

# Multiagency Secure Care Procedures

Children and Families and Justice Social Work Policy Team



Moray  
**Child Protection**  
Committee



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## 1. Introduction and context

This document, as part of Moray's multiagency approach to the protection and support of children and young people, outlines single and multiagency processes for social workers and other professionals working with a young person who may meet criteria for placement in secure accommodation. Specifically, the procedure outlines:

- the legal basis for secure accommodation
- routes to secure care
- key responsibilities
- key considerations and practical steps embodying the Secure Care Standards

Having robust procedures around the use of secure accommodation for young persons is crucial. It ensures that secure accommodation is used only when it is in a young person's best interest and/or because it will protect the rights of others. Depriving a young person of their liberty infringes this fundamental human right and also impinges upon the rights to freedom of association and family life. Placing a young person in secure accommodation requires our fullest consideration.

This procedure was developed in line with relevant national legislation, guidance as well as local drivers and evidence. As such, it refers to specific national and local guidance which should be considered throughout our work with young persons and families. These are:

- o [Secure care: pathway and standards](#): outlines the standards that need to be followed before, during and after the secure placement of a young person. It is imperative that social workers and other professionals are aware of and meet these standards.
- o [UN Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) and its forthcoming enshrinement into Scottish law via the [Centred Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child \(Incorporation\) \(Scotland\) Bill](#) outlines the rights of young person; Article 37 states that the deprivation of liberty of a young person shall be in conformity with the law. Young person should be arrested, detained or imprisoned only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time.
- o [The Promise](#): provides the foundations of an approach to supporting families and young persons in Moray. These foundations outline that services should support young persons and families in a non-stigmatising fashion; that families and young persons should be given opportunities to share their views and for their views to be given due weight in planning and decision-making; that families should be supported coherently to overcome the difficulties bringing them in contact with universal services; and that young persons, families and the workforce must be scaffolded in a system that provides help as and when needed. Specifically in relation to secure care, the Promise highlights that the underlying principle of secure accommodation is the provision of therapeutic and [trauma-informed](#) support.
- o [Getting it right for every child](#): GIRFEC is based on the [UN Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) (UNCRC) and constitutes the Scottish approach to improving the wellbeing of young persons. In the context of secure care, GIRFEC clarifies the meaning of wellbeing of those who may be placed in secure accommodation through the [SHANARRI](#) indicators: safe, healthy, achieving, nurtured, active, respected, responsible, and included. Additionally, according to the 2022 Policy Statement, the following principles and values apply:

- Placing young persons and their families' needs first, and promoting their agency and participation in decision-making
- Working alongside families to enable the adoption of strengths-based, rights-respecting and inclusive approach
- Adopting a holistic understanding of wellbeing, which includes family, community and society
- Valuing diversity and ensuring that everyone is treated fairly
- Considering and addressing inequalities
- Providing support for young persons and their families when and as long as needed
- Working together within and across local areas to improve outcomes for young persons and their families
- Framework for Risk Assessment, Management and Evaluation ([FRAME](#)) provides a set of standards relating to risk assessment, planning and responding to change, risk management measures, partnership working and quality assurance. It also outlines how young person and young people involved in high risk activities may be managed effectively and in-line with the principles above. This was fundamental in the development of this procedure.
- [National guidance for child protection in Scotland 2021](#): It sets out that services relating to young person protection will uphold young person's rights; adopt a collaborative, preventative and contextual approach; provide support through [trauma-informed practice](#); engage with families to build trusting relationships, offer support and reduce risk of harm; and build on the strengths of young persons and families. It is important that the messages/processes provisioned by the National guidance's local implementation, the Moray Multiagency Child/Protection Procedures 2023, are considered routinely when there appears to be a risk of significant harm to young persons.
- [The Secure Accommodation \(Scotland\) Regulations 2013](#)
- [The Children's Hearings \(Scotland\) Act 2011 \(Implementation of Secure Accommodation Authorisation\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2013](#)
- [Good Practice Guide- The Children's Hearings \(Scotland\) Act 2011 \(Implementation of Secure Accommodation Authorisation\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2013](#) aims to ensure that the process around the placement of a child in secure accommodation is fair, transparent and in the best interest of the child.
- [Children's Hearings \(Scotland\) Act 2011](#)
- [Criminal Procedure \(Scotland\) Act 1995](#)

Moray's partner agencies subscribe to the noted national policies, guidance and legislation, which are reflected in local multi and single agency strategies, policies, procedures and guidance, including the [Moray Children's Services Plan 2023-2026](#).

## 2. Scope

This procedure applies to all staff involved in processes around secure care and is expected to be employed from 1 March 2024. All staff/groups with responsibilities around secure care procedures should be aware of and ensure that they comply with the procedure. The Children's Services Policy

Team will communicate information on the procedure to all necessary staff/groups and ensure that it is accessible on appropriate websites. All partner agencies are responsible for ensuring that corresponding procedures/policies are developed and employed in their respective agencies.

### 3. Roles and responsibilities

Professionals across the partnership have specific responsibilities around the placement of a young person in secure accommodation. These are outlined below.

**The Chief Social Work Officer's (CSWO) responsibilities are to:**

- Satisfy themselves that the legal conditions for placement in a secure accommodation (section 3) are met
- Assess information presented to make decision regarding placing a young person in secure accommodation or implement secure accommodation authorisation, reviewing such placements and removing a young person from secure accommodation
- Seek the views of the young person, relevant persons, and Head of the Secure Centre via the Social Worker/Service Manager and consider these
- Be involved in the process from the point of referral to the Secure Care Screening Group which is chaired by the CSWO
- Make decisions alongside the Head of the Secure Centre about whether a young person should be placed in secure care or not, including whether or not to implement secure care authorisation provided by the Children's Hearing or Sheriff
- Ensure appropriate notifications are distributed according to timescales
- Remove a looked after young person from secure accommodation if the Principal Reporter considers that a Children's Hearing is not necessary
- Make decision regarding the withholding of information (including written reports) from the young person and any relevant persons;

**Members of the Secure Care Screening Panel (membership outlined in section 7) have the responsibility to:**

- Support the Chief Social Work Officer by assessing the risks and strengths (including views of the young person and family) and make recommendations regarding the young person's placement or exit from secure accommodation

**The Social Work Service Manager has the responsibility to:**

- Oversee processes from the decision to pursue secure care to the exit from secure accommodation
- Oversee the information supplied by professionals to the CSWO and the Secure Care Screening Panel
- Oversee communication with the family to ensure that information is shared appropriately and escalate any request to exclude parents from discussions to the Chief Social Work Officer (where this may be in the best interest of the young person)
- Ensure that the voice of the young person and any relevant persons are collected and listened to

- Ensure that Secure Care Standards and the UNCRC are upheld throughout the process
- Ensure that the procedures outlined in subsequent sections of this document are followed
- Make decisions around transport arrangement for the young person in collaboration with partner agencies, where this is necessary

**The Social Work Team Manager and Senior Social Worker have the responsibility to:**

- Provide guidance to the Social Worker throughout the process (including, but not limited to, information sharing with family, gathering information, being the single point of contact)
- Support the Social Worker in communication with the family and young person and gathering the voice of the relevant persons and the young person
- Support the Social Worker in upholding the Secure Care Standards and the UNCRC
- Support the Social Worker to issue notifications to the young person, the family and professionals at each stage of the process
- Ensuring communication with the Service Manager is robust and timely

**The case Social Worker's responsibilities (in addition to their responsibilities as lead professional under GIRFEC) are to:**

- Understand and ensure that the Secure Care Standards and the UNCRC are upheld
- Gather the views of the young person and any relevant persons and ensure that these are shared
- Be the point of contact for the young person and their parent(s), guardian(s) or carer(s) and share information with them to ensure that the process is transparent
- Share any concern around information sharing with their immediate and second line manager; parents and young person can only be excluded from discussions in exceptional circumstances (e.g., a young person over the age of 16 may wish to withhold information; there may be serious concerns due to self-harm/suicide), with the agreement of the Chief Social Work Officer
- Collaborate and communicate with partner agencies around assessment and planning
- Undertake the actions outlined in sections 8-10
- Record CSWO decisions around the sharing of information with family or young person on Social Work databases

**The Reviewing Officer's responsibilities are to:**

- Ensure that a Looked After Child Review take place every four weeks
- Ensure that the young person's views are represented and taken into account at Looked After Child Reviews
- Ensure that the family's views are represented and taken into account at Looked After Child Reviews
- Contribute to upholding the Secure Care Standards and the UNCRC
- Ensure that the young person's wellbeing and welfare is comprehensively reviewed
- Ensure that there is a comprehensive plan, inclusive of exit planning, in place to support the young person

**Frontline practitioners in Education, Health, Police, and Third sector organisations forming part of the team around the young person:**

- contribute to assessment, planning and review processes in line with GIRFEC

#### 4. Procedure overview: conditions and routes

Secure care process in Moray is firmly placed within the child protection framework. This is because we recognise that young people who meet legal conditions to be placed in a secure accommodation require protection and support.

[The Secure Accommodation \(Scotland\) Regulations 2013](#) specify that a young person who is subject to:

- (a) a compulsory supervision order (CSO) which does not include a secure accommodation authorisation or
- (b) an interim CSO or medical examination order or
- (c) permanence order under the Secure Accommodation (Scotland) Regulations 2013,
- (d) or being provided with accommodation under s25 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995

can only be accommodated in a secure establishment if the Chief Social Work Officer and the Head of the Secure Centre are satisfied that:

(1) one or more of the following conditions apply:

- the young person has previously absconded and is likely to abscond again and, if the young person were to abscond, it is likely that the young person's physical, mental or moral welfare would be at risk,
- the young person is likely to engage in self-harming conduct,
- the young person is likely to cause injury to another person

(2) placement in the secure accommodation would be in the best interest of the young person

(3) placement in the secure center is appropriate to the young person's needs having regard to the residential center's statement of functions and objectives

When the conditions above are met, there are three main routes to place a young person in secure accommodation:

<b>Route 1</b>	<b>Placement by the Chief Social Work Officer (flowchart in Appendix 2)</b>
<b>Route 2</b>	<b>Placement by the Children's Hearing (with or without referral from Children's services) (flowcharts in Appendix 3)</b>
<b>Route 3</b>	<b>Placement by a Court (flowchart in Appendix 4)</b>

These routes are also preceded and followed by a number of actions that form part of the process. The figure below provides an overview of the process which is further detailed in the flowcharts (Appendix 1-4).



\* The Children's Hearing may not always rely on referral to issue a Secure Accommodation Authorisation



## 5. Actions before seeking secure accommodation for a young person

The following section details the tasks which should be undertaken when it is apparent that a young person may be placing themselves at risk, placing others at risk and/or goes missing.

ACTION	TASKS	RELEVANT NATIONAL STANDARDS/LEGISLATION
<p><i>Action: Multiagency assessment</i></p> <p><i>Responsible professional: social worker</i></p> <p><i>Timeframe: N/A</i></p>	<p>The timely completion of a multiagency risk assessment is required help understand risk and what is needed to support a young person. The risk assessment undertaken should be agreed with a Senior Social Worker/Team Manager.</p> <p>The FRAME details that multiagency risk assessments should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Involve the identification of key information, their meaning in the context and timing of the assessment, and evaluation against appropriate criteria</li> <li>○ Be grounded in the understanding of the young person’s developmental history and experience</li> <li>○ Analyse and communicate risks in terms of pattern, nature, seriousness and likelihood of significant harm posed by the activities the young person is involved in</li> <li>○ Be based on the best available evidence gathered from a variety of sources</li> <li>○ Be conducted in an evidence-based and structured manner, including factual information</li> <li>○ Incorporate professional judgement and decision making</li> <li>○ Acknowledge any limitations of the assessment</li> <li>○ Be communicated in a responsible and clear manner to aid decision-making</li> </ul> <p>The majority of the young persons who may engage in activities/behaviors which place themselves or others at significant risk may already have a multiagency plan to support them. This can be a Child In Need (CIN) plan, Looked After Child (LAC) plan, or a Child Protection (CP) plan.</p>	<p><u>Secure Care Standard 4</u></p> <p><u>Secure Care Standard 11</u></p> <p><u>FRAME Standard 1</u></p>

	<p>If the young person does not have a multiagency plan, an assessment of risk and need should be initiated and the referral form to the Secure Care Screening Panel (SCSP) can be used to reflect upon the level of risk, the existing control measures and what may be required to reduce risk. The assessment should involve the young person and any relevant person's views.</p>	
<p><i>Action: Consultation regarding available supports</i></p> <p><i>Responsible: social worker</i></p> <p><i>Timeframe: N/A</i></p>	<p>As part of planning for the young person, the team around the young person must ensure that all available options have been considered and exhausted prior to considering the use of secure accommodation.</p> <p>Placing a young person in secure accommodation must be the final option available and be in best interest of the young person.</p> <p>Alternatives to secure care may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased support resources in the community to reduce risk</li> <li>- An alternative care setting in the form of a kinship placement</li> <li>- An alternative placement in residential/foster care</li> <li>- A Movement Restriction Condition which would restrict the movement of the young person within set parameters</li> <li>- Alternative accommodation in close support residential provision which provides a higher level of support to young person but is not secure</li> </ul> <p>The social worker must have consulted widely on the options available to keep the young person/others safe in their community. Those consultees include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The young person</li> <li>- The family/relevant person(s)</li> <li>- The team around the young person</li> <li>- Social Work Team Manager who keeps the Social Work Service Manager informed throughout</li> </ul>	<p><u>Secure Care Standard 1</u></p> <p><u>Secure Care Standard 2</u></p> <p><u>Secure Care Standard 3</u></p> <p><u>Secure Care Standard 5</u></p> <p><u>UNCRC Article 3</u></p> <p><u>UNCRC Article 5</u></p> <p><u>UNCRC Article 9</u></p> <p><u>UNCRC Article 12</u></p> <p><u>UNCRC Article 37</u></p> <p><u>FRAME Standard 2</u></p> <p><u>FRAME Standard 3</u></p>

## 6. Escalation to a Social Work Service Manager

ACTION	TASKS	RELEVANT NATIONAL STANDARDS/LEGISLATION
<p><b>Action:</b> Interagency Referral Discussion, Child Protection Planning Meeting, Looked After Child Review, Risk management meeting</p> <p><b>Responsible:</b> multiagency professionals</p> <p><b>Timescale:</b> as soon as practicable</p>	<p>If, following the risk assessment and consultation, it is apparent that the risks cannot be managed safely in the community or any other care setting, a multiagency meeting can make a referral to a Social Work Service Manager.</p> <p>Interagency Referral Discussions (IRD) Looked After Review (LACR) meetings, Child Protection Planning Meetings (CPPM), or Risk Management Meetings (RMM) can make a referral:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An IRD may refer to the Social Work Service Manager when there is a one off incident or escalation in the risk posed by the activities the young person is involved in and it is believed that the conditions for secure care may be met</li> <li>- CPPMs and LACRs may refer to the Social Work Service Manager when professionals agree that the young person’s plan may not be effective in managing the risk that the young person poses to themselves or others and it is believed that the conditions for secure care may be met</li> <li>- RMMs, as they are chaired by a Social Work Service Manager, may refer to the Secure Care Screening Panel directly if the Service Manager (supported by the attending professionals) believes that the risk management plan cannot manage the risk and legal conditions for secure care are met</li> </ul> <p>It is imperative that the multiagency meeting considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Whether all options for the management of the risk have been exhausted and/or considered</li> <li>- Whether the young person meets one or more of the conditions for secure accommodation (including evidence)</li> </ul> <p>These considerations must be recorded in the meeting minutes (e.g., ‘other legal measures’ on the IRD from).</p>	<p><a href="#">National Child Protection Guidance 2021</a>- updated in 2023</p>

	In extreme and emergency situations (including out of hours), it may be appropriate for the case social worker, following consultation with a team manager, to make a referral to the service manager for the Secure Care Screening Panel or the Chief Social Work Officer without first convening an IRD or other multiagency meetings. A record should be kept regarding the reason for not convening a multiagency meeting.	
<b>Action: notifying the family</b>  <b>Responsible: social worker</b>  <b>Timescale: immediately after the IRD</b>	<p>The lead professional (Social Worker) is the single point of contact for the young person and any relevant person(s) (i.e., parents, carer, and guardians). A number of leaflets are included in Appendix 1 that may be useful.</p> <p>The transparent sharing of information (including written reports) is of utmost importance. Withholding information from the young person and their family may only happen in exceptional circumstances and needs to be authorised by the Chief Social Work Officer and recorded (alongside reasons) on Carefirst.</p>	<a href="#">Secure Care Standard 6</a> <a href="#">Secure Care Standard 11</a>
<b>Action: feedback from Social work Service Manager</b>  <b>Responsible: Social work Service Manager</b>  <b>Timescales: with 1 working day</b>	<p>Upon the receipt of the referral from an IRD/LACR/CPPM/RMM, the Social Work Service Manager needs to consider whether the Secure Care Screening Panel should be brought together. Considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- whether the conditions for secure accommodation are believed to met</li> <li>- all other options have been considered and/or exhausted</li> </ul> <p>The Service Manager (with input from the Chief Social Work Officer) should feed back to the referrer within 1 working day outlining their decision:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refuse the referral with rationale and suggestions for next steps (i.e., options to consider at reconvened IRD, LACR or CPPMs)</li> <li>2. Accept the referral with rationale and initiate a sitting of the Secure Care Screening Panel</li> </ol> <p>Any new actions/recommendations from the Service Manager should be discussed with the child, family and the TAC and incorporated into the Child’s Plan. The young person’s social</p>	N/A

worker should take the lead role in keeping the child and family up to date with the outcome of the referral and what happens next.

## 7. Secure Care Screening Panel

ACTION	TASKS	RELEVANT NATIONAL STANDARDS/LEGISLATION
<p><b>Characteristics and functioning of the Secure Care Screening Panel</b></p>	<p>The purpose of the Secure Care Screening Panel is to provide support and multiagency perspective to the Chief Social Work Officer’s decision-making.</p> <p>The CSWO has decision making responsibility for the placement of young people on secure care. The CSWO must consider, assess and record the following when making a decision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the views of the young person and any relevant persons</li> <li>- evidence presented by the social worker/service manager about the requirement for secure accommodation</li> <li>- alternatives to secure care</li> <li>- any new/emerging information</li> <li>- whether the young person meets legal criteria for placement in secure accommodation</li> <li>- which route to secure placement (see section 8) is the most appropriate and why</li> <li>- ensure that standards set out by the UNCRC, FRAME, and the Secure Care Standards (SCS) are upheld.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Membership of the Panel</u></b></p> <p>The Secure Care Screening Panel is a multiagency senior leadership panel consisting of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chief Social Work Officer (chair)</li> <li>- Social Work Service Manager (overseeing and presenting the case)</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 4</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 7</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 8</a></p> <p><a href="#">FRAME Standard 4</a></p> <p><a href="#">FRAME Standard 5</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNCRC Article 9</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNCRC Article 12</a></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Case Social Worker and their line manager (presenting the case)</li> <li>- Service Manager Children and Families for Health</li> <li>- Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) manager</li> <li>- Chief Education Officer</li> <li>- Detective Chief Inspector, Police Scotland</li> <li>- Social Work Placement Services Manager</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Action: Referral to the Secure Care Screening Panel</b></p> <p><b>Responsible: social worker</b></p> <p><b>Timescale: immediately after the IRD</b></p>	<p>If instructed by the Social Work service manager, the referral to the Secure Care Screening Panel (SCSP) is made by the social worker by emailing the Chief Social Work Officer’s Business Secretary <a href="mailto:socialworkmanagement@moray.gov.uk">socialworkmanagement@moray.gov.uk</a> copies of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the completed SCSP referral form (Appendix 1)</li> <li>- minutes of the most recent decision-making meetings (e.g., IRD, LACR, CPPM, RMM)</li> <li>- the most recent child plan</li> <li>- the most recent assessment of need and risk (including from Education, Police, Health, CAMHS, where appropriate)</li> <li>- up-to-date multiagency chronology</li> </ul> <p><b>Once a referral is made, the Screening Panel is brought together, as soon as possible and within 1 working day, in a meeting minuted by the Chief Social Work Officer’s Business Secretary using the SCSP minute template (Appendix 1).</b></p>	
<p><b>Outcomes of the Secure Care Screening Panel</b></p>	<p>Placing a young person in secure care may be authorised if the conditions outlined in section 3 are met. In this case, the Chief Social Work Officer decides which route is the most appropriate. This decides next steps to be taken and is recorded on the minutes (Appendix 1 – Secure care toolkit).</p> <p>The placement may not be agreed by the CSWO. In this case, the rationale and suggested next steps need to be communicated with the referrer, then these should be discussed with the child, family and the TAC and incorporated into the Child’s Plan. The young person’s social worker should take the lead role in keeping the child and family up to date with the outcome of the referral and what happens next.</p>	

## 8. Routes to secure accommodation

### 8.1. Route 1 to secure accommodation: authorisation by the Chief Social Work Officer

ACTION	TASKS	RELEVANT NATIONAL STANDARDS/LEGISLATION
<p><b>Applicability and legal conditions</b></p>	<p><a href="#">The Secure Accommodation (Scotland) Regulations 2013</a> specify that a young person who is subject to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A Compulsory Supervision Order (CSO) which does not include a secure accommodation authorisation</li> <li>- An interim CSO or Medical Examination Order</li> <li>- A Permanence Order or is</li> <li>- Provided with accommodation under s25 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995</li> </ul> <p>can only be accommodated in a secure establishment if the Chief Social Work Officer and the Head of the Secure Centre are satisfied that:</p> <p>(1) one or more of the following conditions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the young person has previously absconded and is likely to abscond again and, if the young person were to abscond, it is likely that the young person's physical, mental or moral welfare would be at risk,</li> <li>- the young person is likely to engage in self-harming conduct,</li> <li>- the young person is likely to cause injury to another person</li> </ul> <p>2) the placement in the secure accommodation would be in the best interest of the young person</p> <p>3) the placement in the secure establishment is appropriate to the young person's needs having regard to the residential establishment's statement of functions and objectives</p>	<p><a href="#">The Secure Accommodation (Scotland) Regulations 2013</a></p> <p><a href="#">Children's Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011 (Implementation of Secure Accommodation Authorisation) Regulations 2013</a></p>

	<p>The maximum period during which a young person may be kept in secure accommodation without the authority of a Children’s Hearing or Sheriff is up to 72 hours in any period of 28 consecutive days.</p> <p>It is essential the local authority notifies the Principal Reporter immediately of any such placement.</p>	
<p><b>Action: Selecting and securing a secure centre</b></p> <p><b>Responsible: social worker in conjunction with the Social Work Service Manager</b></p> <p><b>Timeframe: immediately after the Secure Care Screening Panel</b></p>	<p>The Chief Social Work Officer, informed by the Secure Care Screening Panel’s recommendation, may decide to place a young person in secure accommodation without the authorisation of the Children’s Hearing or Sheriff, using the Secure Accommodation (Scotland) Regulations 2013.</p> <p>Following this decision, the social worker should explore providers of secure accommodation in Scotland. Those providers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good Shepherd Centre Secure Centre, Bishopton</li> <li>- Kibble Education and Care Centre, Paisley</li> <li>- Rossie Children’s Trust, Montrose</li> <li>- St Mary’s Kenmure, Bishopbriggs</li> </ul> <p>The vacancy rates can be accessed via the <a href="#">Secure Accommodation Network Scotland</a>, however, it is best to phone the providers directly because the website is not always up-to-date. The Social Worker may contact secure centres when authorised to do so by the Social Work Service Manager.</p> <p>Whilst choice may be limited, efforts should be made to match the young person to the secure center which will best meet their needs.</p> <p>Once a secure centre is selected, agreement for the placement should be sought from the Head of Secure Care and captured Secure Care form 1.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Action: Preparing the young person and any relevant persons</b></p> <p><b>Responsible: social worker</b></p>	<p>The young person and any relevant person(s) must be notified that the Chief Social Work Officer has agreed to a placement in secure accommodation, unless this is deemed inappropriate by the Chief Social Work Officer (e.g. in circumstances where informing the young person of family may significantly increase risk).</p>	<p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 6</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 9</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 10</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 39</a></p>



<p><b>Timeframe: as soon as possible</b></p>	<p>The social worker must ensure that the young person is fully aware of their move to secure care. They must be prepared for transport and entry to the secure centre as well as any meetings, Children’s Hearing or court proceedings, and their potential outcomes. Leaflets and helpful flowcharts can be found in the appendices and copy of each should be provided to them. The website of the chosen secure centre should also be explored with the young person and any relevant persons alongside the social worker.</p> <p>The social worker needs to record the views of the young person and any relevant persons on Secure Care 3 and Secure Care 4 forms.</p> <p>Furthermore, the young person is automatically entitled to legal representation once placed in secure accommodation. The Scottish Children’s Reporters Administration (SCRA) will appoint a solicitor.</p> <p>In addition, the social worker should make a referral to independent advocacy.</p> <p>At any stage the young person and/or relevant persons in relation to them can make an appeal against a secure care decision, either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To implement a secure care accommodation authorisation</li> <li>- Not to implement a secure care accommodation authorisation</li> <li>- To remove a young person from a secure care accommodation</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">UNCRC Article 9</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNCRC Article 12</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNCRC Article 37</a></p>
<p><b>Action: issuing of written notifications</b></p> <p><b>Responsible: social worker</b></p> <p><b>Timeframe: within 24 hours of the CSWO’s decision regarding placement</b></p>	<p>If the decision is made to provide the young person with secure accommodation, the Chief Social Work Officer must notify the following people/professionals of the decision, in writing and within 24 hours (templates in Appendix 1):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The young person and relevant person(s) (with reminder to their right to appeal the decision)</li> <li>2. The head of the secure accommodation</li> <li>3. The Principal Reporter, who should also be informed of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The need for the Principal Reporter to initiate a review of the Compulsory Supervision Order (where this applies) or the reasons why the Chief Social Work</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 10</a></p>

	<p>Officer believes that the young person may be in need of compulsory measures of supervision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The details of the placement and any previous placement or release</li> <li>○ The reasons at the time of placement the Chief Social Work Officer and Head of the Secure Centre were satisfied that one or more of the conditions for the secure accommodation was met</li> <li>○ The reasons at the time of writing they continue to be so satisfied (or otherwise) that one or more of the conditions for the secure accommodation is met</li> <li>○ The views of the Chief Social Work Officer and the head of the secure centre as to the need or otherwise for the young person's placement in secure accommodation</li> </ul> <p>A Children's Hearing will be arranged within 72 hours to consider Secure Accommodation Authorisation in an existing or new:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compulsory Supervision Order</li> <li>• Interim Compulsory Supervision Order</li> <li>• Medical Examination Order or</li> <li>• Warrant to secure attendance</li> </ul>	
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**Next steps are continued on section 9-** Transport to and stay in a secure accommodation.

## 8.2. Route 2 to secure accommodation: authorisation by the Children's Hearing

*Previous steps are in sections 5-7.*

ACTION	TASKS	RELEVANT NATIONAL STANDARDS/LEGISLATION
Applicability and legal conditions	<p>The placement of a young person in secure accommodation who is subject to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) a compulsory supervision order (CSO) or an interim CSO</li> <li>(b) a medical examination order</li> <li>(c) a warrant to secure attendance</li> </ul> <p>can be made if the Children's Hearing are satisfied that:</p>	<p><a href="#">Secure Accommodation (Scotland) Regulations 2013</a></p> <p><a href="#">Children's Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011 (Implementation of Secure</a></p>

	<p>1) one or more of the conditions under s.83(6), 87(4) or 88(3) of the Children’s Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011 are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- that the young person has previously absconded and is likely to abscond again and, if the young person were to abscond, it is likely that the young person’s physical, mental or moral welfare would be at risk</li> <li>- that the young person is likely to engage in self-harming conduct</li> <li>- that the young person is likely to cause injury to another person;</li> </ul> <p>2) having considered the other options available (including a Movement Restriction Condition) that it is necessary to include a secure accommodation authorisation in the order.</p>	<p><a href="#">Accommodation Authorisation) Regulations 2013</a></p>
<p><b>Action: Requesting Secure Accommodation Authorisation</b></p> <p><b>Responsible: social worker</b></p> <p><b>Timeframe: immediately after the Secure Care Screening Panel</b></p>	<p>It may be that the Chief Social Work Officer, with the support of the Secure Care Screening Panel, decides that the most appropriate route to secure accommodation is via the Children’s Hearing (route 2 flowchart in Appendix 1).</p> <p>The Children’s Hearing can include Secure Accommodation Authorisation in existing or new:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compulsory Supervision Order</li> <li>- Interim Compulsory Supervision Order</li> <li>- Medical Examination Order or</li> <li>- Warrant to secure attendance</li> </ul> <p>In order to request Secure Authorisation Accommodation, the social worker must provide a report to the Children’s Hearing which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evidences that the young person meets one or more of the conditions for secure accommodation: there is a clear discussion outlining the criteria which were met as well as evidence of the behavior which is causing concern including comments upon the severity and frequency of risk.</li> <li>- Evidences consultation with the young person, family and the wider team around the young person</li> <li>- Details all of the alternatives to secure accommodation which have been considered and/or exhausted, including alternative accommodation in foster care, kinship care, residential care</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Secure Accommodation (Scotland) Regulations 2013</a></p> <p><a href="#">Children’s Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011 (Implementation of Secure Accommodation Authorisation) Regulations 2013</a></p> <p>S.83 or S .43 of <a href="#">Children’s Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011</a></p> <p>S.80 of the <a href="#">Children and Adoption (Scotland) Act 2007</a></p> <p>S.25 of the <a href="#">Children (Scotland) Act 1995</a></p>

	<p>and a Movement Restriction Condition. The report must demonstrate why these options are not considered appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provides a clear recommendation to the Children’s Hearing for secure accommodation, names the establishment and details how the establishment can meet the young person’s needs</li> </ul> <p><b>It is important to note that a Children’s Hearing can decide to provide secure accommodation authorisation as part of a young person’s CSO without this having been a recommendation to the hearing.</b></p> <p><b>When secure accommodation authorisation was not recommended by the team around the child (and had therefore not been considered by the Secure Care Screening Panel), the Secure Care Screening Panel can be brought together to inform the Chief Social Work Officer in their decision to implement the authorisation (see more in Appendix 1 Flowchart route 2).</b></p>	
<p><b>Action: Preparing the young person and advocacy</b></p> <p><b>Responsible: social worker</b></p> <p><b>Timeframe: as soon as possible</b></p>	<p>The case social worker needs to ensure that the young person is fully aware and prepared for any Children’s Hearing or court proceedings, and their potential outcomes. A number of leaflets and flowcharts are included in Appendix 1 and must be provided to the young person and their parents/carers. The website of the chosen secure centre should also be explored by the young person and any relevant persons alongside the social worker.</p> <p>In order to capture the views of the young person, Secure Care form 3 and Secure Care form 4 are completed by the social worker.</p> <p>The young person is automatically entitled to legal representation once placed in secure accommodation; SCRA will appoint a solicitor. In the interim, the case social worker should make a referral to independent advocacy.</p> <p>At any stage the young person and/or relevant persons in relation to them can make an appeal against a secure care decision, whether this be the decision to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement a secure care accommodation authorisation</li> <li>- Not to implement a secure care accommodation authorisation</li> <li>- remove a young person from a secure care accommodation</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 6</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 9</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 10</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 39</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNCRC Article 9</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNCRC Article 12</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNCRC Article 37</a></p>

<p><b>Action:</b> Implementation of Secure Accommodation Authorisation</p> <p><b>Responsible:</b> Chief Social Work Officer</p> <p><b>Timeframe:</b> 72 hours</p>	<p>The Children’s Hearing can authorise secure accommodation, but they have no power to require that the young person be kept in secure accommodation. The Children’s Hearing authorises the placing of the young person there. This decision must be implemented by the Chief Social Work Officer.</p> <p>If a Children’s Hearing provides authorisation for secure accommodation, the Chief Social Work Officer (CSWO) needs to decide and record whether the authorisation is implemented within <b>72 hours</b> of receiving the decision.</p> <p><b>Decision to implement secure authorisation:</b></p> <p>Once the decision is made to implement the Secure Care Authorisation by the CSWO, the secure centre must be selected (using the process detailed in the next section). The Head of the Secure Centre must communicate to the CSWO, within 48 hours, whether they consent to the placement in secure accommodation. The Head of the Secure Centre has to be satisfied that the accommodation is appropriate to the young person's needs having regard to that establishment's functions and objectives and that the placement will not be detrimental to other young persons in the centre.</p> <p>The Chief Social Work Officer must then notify, in writing, the following people about the decision and rationale to implement the Secure Care Authorisation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Principal Reporter</li> <li>2. Young person (with a reminder of their right to appeal within 21 days)</li> <li>3. Parents or carers (with a reminder of their right to appeal within 21 days and to the Sheriff)</li> <li>4. Head of the secure centre</li> </ol> <p>Templates can be found in Appendix 1– Notification of implementation of secure accommodation authorisation.</p> <p>Within 72 hours of this notice, the young person and/or any relevant person can request that the CSWO review their decision not to implement the Secure Accommodation Authorisation by informing their social worker who must then pass this information to the service manager and CSWO.</p>	<p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 10</a></p> <p><a href="#">FRAME Standard 4</a></p> <p><a href="#">FRAME Standard 5</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Accommodation (Scotland) Regulations 2013</a></p> <p><a href="#">Children’s Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011 (Implementation of Secure Accommodation Authorisation) Regulations 2013</a></p>
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	<p><b>Decision not to implement secure authorisation:</b></p> <p>A decision to not implement the Secure Accommodation Authorisation is possible and can happen for a variety of reasons, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The young person no longer meets the criteria laid out in S.83(6) of the 2011 Act</li> <li>- That the placement in secure accommodation is not in the best interest of the young person</li> <li>- The CSWO is not satisfied that all other viable options have been considered/has become available</li> </ul> <p>Where the CSWO or Head of the Secure Centre does not consent to the young person being placed in secure accommodation, the CSWO must notify the Reporter and require a review of the order that contained the Secure Accommodation Authorisation.</p> <p>The Principal Reporter will then arrange a Children’s Hearing within 3 working days. The Hearing may vary the order but only by varying or removing the Secure Accommodation Authorisation.</p> <p><b>If Secure Accommodation Authorisation was not requested by Social Work (following the sitting of the Secure Care Screening Group), then the Secure Care Screening Group needs to be brought together to inform the Chief Social Work Officer’s decision to implement the authorisation. Processes relating to Secure Care Screening Panel are followed.</b></p>	
<p><b>Actions: sourcing and securing secure accommodation</b></p> <p><b>Responsible: social worker</b></p> <p><b>Timeframe: as soon as possible after the implementation decision and within 48 hours</b></p>	<p>If Secure Accommodation Authorisation was granted by the Children’s Hearing and the CSWO decides to implement this order, then the social worker should explore providers of secure accommodation in Scotland. Those providers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good Shepherd Centre Secure Centre, Bishopton</li> <li>- Kibble Education and Care Centre, Paisley</li> <li>- Rossie Children’s Trust, Montrose</li> <li>- St Mary’s Kenmure, Bishopbriggs</li> </ul> <p>The vacancy rates can be accessed via the <a href="#">Secure Accommodation Network Scotland</a>, however, it is best to phone the providers directly.</p> <p>Once a secure centre is selected, agreement for the placement should be sought from its head and captured Secure Care form 1 by the social worker (as a delegate of the CSWO).</p>	<p><a href="#">Secure Accommodation (Scotland) Regulations 2013</a></p> <p><a href="#">Children’s Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011 (Implementation of Secure Accommodation Authorisation) Regulations 2013</a></p>

**Next steps are continued on section 9- Transport to and stay in a secure accommodation.**

8.3. Route 3 to secure accommodation: detention under Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 or Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2016

ACTION	TASKS	RELEVANT NATIONAL STANDARDS/LEGISLATION
<p><b>Applicability of route</b></p>	<p>The court or sheriff can request a young person to be detained in a secure establishment if the young person is:</p> <p><b>Sentenced:</b></p> <p>They plead guilty or are found guilty of an offence (S.44 Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995) and the court orders the young person <b>be detained in residential accommodation which the local authority considers appropriate</b>, for a period not exceeding one year. Residential accommodation may be appropriate to be in a secure centre if the CSWO, having taken account of the views of the young person, each relevant person, and the head of the secure unit, is satisfied that the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the placement would be in the young person’s best interest and</li> <li>- in relation to the placing of the young person in the residential establishment providing the secure accommodation the placement in that establishment is appropriate to the young person’s needs having regard to the residential establishment’s statement of functions and objectives; and</li> <li>- one or more of the conditions for secure accommodation (i.e., absconding, self-harm, injury to others) is met.</li> </ul> <p><b>On remand (S.51 Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995):</b></p>	<p><a href="#">S.44 Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995</a></p> <p><a href="#">S.51 Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995</a></p> <p><a href="#">Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2016</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Accommodation (Scotland) Regulations 2013</a></p> <p><a href="#">Children’s Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011 (Implementation of Secure Accommodation Authorisation) Regulations 2013</a></p>

If the young person is under 16, the court can require the local authority to place the young person in either:

- Secure accommodation or
- A suitable place of safety chosen the authority.

If the young person is 16/17 and on CSO/ICSO, the court can require the local authority to place the young person in either:

- Secure accommodation
- A suitable place of safety chosen the authority or
- A young offenders institution.

The suitable place of safety chosen by the local authority may be secure accommodation if the CSWO, having taken account of the views of the young person, each relevant person, and the head of the secure unit, is satisfied that:

- the placement would be in the young person's best interest and
- in relation to the placing of the young person in the residential establishment providing the secure accommodation the placement in that establishment is appropriate to the young person's needs having regard to the residential establishment's statement of functions and objectives; and
- one or more of the conditions for secure accommodation (i.e., absconding, self-harm, injury to others) is met.

These arrangements apply for the period of remand or until liberation.

**Held by police powers where:**

- a young person is aged under 16, or aged 16/17 and
- a young person is subject to a CSO or ICSO and
- a young person is to be kept in a place of safety until they can be brought to court (under S22 or Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2016) and



	<p>The place of safety may be secure centre if the CSWO, having taken account of the views of the young person, each relevant person and the head of the secure unit, is satisfied that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the placement would be in the young person’s best interest and</li> <li>- the placement in that establishment is appropriate to the young person’s needs having regard to the residential establishment’s statement of functions and objectives; and</li> <li>- one or more of the conditions for secure accommodation (i.e., absconding, self-harm, injury to others) is met.</li> </ul> <p>The local authority is responsible for providing secure accommodation services and does not require to inform the Principal Reporter. Depending on whether the Procurator Fiscal decides to deal with the young person’s case or refer it to the Reporter, the Procurator Fiscal or Reporter will decide whether the young person appears at court or a Children’s Hearing.</p> <p>For young people sentenced under sections 205(2) (all young person under 18 convicted of murder) or section 208 (that is a young person aged under 16 or aged 16/17 and subject to a Compulsory Supervision Order convicted under solemn procedures) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995, the Scottish Government is responsible for the placement, payment for this placement and transport to and during the young person’s stay in secure care.</p>	
<p><b>Action: placing the young person in secure accommodation under S44, S51 or S22</b></p> <p><b>Responsible: CSWO</b></p>	<p>The CSWO may request a meeting of the Secure Care Screening Panel to inform their decision making around the placement of the young person in a secure centre if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the young person was sentenced to be detained in residential accommodation (S44)</li> <li>- the young person is on remand and the court required the local authority to place the young person in a suitable place of safety chosen by the authority (S51 (1) ii)</li> </ul> <p>The social worker will need to provide evidence and reports to the Panel as outlined earlier.</p>	<p><a href="#">UNCRC Article 3</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNCRC Article 40</a></p>

<p><b>Action: Preparing the young person and advocacy</b></p> <p><b>Responsible: social worker</b></p> <p><b>Timeframe: as soon as possible</b></p>	<p>The case social worker needs to ensure that the young person is fully prepared for any Children’s Hearing or court proceedings, and their potential outcomes. A number of leaflets/flowcharts are included in Appendix 1, which may facilitate this discussion with the young person and the relevant person. A copy of the leaflets/flowcharts can be provided to the young person and their parents/carers. The website of the chosen secure centre should also be explored by the young person and any relevant persons alongside the social worker.</p> <p>In order to capture the views of the young person, Secure Care 3 and Secure Care 4 forms are completed by the social worker.</p> <p>The young person is automatically entitled to legal representation once placed in secure accommodation; SCRA will appoint a solicitor. In the interim, the case social worker should make a referral to independent advocacy.</p>	<p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 6</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 9</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 10</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 39</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNCRC Article 9</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNCRC Article 12</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNCRC Article 37</a></p>
<p><b>Actions: sourcing secure accommodation</b></p> <p><b>Responsible: social worker</b></p> <p><b>Timeframe: as soon as possible after the Children’s Hearing</b></p>	<p>Following the decision, the social worker should explore providers of secure accommodation in Scotland. Those providers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good Shepherd Centre Secure Centre, Bishopton</li> <li>- Kibble Education and Care Centre, Paisley</li> <li>- Rossie Children’s Trust, Montrose</li> <li>- St Mary’s Kenmure, Bishopbriggs</li> </ul> <p>The vacancy rates can be accessed via the <a href="#">Secure Accommodation Network Scotland</a>, however, it is best to phone the providers directly.</p> <p>Once a secure centre is selected, agreement for the placement should be sought from its head and captured SC1 by the social worker (as a delegate of the CSWO).</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Action: Notifications</b></p> <p><b>Responsible: social worker</b></p> <p><b>Timeframe: 24 hours</b></p>	<p>Once the decision is made to place the young person in secure accommodation, the CSWO must notify, in writing, the following people about their decision and rationale to place the young person in secure accommodation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Principal Reporter (unless the young person is in secure care under police powers)</li> <li>2. Young person (with a reminder of their right to appeal within 21 days and to the Sheriff)</li> </ol>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Parents or carers (with a reminder of their right to appeal within 21 days and to the Sheriff)</li> <li>4. Head of the secure centre</li> </ul> <p>Templates can be found in Appendix 1 – Notification of implementation of secure accommodation authorisation.</p>	
<b>Action: Appeals</b>  <b>Responsible: young person and any relevant person</b>  <b>Timeframe: 21 days</b>	<p>The young person can appeal against the detention in secure accommodation within 21 days of the decision of the CSWO to detain the young person in secure accommodation and must be heard of and disposed of within 3 days of the appeal being made. The appeal is usually done through the children’s Panel who provide information about the appeal process.</p>	<a href="#">S.44A of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995</a>

## 9. Transport to and stay in a secure accommodation

ACTION	TASKS	RELEVANT NATIONAL STANDARDS/LEGISLATION
<b>Action: Preparing the young person</b>  <b>Responsible: social worker</b>  <b>Timeframe: as soon as possible</b>	<p>The case social worker needs to prepare the young person for the journey to and staying in the secure accommodation by providing necessary information and reassurance in terms of their rights whilst in secure accommodation and how they will be upheld (e.g., information pack from the secure centre), the details of the secure centre and daily life there, as well as plans for the transport.</p>	<a href="#">Secure Care Standard 11</a> <a href="#">Secure Care Standard 12</a> <a href="#">Secure Care Standard 13</a> <a href="#">Secure Care Standard 14</a>
<b>Action: Arranging transport</b>	<p>When the young person is moved to the secure centre, careful consideration should be given to relevant Secure Care Standards, the rights and safety of the young person, and the safety of any escorting persons (including staff members).</p>	<a href="#">Secure Care Standard 14</a>  <a href="#">UNCRC Article 37</a>

<p><i>Responsible: social worker</i></p> <p><i>Timeframe: as soon as practicable</i></p>	<p>Furthermore, the young person should be made comfortable insofar as possible. It is important to ensure that the young person has access to food, drinks, appropriate clothing, toileting facilities etc when transport is being arranged and whilst being transported,</p> <p>The decision as to who will transport a young person is made on a case-by-case basis, taking into account a range of factors including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- those specific to the young person,</li> <li>- the type of journey,</li> <li>- risk assessment and</li> <li>- the availability of transport.</li> </ul> <p>Transport can be provided by local authority staff, social care staff, secure transport from private organisations (e.g., Wrixon, Real Care Solutions, G4S) or by the police. The arrangements are organised by the Social Worker and their line manager with oversight from the service manager.</p> <p>In any case, consistent communication between the partner agencies, alongside the safety and the comfort of the young person and those escorting them, is of utmost importance.</p> <p>It is further important that the young person is supported and accompanied by someone they know and trust.</p> <p>The entry to the secure centre is informed by the Secure Care Pathway and Standards, in line with appropriate risk assessment and management processes. It is important that relevant SCSs (i.e., 15 to 20) are upheld when the young person arrives at the centre.</p>	<p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 14</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 15-20</a></p>
<p><i>Action: assessment</i></p> <p><i>Responsible: social worker/ reviewing officer</i></p>	<p>The young person will undergo assessment and targeted work whilst in secure accommodation, as outlined in the young person's plan which was developed alongside the young person and their relevant person(s), in a manner guided by the relevant Secure Care Standards (i.e., 15-37).</p>	<p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 15-37</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNCRC Article 9</a></p> <p><a href="#">The Promise</a></p>

<p><i>Timeframe: during the stay in secure accommodation</i></p>	<p>Furthermore, they and their relevant person(s) are fully supported to be in touch, unless that is not in the young person’s best interest, as determined by relevant assessment.</p> <p>The Secure Care Standards applicable to the duration of the stay must be upheld and social workers should contribute to this, as appropriate.</p> <p>The first parts of the My Secure Care Journey form (Appendix 1) should be filled in by the child’s Reviewing Officer and the young person as part of reviews. It is recommended that the form is filled in over several sessions with a view to complete approximately 1 or 2 months after return from the secure centre.</p>	
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## 10. Individual Placement Agreement

ACTION	TASKS	RELEVANT NATIONAL STANDARDS/LEGISLATION
<p>Action: Individual Placement Agreement</p> <p>Responsible: social worker</p> <p>Timeframe: within 5 working days of the placement</p>	<p>When a secure establishment has been selected and matched to the needs of the young person, an individual placement agreement between the Moray Council and the provider should be within 5 working days of the placement.</p> <p>An <b>Individual Placement Agreement (IPA)</b> sets out the contact and the aims of care (see <b>IPA form and flowchart</b> in Appendix 1 for an example. The Scotland Excel website should be consulted to ensure that the most up to date IPA is used). The social worker completes and sends the IPA to the Commissioning team, who, in turn, arrange approval by Head of Service and Service manager.</p>	<p><a href="#">Secure Accommodation (Scotland) Regulations 2013</a></p> <p><a href="#">Children’s Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011 (Implementation of Secure Accommodation Authorisation) Regulations 2013</a></p>

11. During the stay: young person’s voice, visits and contacts, assessments, and health/education provision

The actions in this section are not organised chronologically given that they may happen concurrently during the young person’s stay in the secure establishment.

ACTION	TASKS	RELEVANT NATIONAL STANDARDS/LEGISLATION
<p><i>Action: Young person’s voice</i></p> <p><i>Responsible: social worker</i></p> <p><i>Timeframe: N/A</i></p>	<p>The voice of the young person needs to be in the heart of any work with a young person who is placed in secure care.</p> <p>It is vital that the young person has access to independent advocacy and it is the responsibility of the Social Worker to liaise with the young person and the secure centre to get this in place at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p>Social workers can use the Secure Care Form 3 at the point of formal review alongside the My Secure Care Journey form (both in Appendix 1) which can be used throughout the placement.</p> <p>Gathering the views of the young person alone is not sufficient; we need to act on their views insofar as it is safe and reasonable. This means that the young person may request personal belongings (e.g., books, clothing, etc.) which should be provided to them if it is safe to do so. The reason(s) for any request that cannot be accommodated should be recorded.</p>	<p><a href="#">Secure Care Standards 21</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standards 22</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standards 23</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standards 29</a></p>
<p><i>Task: Visits</i></p> <p><i>Responsible: social worker</i></p>	<p>The social worker, if possible, should accompany the young person when they are placed in the secure centre. Following this, the social worker must visit the young person in the placement at the following intervals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Within one week of the start of any placement</li> <li>- Then at intervals of no more than four weeks</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 17</a></p>

<p><i>Timeframes: within 2 week of the placement, then every 4 weeks and as requested/needed</i></p>	<p>The frequency of visits should always be determined by the circumstances of the case and visits should be made whenever reasonably requested by the young person. In addition to the above, the young person's social worker should visit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Immediately if a complaint is received from the young person or from another person relating to the young person concerning the standard of care they are receiving; or</li> <li>- If there is any proposal to remove the young person from placement</li> </ul>	
<p><i>Activity: Family and sibling contact</i></p> <p><i>Responsible: social worker</i></p> <p><i>Timeframe: N/A</i></p>	<p>Placement of a young person in secure care does not mean that contact with parent, carers and siblings cease. A young person's contact with their family, and people who are important to them, should be facilitated wherever possible and in line with the best interest of the young person.</p> <p>A plan for family contact must be pulled together at the earliest opportunity and arrangements put in place. The young person, family, secure care centre and the social worker should work together to bring the plan together.</p> <p>Contact can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Face to face, within the secure unit</li> <li>- Face to face in the community (where safe to do so)</li> <li>- On the telephone</li> <li>- By letter</li> </ul> <p>Any restrictions on contact should be discussed with the young person placed in the secure establishment and recorded.</p>	<p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 26</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 27</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 28</a></p>
<p><i>Activity: Communication</i></p> <p><i>Responsible: social worker</i></p>	<p>The case social worker is responsible for ensuring that communication with the family and the young person in a secure centre take place regularly. This means that the social workers should ensure that they are regularly in contact with the young person and keep the young person's family up to date with how the young person is/planning etc.</p>	<p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 24</a></p>

<p><i>Timeframe: N/A</i></p>	<p>Parents and carers may also choose to communicate directly with the secure centre (this is helpful when information is required in the evenings).</p> <p>Preferred methods of communication should be established early in the young person's placement.</p>	
<p><i>Activity Education and health provision</i></p> <p><i>Responsible: secure centre staff</i></p> <p><i>Timeframe: N/A</i></p>	<p><b>Education:</b></p> <p>It is vital that the young person has opportunities to engage with education within the secure care setting.</p> <p>An exchange of information between the young person's school and the education provision in the secure centre must take place at the earliest opportunity to help understand their stage of learning, their strengths as well as any social and emotional behavioural issues apparent in the classroom. This forms part of their assessments which informs the planning around education provision.</p> <p><b>Health:</b></p> <p>We need to make sure that the young person placed in secure care has their medical needs met. As such, these needs and the way we can meet them, need to be explicitly considered (e.g., thinking about medications, temporary registration with a local GP, facilitating the attendance of appointments with the child's own doctor, etc.) and planned in collaboration with the in-house medical staff at the secure centre.</p> <p>This includes facilitating access to mental health services.</p> <p>The LAC nurse should be informed that the young person has moved areas and if the young person was not previously looked after, a LAC medical should be initiated (see LAC Manual).</p>	<p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 33</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 34</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 35</a></p>
<p><i>Activity: planned and escorted movement</i></p>	<p>A sign of progress will be when the young person is allowed out of the centre albeit on an escorted basis and in a planned way.</p>	<p><a href="#">Secure Care Standards 23</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standards 29</a></p>



<p><i>Responsible: social worker</i></p> <p><i>Timeframe: as soon as asked by the centre</i></p>	<p>The secure centre will seek permission from the social worker and this should be discussed with the young person and the family (as part of reviews and outwith reviews) and responded to promptly. The centre should provide details of the activity to be undertaken, together with the support and management of that to ensure the young person continues to be safeguarded and does not abscond.</p> <p>Written agreement for (what is termed) mobility should be provided by the social worker (in consultation with their team manager), who should have all the necessary information, including a report on the young person's progress, to make the decision.</p>	
<p><i>Activity: incident management</i></p> <p><i>Responsible: social worker</i></p> <p><i>Timeframe: N/A</i></p>	<p>Staff of the secure centre will update the social worker about any incidents (e.g., the use of restraint) during which specific Secure Care Standards must be upheld by the unit.</p> <p>The social worker should monitor these and ensure that communication with the young person and the family is appropriate.</p>	<p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 30</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 31</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 32</a></p>

## 12. During the stay: Exit planning and reviews

<b>ACTION</b>	<b>TASKS</b>	<b>RELEVANT NATIONAL STANDARDS/LEGISLATION</b>
<p><i>Action: planning for exit</i></p> <p><i>Responsible: social worker</i></p> <p><i>Timeframe: starting as soon as practicable after the placement begins</i></p>	<p>During the placement, a robust LAC plan must be in place and regularly reviewed by the multiagency team around the young person.</p> <p>Ahead of the ending of the placement, this LAC plan must consider the arrangements for the young person that will be in place when they leave the secure centre (sometimes referred to as exit planning). Such arrangements include transition back to education, supports in the local area, residential considerations, etc.</p> <p>This is because the decision that a young person no longer needs secure care can take place at any review and it is therefore vital that through and aftercare planning is an integral part of</p>	<p><a href="#">Secure Care Standards 38-44</a></p> <p><a href="#">UNCRC Article 39</a></p>

the review process. Further, the being in, transition to and from secure accommodation is often a traumatic life event for the young person, which in addition to the negative effects this experience in itself can bring, may exacerbate pre-existing vulnerabilities and disadvantage, rendering young person susceptible to a range of (further) negative outcomes on release.

The young person should be fully involved and have influence all decisions and plans about their future, in a way that works for them, from an early stage (Standard 28) and they also have right to legal representation and/or advocacy (Standard 39).

When leaving the secure centre begins to emerge as a possibility, a discussion with the young person about transition from the secure accommodation should be undertaken and the future carers or staff should visit the young person in the secure accommodation placement to ensure a full exchange of information as well as an introduction. A visit by the young person to the next placement should be undertaken where possible.

The exit plan needs to:

- Meet the needs of the young person
- Involve those with responsibility for the young person
- Prepare the young person for making the transition from the placement
- Note the place the young person is transitioning to (with as much influence from the young person as possible)
- Focus on the care and support the young person will need to build the future they want
- include information on supports (from the local authority, partner agencies and third sector) underpinning effective reintegration and contingency plans that can be triggered as necessary
- Cover a period of at least three months following release from secure care
- Be developed considering Reintegration and Transitions Guidance (Scottish Government, 2011)
- Exit placement (see immediately below)

	<p>As part of the planning, progressing placement for after secure accommodation should begin significantly before it is thought the young person will be ready and will start by researching possible options and exchanging some information etc. Identifying a specific placement should be made in a timely way so as to ensure the proposed placement has all the relevant and most up to date information, as well as positively being able to reflect on the progress the young person may have made.</p> <p>Irrespective of the young person's legal status, the parents/those with Parental Responsibility, should be involved and consulted about the exit placement. Clearly, if the young person is Section 25 Accommodated, then agreement with the parent is required.</p> <p>In emergency and extreme situations, where the young person's exit was not planned for and the arrangements were not in place, an emergency LAC meeting should be convened to ensure that the young person is supported and safe.</p>	
<p><i>Action: Reviews of placements made via routes 1 and 2</i></p> <p><i>Responsible: CSWO and head of secure centre</i></p> <p><i>Timeframe: 72 hours, 7 days, 4 weeks, 3months</i></p>	<p>When a young person is placed in secure accommodation, they are deprived of their liberty.</p> <p>As such, the continued need for the placement must be subject to regular reviews where the young person is fully involved and has influence in terms of how their needs are met and the type of support they receive (as per Secure Care Standard 23). As part of the reviews, the CSWO must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consult and consider the views of the young person, each relevant person and the Head of the secure centre</li> <li>- Assess if any of the criteria for secure accommodation outlined in S.83 of the Children's Hearing(Scotland) Act 2011 are met</li> </ul> <p>In Moray, the review of the placement is three-pronged for placements in place via routes 1 and 2:</p> <p><b>a) Review within Children's Hearing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The first Children's Hearing must take place within 72 hours of the placement being made</li> <li>- Subsequent reviews take place every 3 months or earlier if circumstances change</li> </ul>	<p><u>Secure Care Standard 8</u></p> <p><u>Secure Care Standards 15-37</u></p> <p><u>UNCRC Article 25</u></p> <p><u>FRAME Standard 2</u></p> <p><u>FRAME Standard 3</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As determined by risk assessment, these reviews should ordinarily take place in the young person’s local area and early consideration of any measures required to ensure that the young person will be safe when returning to the area should take place (e.g., the number of staff escorting the young person, the need for secure transport etc.)</li> </ul> <p><b>b) Looked After Child Review meetings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The first Looked After Child Review should be held within 7 days of the decision to place the young person in secure accommodation.</li> <li>- Subsequent reviews should take place every 4 weeks.</li> <li>- A report detailing the impact of the placement upon the young person, the continued need or otherwise for the placement and an exit strategy should be tabled at each Looked After Child/ Review.</li> </ul> <p><b>c) Review via Chief Social Work Officer and Head of Secure Accommodation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chief Social Work Officer has a duty to review the placement of the young person every 4 weeks. This usually happens in line with Looked After Child/ Reviews. The CSWO should complete SC2 to evidence that a review has taken place. It is then distributed to Children’s Reporter, Young person, Parents or Carers and Social Worker and the Social Work Service Manager.</li> <li>- The social worker should provide an update to the CSWO to aid this review in the form of the report submitted to the Looked After Child Review, the minute of the Looked After Child Review, latest risk assessment, the young person’s views <b>(SC3)</b> and the view of the parent(s)/carer(s) <b>(SC4)</b></li> <li>- The report submitted should uphold SCS 37 (I am confident that any decisions, reports and plans made and shared about me focus on my hopes, strengths, achievements and goals, as well as on my needs and risks.)</li> </ul> <p><b>Each of these reviews can make a recommendation to end the secure placement, but only a Children’s Hearing can decide to end a placement in secure care.</b></p>	
<p><b>Action: Reviews of placement via route 3 (S22 place of safety; S44 –residential accommodation; or S51 place of safety)</b></p>	<p>The Chief Social Work Officer or delegate, in consultation with the head of centre, must review the placement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- within 7 days of the young person's placement in secure accommodation (irrespective of whether the young person is still being kept or detained in secure accommodation);</li> <li>- at such times as appear to them to be necessary or appropriate in light of the young person's progress; and</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Secure Accommodation (Scotland) Regulations 2013</a></p> <p><a href="#">Children’s Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011 (Implementation of Secure Accommodation</a></p>

<p><b>Responsible: social worker, CSWO, head of secure centre</b></p> <p><b>Timeframe: 7 days, thereafter at appropriate/necessary intervals (not more than 3 month)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in any event at intervals of not more than 3 months.</li> </ul> <p>During the reviews, the Chief Social Work Officer and the Head of the Secure Centre consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the requirements and the criteria for secure accommodation</li> <li>- the views of the young person and any relevant person(s)(collected by the social worker ahead of reviews)</li> <li>- the views/advice of the Secure Placement Review Panel</li> </ul> <p>The Secure Placement Review Panel is set up by the local authority responsible for the management of the secure centre the young person resides in or the local authority where the secure establishment is situated. The Panel consists of a minimum of three members who are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- professionals other than the Chief Social Work Officer or the Head of the Secure Centre</li> <li>- professionals other than an office holder or an employee of the local authority or secure centre</li> <li>- independent person</li> </ul> <p>The Chief Social Work Officer and the Head of the Secure Centre must ensure that the Secure Placement Review Panel is provided with all the relevant facts of the young person's case available to them in order that the secure placement review panel can give informed advice.</p> <p>The young person may only be kept or detained in secure accommodation where after reviewing the young person's case, the Chief Social Work Officer and the head of centre consider this necessary.</p>	<p><a href="#">Authorisation) Regulations 2013</a></p>
<p><b>Action: Reviews of placement via route 3 (S51 remand)</b></p> <p><b>Responsible: Social work Reviewing officer</b></p>	<p>Young people who have been remanded to secure accommodation remain under the care of the local authority. As such, regular reviews should take place focusing on their wellbeing and the upholding of the Secure Care Standards. These reviews would not consider whether legal conditions for secure accommodation have been met.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

*Timeframe: 7 days, thereafter at appropriate/necessary intervals (not more than 3 month)*

### 13. Ending of secure placement

ACTION	TASKS	RELEVANT NATIONAL STANDARDS/LEGISLATION
<p><i>Action: End of authorisation for secure accommodation in place via routes 1 and 2</i></p> <p><i>Responsible: Children's Hearing</i></p> <p><i>Timeframe: N/A</i></p>	<p>Authorisation for a young person to be in secure accommodation will cease to have effect once the young person is removed from secure accommodation because either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- it is considered unnecessary for the young person to be kept there or</li> <li>- There was a successful appeal against the detention of the young person</li> </ul> <p>Such a decision, made at a Children's hearing, must be based upon thorough consideration of the evidence relating to the young person and an examination of the arrangements to meet the young person's needs when they leave the secure accommodation.</p> <p>When the decision to end the secure placement is made, the Secure Care 5 form must be completed by the CSWO and shared with the Children's Reporter, the young person, parents or carers, social worker and Social Work Service Manager. The exit plan will become live.</p>	<p><a href="#">Secure Accommodation (Scotland) Regulations 2013</a></p> <p><a href="#">Children's Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011 (Implementation of Secure Accommodation Authorisation) Regulations 2013</a></p>
<p><i>Action: Transition</i></p>	<p>The young person should be met at the secure establishment by a known and trusted practitioner if family support is unavailable. Plans developed prior to the release (see section 12) should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- begin immediately</li> <li>- be reviewed at regular intervals</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 40</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 41</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 42</a></p> <p><a href="#">Secure Care Standard 43</a></p>

- be in place for as long as the young person requires it

[Secure Care Standard 44](#)

The remaining parts of the 'My Secure Journey' should be completed with the young person across multiple sessions.

## 14. Quality assurance

In all cases where a young person was placed in a secure centre, the whole process will be reviewed by the owner of the procedure. The focus of such auditing exercise will be:

- Whether all options (known and relevant at the time of the meeting) have been considered and/or exhausted
- Whether the views of the young person and any relevant persons have been considered
- whether timelines were adhered to
- whether due process was followed
- whether the process outlined was efficient
- whether secure care standards have been met
- whether risk assessment was completed

The review of decision-making would happen on a multiagency basis. The Social Work Policy team will arrange a review meeting for key personnel from the partner agencies involved.

Any learning can feed into service, practice and policy/procedure development, as appropriate, via Social Work Practice Governance Board and/or Child Protection Committee.

## 15. Implementation plan


















<b>1. Title of document</b>	<b>Secure Care Procedure</b>		
<b>2. Owner of document</b>	Children and Families and Justice Social Work Policy team		
<b>3. What is it? (e.g., new policy, updated policy, guidance etc.)</b>	Revised procedure		
<b>4. Where is it stored?</b>	Intranet; Moray Council's website		
<b>5. What is the implementation date/timeframe?</b>	By March 2024		
<b>6. Dissemination methodology (e.g. Cascade through snr officers and individual services, team meeting approach, Locality approach, Launch event, Focus Groups, Event based approach, 7 min Briefings)</b>			
<b>Social work:</b> Cascade briefing via senior officers; tabled at Policy, development and commissioning meeting			
<b>Partnership:</b> Briefing via MCPC inbox; individual agency cascade			
<b>7. Stakeholders (audience), their roles and responsibilities</b>			
As per section 3			
<b>AS8. Training Needs Assessment</b>			
Nature	Scope	Delivery Format	Resource
One-off	Single Agency	Self-led	Met within existing



Multiagency Secure Care Procedure

Ongoing		Multi-agency		Facilitated		Resource required	
<b>Details</b>							
<b>None needed</b>							
<b>9. Impact: What would you expect to see as a consequence and where would you look for impact? (e.g. case file reading, recording processes, Focus groups of parents/carers and families, and staff)</b>							
<b>Increased staff confidence (on all levels) regarding secure accommodation processes. Improved experience for children, young people and their families.</b>							

## Appendix 1 – Secure care toolkit

Resource	Template
<p><b>Checklists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Route 1 – Chief Social Work Officer</b></li> <li>- <b>Route 2 – Children’s Hearing</b></li> <li>- <b>Route 3 - courts</b></li> </ul>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">             Checklist Route 1            secure placement with         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">             Checklist Route 2B            secure placement with         </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">             Checklist Route 3 via            courts.docx         </div>
<p><b>Interagency Referral Discussion template</b></p>	<div style="text-align: center;">             IRD form.pdf         </div>
<p><b>Individual Placement Agreement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>template</b></li> <li>- <a href="#">procedure</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">flowchart</a></li> </ul>	<div style="text-align: center;">             Master Revised IPA            (8).docx         </div>
<p><b>Flowcharts</b></p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">             Route 1 secure            placement with the au         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">             Route 2 secure            placement with the au         </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">             Route 3 secure            placement via court (y         </div>
<p><b>Leaflets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>SCRA – Children’s Hearing: Your rights leaflet</b></li> <li>- <b>SCRA - Secure accommodation leaflet</b></li> <li>- <b>Summary of the UNCRC</b></li> <li>- <b>Your rights leaflet for young person</b></li> <li>- <b>Secure Care Standards leaflet</b></li> </ul>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">             Your-Rights-Flyer-20            18.pdf         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">             Secure-Accommodati            on-2017.pdf         </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">             UNCRC_summary-1_Your            rights leaflet for            1.pdf         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">             Your rights leaflet for            children.pdf         </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">             234161 - Secure            Care v4.pdf         </div>
<p><b>My secure care journey template</b></p>	<div style="text-align: center;">             My secure care            journey template.docx         </div>
<p><b>Notifications of authorising secure placement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Letter to young person</b></li> <li>- <b>Letter to relevant person</b></li> <li>- <b>Letter to SCRA</b></li> </ul>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">             CSWO Letter to rel            person authorised plac         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">             CSWO Letter to child            authorised placement         </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">             CSWO Letter to            SCRA authorised plac         </div>

**Notifications of implementation of secure accommodation authorisation:**

- Letter to young person
- Letter to Head of Secure Centre
- Letter to relevant person
- Letter to SCRA



SC implementation letter to HoSU.docx



SC implementation letter to child.docx



SC implementation letter to SCRA.docx



SC implementation letter to rel person.do

**Secure Care forms**

- SC1 – Seeking a Secure Placement
- SC2 – Reviewing a Secure Placement
- SC3- Young person’s views, wishes and feelings (used after the decision for placement/implementation)
- SC4 – Parent/guarding or relevant person’s views
- SC5 – Terminating a Secure Placement



SC1 Seeking a Secure Placement.docx



SC2 Reviewing a Secure Placement.doc



SC3 Child’s Views, wishes and feelings.doc



SC4 Parent or Relevant Person’s view



SC5 Terminating a Secure Placement.doc

**Secure Care Screening Panel**

- referral form
- minute template

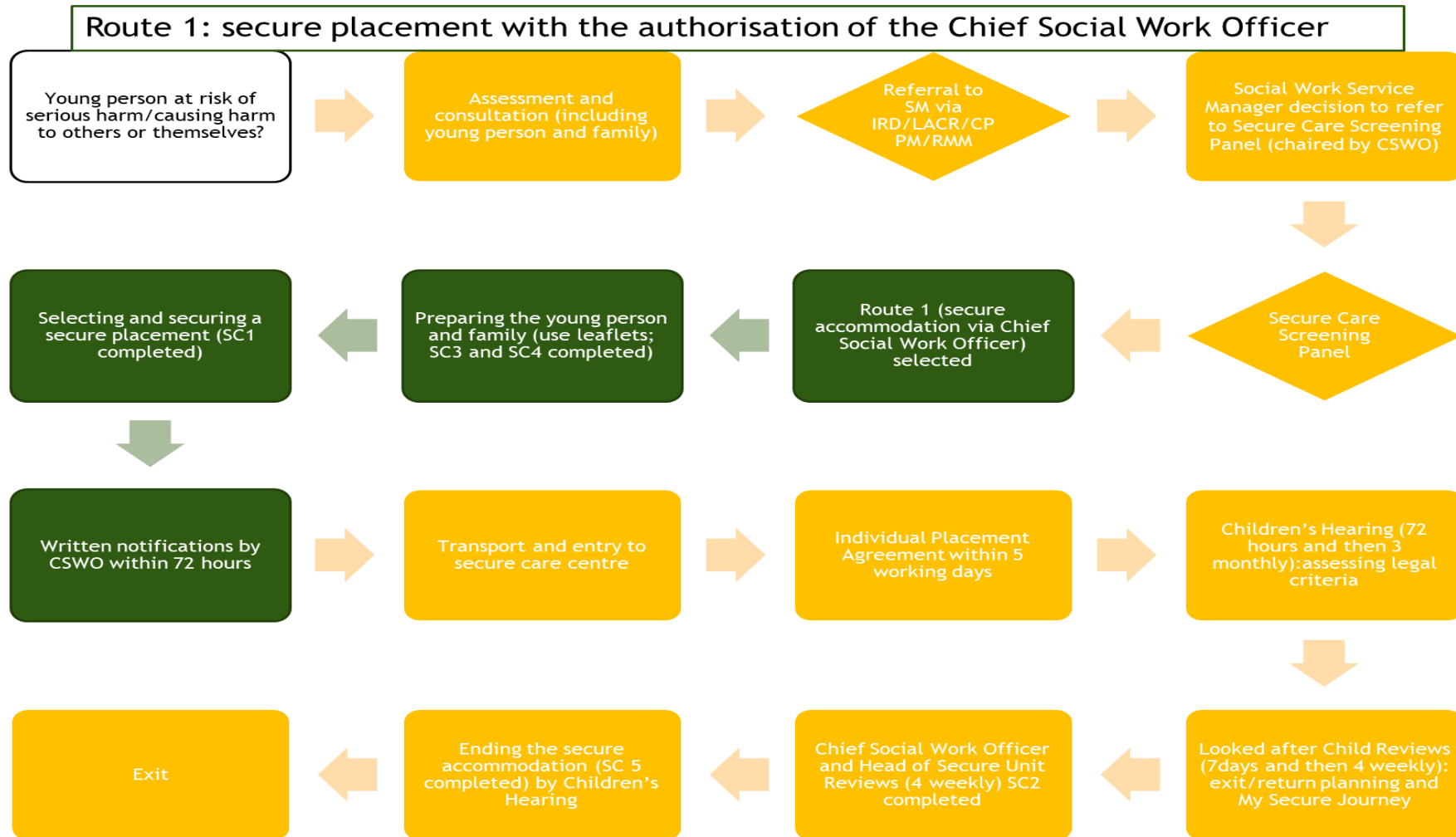


Referral form to the Secure Care Screening



Secure Care Screening Panel meet

## Appendix 2 – Route 1 (Chief Social Work Officer) flowchart

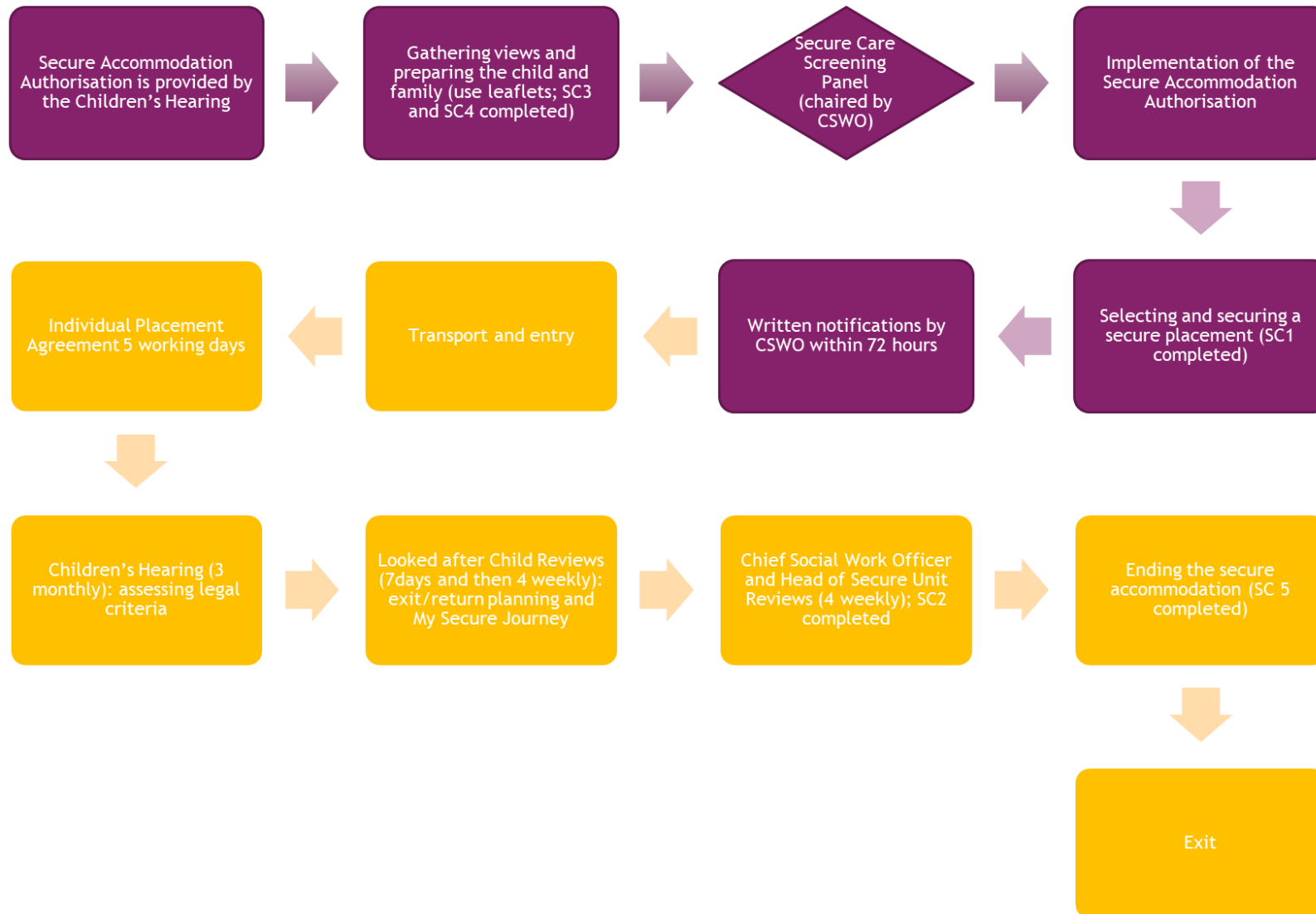


Appendix 3 – Routes 2A and B (Children’s Hearing)

**Route 2A: secure placement with the authorisation of the Children’s Hearing; requested by Social Work**



Route 2B: secure placement with the authorisation of the Children's Hearing; not requested by Social Work



Appendix 4 – Route 3 to secure accommodation (via Courts)

Route 3: detention under Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 or Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2016

