



Child Protection Policy for all Paid Staff and Volunteers

Our Child Protection Policy

This policy applies to all staff, including senior managers and board of trustees, paid staff, volunteers and sessional workers, agency staff, students or anyone working on behalf of Branch Out Together. It has been developed from the template provided by NSPCC

The Designated Child Protection Officer can be contacted on **0131 661 3834**

The purpose of this policy is to:

- Protect children and young people who receive our services.
- Provide staff and volunteers with the overarching principles that guides our approach to protecting all children and young people from abuse.
- Ensure all staff are clear about how to identify and respond to concerns about child welfare and wellbeing and especially those that are of a child protection nature
- Ensure all staff have a clear understanding of the principles and practice involved in the protection of children within a Getting it Right for Every Child framework and applying the principle that every child in Scotland has the right to be Safe, Healthy, Achieving, Nurtured, Achieving Responsible, Respected and Included (SHANARRI).
- Ensure all staff/volunteers understand the importance of prevention in responding proactively and efficiently to all concerns

Branch Out Together believes that a child or young person should never experience abuse of any kind. We have a responsibility to promote the welfare and wellbeing of all children and young people within the Scottish Government framework of Getting it right for every child and keep them safe. We are committed to practice in a way that protects them within SHANARRI indicators.

Branch Out Together recognises that autistic children and young people using our services can be significantly more vulnerable than the general population as a consequence of being autistic. In particular many of them face challenges around communication, with a high likelihood that they either misunderstand what is said to them or express themselves in ways that can be misunderstood by others. Autistic people face challenges in interpreting social signals and conforming to social norms of behaviour, and can respond to social situations in ways that may seem inappropriate to others. It is important that those involved in supporting autistic children and young people in social settings are aware of these challenges and the need for all staff and volunteers to maintain high levels of vigilance and awareness of the potential risks facing the people in their care.



Legal Framework

- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1992
- Children Act (Scotland) 1995.
- Getting it right for Every Child, 2010
- The Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007
- Child and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014
- National Guidance for Child Protection Scotland, 2021
- Children (Equal Protection from Assault) (Scotland) Act 2019
- The Inter-agency Child Protection Procedures for Edinburgh and the Lothians ~~Local~~

We recognise that:

- The welfare of a child is paramount (Children Act (Scotland) 1995)
- All children regardless of age, disability, gender, racial heritage, religious belief, sexual orientation or identity, have a right to equal protection from all types of harm and abuse (UNCRC, 1992)
- Some children are additionally vulnerable because of the impact of previous experiences, their dependency, disability, communication needs or other issues.
- Working in partnership with children, young people, their parents, carers and other agencies is essential in promoting young people's wellbeing and welfare.

We will seek to keep children and young people safe by:

- Valuing them, listening and respecting them.
- Adopting child protection practices through procedures and a code of conduct for staff and volunteers.
- Developing and implementing an effective e-safety policy and related procedures
- Providing effective management for staff and volunteers through supervision, support and training.
- Recruiting staff and volunteers safely, ensuring all necessary checks are made through PVG membership and references.
- Sharing information about child protection and good practice with children, parents, staff and volunteers.
- Sharing concerns with agencies that need to know including the named person, social work and police, and involving parents and children appropriately.
- Supporting children and young people within the SHANARRI framework.



SHANARRI

What a child's well-being might look like at various stage in their lives

SAFE

Protected from abuse, neglect or harm

HEALTHY

experiencing the highest standards of physical and mental health, and supported to make healthy, safe choices

ACHIEVING

receiving support and guidance in their learning – boosting their skills, confidence and self-esteem

NURTURED

having a nurturing and stimulating place to live and grow

ACTIVE

having opportunities to take part in a wide range of activities – helping them to build a fulfilling and happy future

RESPECTED

to be given a voice and involved in the decisions that affect their wellbeing

RESPONSIBLE

taking an active role within their schools and communities

INCLUDED

getting help and guidance to overcome social, educational, physical and economic inequalities; accepted as full members of the communities in which they live and learn

This policy follows the 4Rs of Child Protection

- **Recognise** any concerns for a young person that you are working with, this may be welfare/wellbeing or child protection.
- **Respond** appropriately to any concerns about a child or young person as guided by Branch Out Together's policy and procedures
- **Refer** – this will be the responsibility of the Designated Child Protection Officer (DCPO) following discussion with yourself and others. They will decide whether to contact other services (such as the local authority, Police Scotland, NSPCC Helpline)
- **Record** – once you have discussed any concerns with the DCPO you must record this information using the LAS welfare concern form.

Definitions

Who is a child?

For the purposes of this policy the definition of a 'child' or 'young person' is anyone aged under 18 years of age as supported by the Children and Young Person Act (2014). The extension of the use of the term 'child' beyond 16 years of age is to ensure that there is not an abuse of the position of trust that exists in a position of trust relationship. Where a young person aged 16-18 requires protection it must be noted that the Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007 legislation may apply.



What is Child Protection?

Child protection means protecting a child from child abuse or neglect. Abuse or neglect need not have taken place; it is sufficient for a risk assessment to have identified a *likelihood* or *risk* of significant harm from abuse or neglect.

What is Child Abuse? (Recognise)

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. Assessments will need to consider whether abuse has occurred, or is likely to occur.

There are four main categories of abuse, Physical, Emotional, Sexual and Neglect. The following definitions show some of the ways in which abuse may be experienced by a child, but are not exhaustive, as individual circumstances may vary, staff should be alert to this.

Physical Abuse

The causing of physical harm to a child or young person. Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning or suffocating. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent/carer feigns symptoms of, or deliberately causes, ill-health to a child. (this is known as fabricated or induces illness).

- Possible indicators of physical abuse are repeat injuries, inherent suspicious injuries, burns and scalds, fractures and fabricated/induced illnesses.

Sexual Abuse

Any act that involves the child in any activity for the sexual gratification of another person, whether or not it is claimed that the child either consented or assented. Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. Activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative or non-penetrative acts. It may also involve non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, indecent images or watching sexual activities, using sexual language towards a child or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.



- Possible indicators of sexual abuse are physical signs such as bruises, scratches or bite marks to thighs or genital areas; or behaviour such as precocity, withdrawal or inappropriate sexual behaviour

Emotional Abuse

Is the Persistent emotional neglect or ill-treatment that has severe and persistent adverse effects on a child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate or valued in so far as they meet the needs of another person. It may involve the imposition of age – or developmentally, inappropriate expectations on a child. It may also involve causing children to feel frightened or in danger, or exploiting/corrupting children. **Some level of emotional abuse is present in all types of ill-treatments of a child;** it can also occur independently of other forms of abuse.

- Possible indicators of emotional abuse are excessive dependence, attention seeking and self-harming.

Neglect

The persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in serious impairment of a child's health or development. May involve parent failing to provide adequate food, shelter, clothing, or to protect a child from physical harm or danger or to ensure access to appropriate medical treatment. It may also include neglect of, or failure to respond to, child's basic emotional needs

- Possible indicators of neglect are inadequate clothing, poor growth, poor hunger and poor hygiene.

Other areas to be aware of

Bullying - although Bullying is not on its own a category of abuse it is important that staff and volunteers are alert to the impact that bullying can have and this includes online cyber bullying and may be offensive, intimidating, malicious or insulting behaviour.

- Bullying is an unacceptable form of behaviour through which a child/young person or groups feel threatened, abused or undermined by another individual or group
- Bullying is behaviour that can be defined as a repeated attack of a physical, psychological, social or verbal nature by those who are able to exert influence over others
- Bullying can take many forms. It may include physical aggression, intimidation, threatening, extorting, pressurising, name-calling or teasing and can be online cyber bullying
- Less obvious examples such as ignoring or excluding someone are also regarded as bullying and their possible effects should not be minimised



- Bullying can cause stress and can affect a child's health

Further information can be found at <http://www.respectme.org.uk/>

Child Sexual Exploitation Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse in which a person(s), of any age takes advantage of a power imbalance to force or entice a child into engaging in sexual activity in return for something received by the child and/or those perpetrating or facilitating the abuse. As with other forms of child sexual abuse, the presence of perceived consent does not undermine the abusive nature of the act. Further information can be found at the Scottish Government website: <http://www.csethesigns.scot/>

Domestic Abuse - takes the form of actions that can result in physical, sexual and psychological harm and suffering for women and children. It is widely unreported and it is crucial that staff are aware of the signs of domestic abuse. Further information can be found at Police Scotland:

<http://www.scotland.police.uk/keep-safe/advice-for-victims-of-crime/domestic-abuse/>

Forced marriage - is not condoned in Scotland and is an abuse of human rights. Children who are forced or subjected to emotional, physical or sexual abuse as a result, are protected by the Forced Marriage etc. (Protection and Jurisdiction) (Scotland) Act 2011. Further information can be found by calling the forced marriage Helpline on 0800 027 1234 which is open 24 hours or by visiting:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Justice/crimes/forced-marriage>

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) - It is an offence in Scotland to carry out this procedure or carry it out (or arrange to carry it out) abroad, even in countries where it is legal. Further information on FGM can be found at:

http://www.nspcc.org.uk/inform/resourcesforprofessionals/minorityethnic/female-genital-mutilation_wda96841.html

A 24 hour FGM advice line is available through the NSPCC by calling: **0800 028 3550**

Radicalisation - Radicalisation is a non-specific word and may mean different things to different people. In the Scottish Government's published Revised Prevent Duty guidance: for Scotland (2015), radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups. Staff and volunteers should understand what radicalisation means and why people may be vulnerable to it.



Further information can be found at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/445978/3799_Revised_Prevent_Duty_Guidance_Scotland_V2.pdf

Child Trafficking

Child trafficking and modern slavery are child abuse. Children are recruited, moved or transported and then exploited, forced to work or sold. Children are trafficked for:

- child sexual exploitation
- benefit fraud
- forced marriage
- domestic servitude such as cleaning, childcare, cooking
- forced labour in factories or agriculture
- criminal activity such as pickpocketing, begging, transporting drugs, working on cannabis farms, selling pirated DVDs and bag theft.

Many children are trafficked into the UK from abroad, but children can also be trafficked from one part of the UK to another.

Further information can be found at: <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/child-trafficking/>

Physical Punishment

The [Children \(Equal Protection from Assault\) \(Scotland\) Act 2019](#) came into effect in November 2020, removing the common law defence of 'reasonable chastisement'. If a parent or carer physically punishes their child, they can be prosecuted for assault.

If a child, or a parent discloses use of physical punishment it is important that a balanced approach is taken with such information and professional judgement.

The change in law does not change child protection guidance. Staff should check The Inter-agency Child Protection Procedures for Edinburgh and the Lothians for managing these concerns.

If the worker and their manager, conclude that the incident and /or accumulation of concern has placed an immediate risk to the safety of the child, there should be immediate support and intervention from Police Scotland and Social Work to ensure the child's safety and wellbeing is safeguarded – a child protection referral should be made.



If the worker and their manager are satisfied that there is no immediate risk to the child and there is no need to make a child protection referral the primary focus should be on offering help and support and building strong relationships. The incident may be indicative of a requirement for additional help or support, and this should be acknowledged and explored with the family.

Disclosure of abuse, what to do (Respond)

Adults don't always recognise, understand or react appropriately when a child or young person starts to tell them about experiences of abuse and that this can mean that the child doesn't get the support they need. **If a child discloses abuse, remember that this may be the beginning of a legal process, as well as of a process of recovery for the child. Legal action against a perpetrator can be seriously damaged by any suggestion that the child has been led in any way.**

The following guidance should be followed as far as possible:

- **Show them you care, help them OPEN UP.** Give them your full attention and you're your body language open and encouraging. Be compassionate, be understanding and reassure them their feelings are important. Phrases like "you've shown such courage today" help.
- **Take your time SLOW DOWN.** Respect pauses and don't interrupt them – let them go at their own pace. Recognise and respond to their body language. And remember that it may take several conversations for them to share what's happened to them.
- **Show you understand REFLECT BACK.** Make it clear you're interested in what they're telling you. Reflect back what they've said to check your understanding – and use their language to show its their experience.

Staff and volunteers should be aware that:

- it is **not their responsibility to investigate** suspected cases of abuse
- they should not take any action beyond that in this procedure
- **and**
- they cannot promise a child complete confidentiality – they must explain that they may need to pass information to other professionals to help keep the child or other children safe.

If we have concerns, we MUST ACT – it may be the final piece of the jigsaw that is needed to protect that child, or we may prevent other children from being hurt.

Code of safe conduct for Staff/volunteers



- Wherever possible avoid spending time with young people unobserved
- Where absolutely necessary invite young person to bring a friend, move into view of others or leave the door open
- Where a private conversation is absolutely necessary inform another member of staff of your whereabouts and approximately how long you will be with the young person
- Workers and volunteers should watch out for each other. Are colleagues being drawn into situations that could be misinterpreted? How colleagues' view each other's practice will be how outsiders will view it including parents.
- Be aware of any physical contact with a young person. Where necessary for example when there has been an accident ensure that you are treating the person for the injury. Do not continue with any additional contact wherever it is unnecessary.
- Do not have or be perceived to have favourites
- Do not give lifts to young people outside agreed activities
- Do not take young people to your home. Always make sure that you made a record of any home visit and your manager was aware of this.
- Where it is necessary to take a young person in your car ensure that your manager/colleague is aware of this and approximately how long you will be. Take a mobile phone to communicate any reasons for delays. Ask the young person to sit in the back.
- Do not use physical punishments or any action that involves locking up a child.
- Do not arrange meetings outside working hours. Do not develop social relationships with young people using the service. If you come into contact with a service user in a social setting, try and move away, if this is not possible try and
- Maintain a professional distance. Pay attention to your own behaviour in such a setting.
- Do not buy goods or use the services of service users or their friends.
- Do not accept any money or gifts from service users. Tell young people of the project policy and ensure the service user does not feel offended.
- Do not give money or gifts to service users
- Do not borrow money from service users
- Do not 'friend' or 'follow' on any social media sites.

Recording (see appendix A)

Purpose of recording

- Allows for a chronology of what happened and when it happened
- Shows history of events and allows analysis of any patterns
- Allows for continuity in absence of worker
- Shows actions taken by staff
- Provides accountability – agency, staff and caller
- Provides a basis for evidence in court
- Provides information for enquiry, statistics, research
- Highlights staff training and development needs.

Checklist for a good record

- ✓ Structured and easily accessible
- ✓ Legible
- ✓ Clear and concise
- ✓ Author's meaning clearly conveyed
- ✓ Includes all relevant information
- ✓ Free from jargon and abbreviations
- ✓ Separates fact from opinion
- ✓ Professional judgment supported by evidence
- ✓ Decisions reached with worker are clearly recorded
- ✓ Signed and dated and timed.

Practice issues

1. **Be specific** – what is the exact nature of the concern and which category of abuse does it suggest
2. **Show the evidence** – what did you see, hear? Who said what, when, how?
3. **Be precise** with time words – what does always, frequent, never mean.
4. State your **professional judgment**
5. Ensure your professional judgment is **support by the evidence**

Confidentiality/sharing information

Information-sharing for child protection: general

- The wellbeing of a child is of central importance when making decisions to lawfully share information with or about them.



- Children have a right to express their views and have them taken into account when decisions are made about what should happen to them.
- The reasons why information needs to be shared and particular actions taken should be communicated openly and honestly with children and, where appropriate, their families.
- In general, information will normally only be shared with the consent of the child (depending on age and maturity). However, where there is a risk to a child's wellbeing, consent should not be sought and relevant information should be shared with other individuals or agencies as appropriate.
- At all times, information shared should be relevant, necessary and proportionate to the circumstances of the child, and limited to those who need to know.
- When gathering information about possible risks to a child, information should be sought from all relevant sources, including services that may be involved with other family members. Relevant historical information should also be taken into account.
- When information is shared, a record should be made of when it was shared, with whom, for what purpose, in what form and whether it was disclosed with or without informed consent. Similarly, any decision *not* to share information and the rationale should also be recorded.
- Agencies should provide clear guidance for practitioners on sharing information. This should include advice on sharing information about adults who may pose a risk to children, dealing with disputes over information-sharing and clear policies on whistle-blowing.
- It is not necessary to seek consent when there is legislative requirement to share information; for example, when making a referral to the Children's Reporter, or the prevention and detection of crime.

(adapted from National Guidance Child Protection Scotland 2014)

Allegations against staff

Any concerns about the welfare of a child or vulnerable adult arising from alleged abuse or harassment by an employee of Branch Out Together must be reported immediately to the Designated Child Protection Officer.

In the first instance, a senior manager, or where the senior manager is the subject of an allegation, the Chief Exec or the chair of the board or, in their absence, the proprietor of an independent organisation should immediately discuss the allegation with the police.

Role and Responsibilities of Designated Child Protection Officer

The Designated Child Protection Officer for Branch Out Together, who is responsible for dealing with any concerns about the protection of children is the Care and Support Manager, can be contacted on 0131 661 3834.



The role of the DCPO is to:

- To act as the first point of contact for staff or volunteers concerned about the safety and welfare of a child
- To be responsible for contacting the Child's 'Named Person' or Social Work Department in cases where a child is at risk of harm
- To ensure that all staff and volunteers know where they can find the child protection policy and procedures
- To liaise with appropriate local agencies for support and advice and know where to find local contacts
- To organise training of staff about how to respond to child protection concerns and advise of training needs
- To collect monitoring data on all welfare, wellbeing and child protection activities across the organisation.
- To support staff reporting concerns and advise as appropriate and make appropriate decision about the actions to take to protect children.
- To demonstrate an awareness and understanding of current issues within the field of keeping children and young people safe, such as child sexual exploitation and online safety
- To lead on reviewing, updating and developing child protection policy and procedures in Scotland and monitoring its implementation
- For registered services, to notify the care inspectorate of any child protection referral within 24 hours.

Child protection procedures

Branch Out Together follows the Inter- Agency Child Protection Procedures developed by the Edinburgh and Lothians Child Protection Committee.

Children and young people from birth to 18, or beyond if still in school, may have a Named Person to help support their wellbeing within the Getting it Right for Every Child approach. The Named Person is a central point of contact if a child, young person or their parent wants information or advice, or if they want to talk about any worries and seek support.

The Named Person will be a point of contact for Branch Out Together for any concerns about a child's welfare and wellbeing, the Named Person will carefully consider the situation by asking five questions:

What is getting in the way of this child's or young person's wellbeing?

Do I have all the information I need to help this child or young person?

What can I do now to help this child or young person?



What can my agency do to help this child or young person?

What additional help, if any, may be needed from others?

Once they have considered the situation, a Named Person will discuss this with the child's parent(s) and other appropriate professionals if required, to assess what needs to be done to improve the child's or young person's wellbeing. They may plan what action(s) will be taken next and arrange appropriate review dates for the plan. Each situation and concern will be unique to the child or young person, and the way they are supported will be tailored to their individual needs. If a matter is serious enough then a referral will be made to Social Work Services or Police Scotland.

Numbers to contact: (Refer)

NSPCC – 0808 800 5000 (365 days per year, 24/7)

Social Work

- Edinburgh Social Care Direct 0131 200 2324
- West Lothian Child Disability Team 01506 282252
- East Lothian Social Care Direct 0800 731 6969

Police Scotland – 101 or 999 for emergency

Supporting Employees

- Employers have a duty of care to their employees. They should ensure they provide effective support for anyone facing an allegation and provide the employee with a named contact if they are suspended.
- It is essential that any allegation is dealt with very quickly, in a fair and consistent way that provides effective protection for the child and at the same time supports the person who is the subject of the allegation
- All options to avoid suspension should be considered prior to taking that step.

Where it is clear that an investigation by the police is unnecessary, the designated child protection officer(s) should discuss the next steps with the Chief Executive Officer or the Chair of the Board of Trustees. It is important that:

- Records remain on an individual's file until retirement or for 10 years, whichever is longer.
- If a staff member or volunteer is removed from work with children because they poses a risk of harm to children (or would have, had they not left first), the matter will be referred to Disclosure Scotland.

Whistleblowing



Branch Out Together understand that employees and volunteers will often be the first to know when someone inside or connected with the organisation is doing something illegal, dishonest, or improper, but may feel apprehensive about voicing their concerns. However, it is in the interest of everyone, and the organisation that individuals with knowledge of wrongdoing are supported in reporting such behaviour.

Any individual with knowledge of any such activities should inform their line manager or alternatively call NSPCC Whistleblowing advice line on 0808 028 0285.

Social Media

It is recognised that Social Media sites have become a significant way of life for many people and that, when used appropriately, are a positive way of keeping in touch with friends and colleagues as well as providing an opportunity to communicate through media.

There are instances, however, where these sites can be used inappropriately in terms of content or substantial use during working hours.

- A staff member should not refer to any confidential information relating to their employment. This includes potentially sensitive or confidential information about Branch Out Together.
- Any misuse of a Social Networking site including acts committed that may bring Branch Out Together into disrepute, may result in disciplinary action against the staff member and could constitute gross misconduct.
- Social Networking sites should not be used for accessing or sharing illegal content.
- If a member of staff is concerned by information or content posted on one of the Branch Out Together's official sites (i.e. Twitter, FaceBook,) they should raise this concern with their line manager.
- Staff should refrain from using language which could cause offence to others.
- Privacy should be respected always – if a staff member wishes to post a photograph or information on an individual, they should gain prior permission from the individual and must not be posted on personal pages.
- Viewing and updating personal sites is not permitted during working times. Reasonable access of these sites is acceptable during breaks and lunch periods.
- Staff/volunteers must not friend/follow on their personal sites any children or young people who attend Branch Out Together's services under any circumstances.

Photography

Permission must be sought to use imagery of participants in any activities of Branch Out Together. It must be made clear where the photographs are to be used. (See appendix B)



Safer Recruitment

Branch Out Together will take all reasonable steps to safely recruit all staff/volunteers to prevent unsuitable people from working with children, young people and adults. All staff and volunteers will be interviewed, require to be members of PVG and have two suitable references of their suitability to work with children/young people/adults.

We are committed to reviewing our policy, procedures and good practice annually. These guidelines were developed using the template from NSPCC.

Signed *E Madeod*

Date *13/10/2022*

Appendix A

CAUSE FOR CONCERN FORM

PART 1: To be completed by the individual who is raising the concern.

- The purpose of this form is to note well-being concerns for an child / young person and to initiate action if required
- This form should be either handwritten or completed electronically, signed and dated within 24 hours of concern noted.
- Once complete, the form should be immediately forwarded to the Care and Support Manager
- Please follow the Child Protection Flowchart and policy at all times

1. Child / Young Person's Details

Name:	D.O.B
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2. Person Recording The Concern

Name:	Designation
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3. Details Of The Concern

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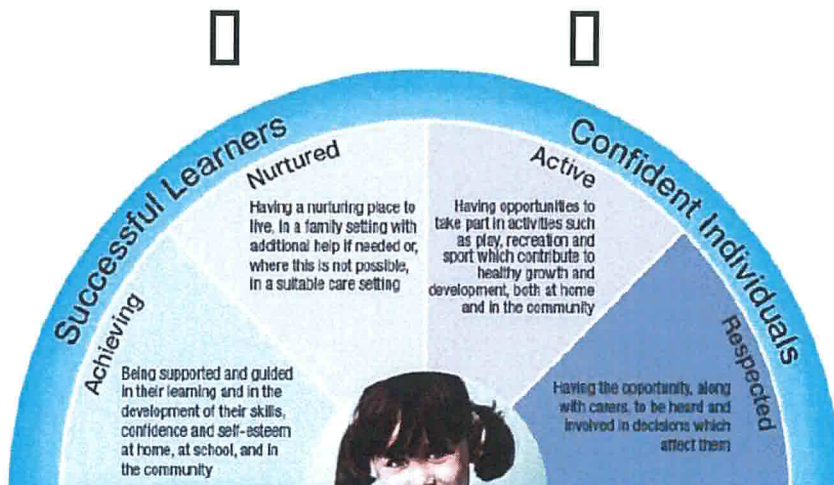
4. Did The Young Person Express A View / Information Regarding The Concern

Yes	No
If Yes – Give Details:	

5. Were Details Of This Concern Shared With Parent / Carer?

Yes	No
Details:	

6. Please Highlight Any Relevant Boxes On The Well Being Indicator Regarding Your Concern





7. Do You Believe The Concern Involves Any Of The Following Risk Factors?

Domestic Abuse	No	Yes
Parental Alcohol Misuse	No	Yes
Parental Drug Misuse	No	Yes
Non-Engaging Family	No	Yes
Child Affected By Parental Mental Health Issues	No	Yes
Child Placing Themselves At Risk	No	Yes
Sexual Abuse	No	Yes
Child Exploitation	No	Yes
Physical Abuse	No	Yes
Emotional Abuse	No	Yes



Physical Neglect

No

Yes

Other

No

Yes

Other – Please Specify:

Signed: _____

Date _____

Name: _____

Time: _____

Designation: _____



Appendix B

Permissions Form

I, _____ Parent/ legal guardian of

OUTING CONSENT

Give permission for said child to take part in any outings/activities organised by Branch Out Together during their time at Branch Out Together services (for which full risk assessment have been completed).

Examples; Cinema, Swimming, Music Therapy, Soft Play, Play Park

Outings/Activities you do not wish your child to take part in _____

Signed _____ Date _____

EMERGENCY TREATMENT

I agree for any emergency treatment to be carried out on behalf of my child either at the service venue or at an activity venue.

Signed _____ Date _____



PLEASE TURN OVER



Photographs

I give/ do not give* consent for said child's inclusion in photos to be used by Branch Out Together for training, marketing and fundraising purposes.

Signed _____ Date _____

** Delete as applicable*

Social Media

I give/ do not give* consent for said child's inclusion in photos to be used by Branch Out Together on the website/Facebook or twitter pages.

Signed _____ Date _____

** Delete as applicable*

OTHER PERMISSIONS
I give/do not give* permission for sun cream to be applied to said child
I give/do not give* permission for face paints to be applied to said child
I give/do not give* permission for said child to be taken on public transport