

## 1. Storing and disposing of hazardous chemicals in December 2017

Practical advice for teachers, technicians and other staff who buy, store or dispose of hazardous chemicals.

This guidance is not definitive and schools and colleges should ensure that they have access to professional advice, as well as their own suitably qualified and trained staff, competent in handling hazardous substances and materials. We strongly advise that schools and colleges secure advice on these matters through membership of CLEAPSS, either through a local authority or by direct subscription. CLEAPSS is independent of any other commercial or non-commercial organisation and accordingly its advice and guidance is impartial. Information about CLEAPSS can be found at [Welcome to CLEAPSS](#). Schools and colleges may also wish to contact the Royal Society of Chemistry, the Institute of Physics or the Association for Science Education, which are also able to provide information and advice in relation to the teaching and learning of practical science.

**Link:**

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/660517/Safe\\_storage\\_disposal\\_chemicals\\_advice\\_Nov2017.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/660517/Safe_storage_disposal_chemicals_advice_Nov2017.pdf)

## 2. National Citizen Service: guidance for schools and colleges

Guidance for schools and colleges to help students get involved with the NCS.

National Citizen Service (NCS) is a part-residential youth programme taking place out of term time, which develops the skills and confidence of young people. NCS is founded on the three key principles of social cohesion, social engagement and social mobility. NCS is something that every young person should have the chance to do, regardless of circumstances or any additional needs they may have. That is why the government is asking schools and colleges across the country to help more young people sign up for this life-changing experience. A network of over 300 regional delivers NCS and local partners, most of whom are from the public or voluntary sector. NCS providers will be available to work with you to deliver the activities and materials that will best suit your cohort.

**Link:**

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/657812/National\\_Citizen\\_Service-Guidance\\_for\\_Schools\\_and\\_Colleges\\_.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/657812/National_Citizen_Service-Guidance_for_Schools_and_Colleges_.pdf)

December 2017

## 3. Safeguarding unaccompanied asylum seeking and refugee children

The migration crisis has seen the plight of unaccompanied children given particular focus. The Government is clear about our moral responsibility to assist those who are suffering as a result of world conflict. There are safe, legal routes by which people, including children, in need of international protection can be resettled in the UK, thereby avoiding people risking their lives by making dangerous journeys to Europe. These include the Gateway and Mandate schemes as well as the Vulnerable Person's Scheme, of which around 50% of people resettled will be children, and the Vulnerable Children's Resettlement schemes. We will resettle over 23,000 people by 2020.

### Key facts

- Of the 72,670 children being looked after by local authorities at 31 March 2017, 4,560 were unaccompanied asylum seeking children. This was a 6% increase in looked after unaccompanied asylum seeking children from the previous year. (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-looked-after-in-england-including-adoption-2016-to-2017>)
- At 31 March 2017, unaccompanied asylum seeking children represent 6% of the looked after children population. As a percentage of all looked after children, this has returned to the level seen in 2009. (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/childrenlooked-after-in-england-including-adoption-2016-to-2017>)
- There were 2,944 asylum claims from unaccompanied children in the year ending June 2017, a 17% decrease compared to the previous year (3,545). Overall, claims from unaccompanied children represented 11% of all main claims for asylum. (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-april-to-june-2017/how-many-people-do-we-grant-asylum-or-protection-to>)
- At 31 March 2017, 78% of unaccompanied asylum seeking children were aged 16 years of age and over, with 22% aged under 16 years. (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-looked-after-in-england-including-adoption-2016-to-2017>)
- We transferred over 900 children from Europe in 2016, including over 750 children as part of the UK's support to the clearance of the Calais camp. (<https://homeofficemedia.blog.gov.uk/2017/02/24/fact-sheet-government-support-for-vulnerablechildren/>)
- An unaccompanied asylum seeking child is defined as an individual who is:
  - o under 18 years of age when the claim is submitted;
  - o applying for asylum in their own right;
  - o separated from both parents and is not being cared for by an adult who in law or by custom has responsibility to do so.

Link: [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/656425/UASC\\_Safeguarding\\_Strategy\\_2017.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/656425/UASC_Safeguarding_Strategy_2017.pdf)