

- What you have seen or heard
- What the child/young person has disclosed (in the child/young person's words if possible)
- What concerns this has raised

Record the context, time, date and actions taken. Use non emotive, clear, plain English which is understandable to all. Provide as much information about your concerns.

Do not:

- Carry out any sort of investigation into the allegations
- Make promises to the child/young person about what may or may not happen

3. Report it

If you have a concern about a child or young person, raise this with the Child Protection Coordinator/Deputised Senior Manager without delay. You should never assume that someone else has already reported a concern.

The Child Protection Coordinator will listen carefully to your concern and use the Child Protection Concern Form (Appendix 4) to help determine next steps.

If the Child Protection Coordinator or another senior member of staff is not available, the responsibility for taking the following steps rests with the individual with the concern.

If the Child Protection Coordinator judges that further investigation is required they can contact any agency who may have information about the child/young person or their family and discuss concerns and relevant information about the child/young person and their circumstances to inform decisions, enabling child protection. The Child Protection Coordinator should adhere to the principles of information sharing set out in the **Data Protection Act 1998** and only share information which is relevant, necessary and proportionate to the Child Protection concern raised but they should not seek consent to share if they consider the child to be at risk.

If the Child Protection Coordinator judges that there is sufficient concern of neglect or abuse then they should contact the Joint Child Protection Team (**01224 306877**) or Emergency Out of Hours Social Work Service (**0800 7315520**) and discuss the case. This discussion will lead to a series of actions to be taken. This will include consideration of how parents are to be engaged if appropriate, how the outcome of any investigation will be relayed to you and how the Named Person will be informed (if the Named Person is not the Child Protection Co-ordinator).

If there are significant and immediate concerns about the safety of a child staff, students and volunteers should call 999 or 101 immediately.

All discussions and actions should be noted on the Child Protection Concern Form (Appendix 4) with times and dates noted. This should be securely retained with a summary of relevant and proportionate information transferred into the child's chronology.

If you believe that a child or young person is at risk of harm, or has been harmed, you must share information with the Joint Child Protection Team (JCPT) on 01224 306877 immediately.

If you are unable to make immediate contact with the JCPT please phone:

- Police Scotland on 101***
- Social Work Reception during office hours on 0800 731 5520 or 01224 264198***
- Out of hours Social Work 0800 7315520***

Any decision not to take further action and the reasons why should be recorded in the child's chronology. It is important that this entry is completed with times and dates noted. This decision is also recorded on the Child Protection Concern Form (Appendix 4)

The Child Protection Register

Children and young people are registered on the Child Protection Register in order to alert workers to the fact that there is sufficient professional concern about a child or young person to warrant a Multi-Agency Child Protection Plan.

The Child Protection Coordinator can phone to check if a child's name has been recorded on the Child Protection Register. Each school has a list of children or young people on the Child Protection Register, Looked After Children and Young Carers, and the Child Protection Coordinator should check this prior to calling in a Child Protection concern.

The Child Protection Register is held jointly on behalf of Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and Moray. Child Protection Committees can be contacted on 01224 523232 or by e-mail ask@childprotectionpartnership.org.uk

What Happens Next

Reported information / concerns will be considered by the Joint Child Protection Unit. (JCPU) (Police and Children's Social Work) This may result in a joint investigation. Colleagues in Children's Social Work and Police Scotland will advise of any support they require from the Child Protection Coordinator.

Monitoring

This Policy will be reviewed annually. The Care Inspectorate and Education Scotland will check that these policies are up to date and that all staff, students and volunteers understand what they have to do if they have a concern about a child.

Eleanor Sheppard is the officer with the Child Protection Lead for Education Services (tel: 01224 522707) and can be contacted for advice and guidance.

Further information on child protection can be found in the Education Electronic Child Protection file or on the zone.

http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/social_care_health/social_work/childrens_services/chi_ChildProtect.asp

All members of staff are required to complete the O.I.L. on line Child Protection training on an annual basis. <http://www.acc-oil.net>

The ACC Child Protection presentation is made to all staff during the August INSET day. For Kaimhill School, the presentation is stored on line in the Staff Area for members of staff to access and revisit.

- Whole School Information
- Policies and Procedures
- GIRFEC
- Harlaw ASG Child Protection Policy

What Is Child Abuse and neglect?

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment of a child.

Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting, or by failing to act to prevent, significant harm to the child. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional setting, by those known to them or, more rarely, by a stranger. (Aug 18 INSET Presentation)

Child abuse is the term used to describe ways in which children are harmed, usually by adults and often by people they know and trust.

To understand and identify significant harm, it is necessary to consider:

- The nature of harm, either through an act of commission or omission.
- The impact on the child's health and development, taking into account their age and stage of development.
- The child's development within the context of their family and wider environment;
- The context in which a harmful incident or behaviour occurred.
- Any particular needs, such as a medical condition, communication impairment or disability, that may affect the child's development, make them more vulnerable to harm or influence the level and type of care provided by the family.
- The capacity of parents or carers to meet adequately the child's needs; and the wider and environmental family context

Categories of Child Abuse

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Physical neglect

- Physical Injury – actual or attempted physical injury including the administration of toxic substances.
- Physical Neglect – child denied food, sleep, clothing, cleanliness, shelter, warmth. Left unattended or inadequately supervised.
- Emotional Abuse/Emotional Neglect – coldness, hostility, criticism inappropriate punishments, isolation, scapegoating. Wilful destruction of a child's confidence.
- Sexual Abuse – when any person by design or by neglect causes the child to be involved in any activity that might lead to sexual arousal or gratification including organised networks. This includes rape, intercourse, lewd and libidinous practices and Child Sexual Exploitation.
- Non-Organic Failure to Thrive/Neglect – failure to meet expected weight and growth norms or developmental milestones. Malnutrition, lack of nurturing and stimulation.

This occurs when a child's essential needs are not met and this is likely to cause impairment to physical health and development. Such needs include food, clothing, cleanliness, shelter and warmth. A lack of appropriate care results in persistent or severe exposure, through negligence, to circumstances which endanger the child. Physical neglect may also include a failure to secure appropriate medical treatment for the child, or when an adult carer persistently pursues, or allows the child to follow, a lifestyle inappropriate to the child's developmental needs or which jeopardises the child's health.

- Trafficking

Additional Factors/Risk Indicators

The following factors should act as a prompt for all staff working in an adult or child care setting, to consider how they may impact on a child. Where these co-exist, risk may be increased. None of these factors in themselves constitute abuse but they do increase the risk:

- Social Exclusion
- Teenage pregnancy
- Domestic Abuse / violence
- Parental alcohol misuse
- Parental drug misuse
- Parental mental ill health
- Poverty
- Parental history of abuse or neglect
- Children or Young People experiencing or affected by disability
- Children and young people experiencing or affected by mental health issues
- Children and young people who display harmful or problematic sexual Behaviour
- Non engaging families
- Sudden unexpected death in infants and children
- Cultural issues (Forced Marriage, FGMs, Honour Violence)
- Children or young people who are carers
- Children and young people who are care experienced
- Social isolation – lack of positive, meaningful relationships
- Psychological factors – indications of trauma or numbing
- Exhibiting self-assurance, maturity and self-confidence not expected in a child of such age
- Not registered with a GP practice
- Cared for by adult/s who are not their parents or an immediate family member (grandparent/sibling) and the quality of the relationship is not good.

Harm outside the home

- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Child Trafficking
- Online and Mobile Phone safety
- Children and young people who put themselves at risk
- Underage sexual activity
- Forced Marriage
- Concealed pregnancy
- Forced or Dangerous Labour
- Children and young people who place themselves at risk
- Children and young people at risk of radicalisation (Prevent)

Difficulties such as these should be reported in the same way as you would report concerns regarding child abuse as they are still child protection issues and may require investigation and intervention.

Appendix 1

Broomhill



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Harlaw Associated School Group Child Protection Information for Parents and Carers

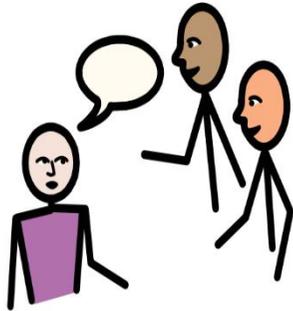
As a parent or carer, we would like you to know what schools are obliged to do to keep all children and young people safe. You will find our Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy on the websites of all of our schools.

The most important thing you need to know is that there are specific instructions that all members of school staff need to follow if they have concerns about the safety or wellbeing of a child or young person. Members of staff are not allowed to deviate from these instructions.

If we have information that leads us to believe that your child or any other child is at risk, we are instructed to call the Joint Child Protection Unit (JCPU) for advice or to report an issue. The JCPU will then decide on the appropriate actions to take.

You may not be contacted at all regarding a Child Protection Concern because it may be that there is no action required. If action is required it is likely that the JCPU will contact you rather than the school.

We know that parents and carers can find this course of action difficult to deal with. School staff are not working against you, but following the very strict guidelines to safeguard all of our children and young people.



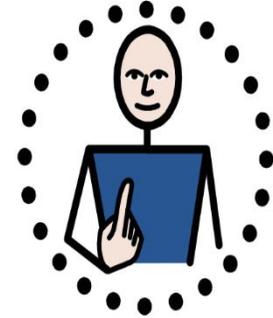
12 I have the right to be listened to, and taken seriously



15 I have the right to meet with friends and to join groups



16 I have the right to keep some things private



19 I have the right to be protected from being hurt or badly treated



33 I should be protected from dangerous drugs



34 Nobody should touch me in ways that make me feel uncomfortable, unsafe or sad



37 I have the right not to be punished in a cruel or hurtful way



39 I have the right to help if I have been hurt, neglected or badly treated

Further information for parents/carers can be found on the following websites:

Kaimhill School Website You will find the full policy under the Information tab.

Aberdeen City Council website

This is child protection information for Parents and Carers – Child Protection Process, Alcohol and Drugs, CSE, Domestic Abuse, Radicalisation, Forced Marriage, FGM, Hate Crimes, On-line Safety Netaware Guide (The NSPCC with O2 have launched a Net Aware Guide as an app to support parents on the go and help them keep their children safe on the move).

http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/social_care_health/social_work/childrens_services/chi_Child_Protection_Information_For_Parents_And_Carers.asp

Resources for parents/carers. In partnership with 02

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-protection-system/scotland/>

Together we can prevent Child Sex Abuse

<https://www.stopitnow.org.uk/scotland.htm>

Child Exploitation and On-Line Protection – section for parents/carers

<https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/>

Listening to the Child

In a Child Protection situation, the first steps when listening to a child are crucial. They often feel frightened, confused and vulnerable.

Be receptive. Listen carefully, giving the young person time.

Take it seriously – there is a reason for the child imparting such information.

Reassure the child they are right to tell, listen carefully, and avoid showing any kind of shock reaction.

Tell the child you need to pass on the information because you feel that he/she/someone is at risk or in danger. Do not promise to keep secrets.

Make a careful record of what was said – use the child's words not your own.

Do not record or report opinion only factual information.

Don't jump to conclusions, speculate or accuse anyone.

Don't ask questions if you can possibly avoid doing so.

- Don't use leading questions. This is not your role and may cause serious legal implications regarding potential prosecution.

Open questions are the best way to gain more information from children. Examples of open (non-leading) questions are:

How did it happen? What happened? Who was there? How does it make you feel? How often does it happen?

How does the other person react? When did it happen?

Closed (leading) questions should not be asked as children often get confused. Examples of closed (leading) questions are:

Did mum or dad hit you? Did mum or dad leave you by yourself again? I bet that made you cry?

- **Inform the Child Protection Coordinator without delay. 1. Susie webster – Head Teacher, 2. Any other member of SLT. You can also call 01224-306877 (JCPU) or Police**

- Members of staff need to look out for signs which might suggest that a child is:

(Appendix 3 cont.)

- Being neglected, physically, sexually or emotionally harmed, or put at risk of harm, abuse, exploitation or grooming.
- Having their basic needs neglected or being cared for in ways that are not appropriate to their age and stage of development
- Being denied the sustained support and care necessary for them to thrive and develop normally
- Being denied access to appropriate medical care and treatment
- Being exposed to demands and expectations which are inappropriate to their age and stage.

Often it will be several things which on their own seem to be relatively unimportant but when looked at alongside other circumstances in the child's life they cause concern. For example, a child or young person may require our intervention if they:

- Have unexplained bruising or injuries in an unusual place
- Appear afraid, quiet or withdrawn or scared to go home
- Appear hungry, tired, unkempt or have poor hygiene
- Are left unattended or unsupervised or are out too late
- Seem to have too much responsibility for their age
- Are speaking or acting in a sexually inappropriate way
- Are misusing or know too much about drugs or alcohol
- Have expensive gifts from an adult who is out with the family/care home
- Appear socially isolated
- Have unexplained amounts of money
- Have and use more than one mobile phone
- Always have credit on their phone despite having no access to money
- Wear an unusual amount of clothing or conceal changes of clothes
- Change in appearance, including losing or gaining weight

Please raise concerns about a child or young person if behaviour of an adult who has responsibility to care for them causes you concern. The adult/s may:

- Act in a violent way to other adults, within or out with the household
- Act violently or sexually toward the child or young person, or appear to be grooming them for sex
- Lavish gifts on the child or young person
- Misuse drugs or alcohol chaotically
- Be physically or verbally abusive towards the child or young person
- Appear to be neglecting the child's basic needs or not taking them for medical treatment
- Be exposing the child to inappropriate images, particularly on-line
- Struggle to manage their own mental health problems.
- Depend on the child for their own basic needs

Child Protection Concern Form Harlaw ASG

Appendix 4

School:	Date:		
Name of Child Protection Officer:			
Name of Child:	Class:	Date of Birth:	Gender:
Is the child or young person on the Child Protection Register?		No / Yes	
Is this child or young person Looked After?		No / Yes	If yes, name the allocated Social Worker :
Is this child or young person a Young Carer?		No / Yes	
Is there Social Work involvement with the family of this child or young person?			
Address:			
Parent's/parents'/carer's details:			
Are there other children / young people at risk? (ie siblings?)			

Note of Concern/incident	Time	Actions	Time

Appendix 5

Broomhill



Ferryhill



Hanover Street



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Kaimhill



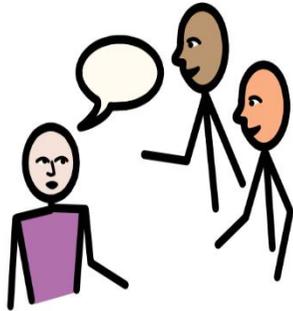
Harlaw Associated School Group Child Protection Information for Pupils

Every member of staff in a school must keep **all** children and young people safe. Information about this is in our Child Protection Policy. You will find it on the Harlaw school website, under the Information tab.

The most important thing you need to know is that there are instructions that all members of school staff need to follow if they are worried about the safety or wellbeing of any child or young person. Members of staff are not allowed to ignore concerns. They must pass information on.

If a member of staff thinks that you or any other child or young person is at risk, someone at school will call the Joint Child Protection Unit (JCPU) for advice or help. The JCPU will decide what should happen next. The JCPU has Police officers and Social Workers who work together, and they might decide to come and talk with you to make sure you are safe.

We know that children and young people can find this difficult. School staff will support you. They are not trying to make life difficult, but following instructions to make sure you are safe. They are looking after your rights.



12 I have the right to be listened to, and taken seriously



15 I have the right to meet with friends and to join groups



16 I have the right to keep some things private



19 I have the right to be protected from being hurt or badly treated



33 I should be protected from dangerous drugs



34 Nobody should touch me in ways that make me feel uncomfortable, unsafe or sad



37 I have the right not to be punished in a cruel or hurtful way



39 I have the right to help if I have been hurt, neglected or badly treated

Appendix 6

Legislative Framework

Child Protection is not entirely governed within a legislative framework, and this list is not exhaustive.

- **The Children (Scotland) Act 1995** which requires Local Authorities to promote the welfare of children in need, and to make enquiries when they receive information that a child may be in need of compulsory measures of supervision. It also requires the Children's Reporter and the Children's Hearing to consider who are deemed to be in need of compulsory measures of supervision.
- **The Police (Scotland) Act 1997**, which requires the Police to guard, watch and patrol in order to prevent crime, preserve order and protect life and property and to pass information to the Procurator Fiscal when an offence may have been committed.
- **The Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 - Schedule 1** which lists offences against children.
- **Protection of Children (Scotland) Act 2003**. This act came into force on January 10th 2005. An individual who is disqualified from working in a child care position will commit an offence if they apply for, offer to do, or accept such work. An organisation will have a duty to refer individuals working in a child care position to the DWCL (Disqualified from Working with Children List) if the individual has harmed a child or placed a child at risk and has been dismissed or moved away from access to children as a consequence. Similarly the organisation will have a duty to refer an individual who would have been dismissed but resigned, retired or was made redundant before the dismissal process was completed.
- **Protection of Children Act (2003)** – Implications for Disclosure Scotland applications.
- **Additional Support for Learning Act (2005)**
- **Data Protection Act (1998)** – data should be gathered and processed fairly and held securely and only used for the purpose for which it was collated.
- **Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014**

Legislation and practice are underpinned by the principles from;

- **The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1991)**

Article 3	The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all things that affect them
Article 4	Governments must do all they can to make sure every child can enjoy their rights
Article 6	Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to make sure that children survive and develop to their full potential
Article 9	Children should not be separated from their parents unless it is in their best interests
Article 12	Every child has the right to have say in all matters affecting them, and to have their views taken seriously
Article 13	Every child must be free to say what they think and to seek and receive all kinds of information, as long as it is within the law
Article 19	Governments must do all they can to ensure children are protected from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and bad treatment by their parents or anyone else who looks after them
Article 20	If a child cannot be looked after by their family, governments must make sure that they are looked after properly by people who respect the child's religion, culture and language
Article 24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy
Article 27	Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs
Article 32	Governments must protect children from work that is dangerous or might harm their health or education
Article 33	Governments must protect children from the use of illegal drugs
Article 34	Governments must protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation
Article 37	No child shall be tortured or suffer other cruel treatment or punishment
Article 39	Children neglected, abused, exploited, tortured or who are victims of war must receive special help to help them recover their health, dignity and self-respect

- **National Guidance for Child Protection (2014)**
- **Child Protection, Policy and Procedure, Aberdeen City Council, 2018**
- **Human Trafficking & Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015**

All school staff can access Child Protection information and support at:

- Google Drive
- Team Drives
- Child Protection and Safeguarding

Visitors to the school are issued with Child Protection information and advice.