

NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD
ALLEGATIONS AGAINST STAFF OR VOLUNTEERS

SCOPE

This chapter provides information about dealing with allegations against staff and volunteers who have contact with children and young people in their work or activities. They are addressed to employers and organisations responsible for providing services to children, young people and adults who are parents or carers. It also takes into account the requirements laid out in the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 and the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction and Criteria
2. Roles & Responsibilities
3. General Considerations Relating to Allegations Against Staff
4. Initial Response to an Allegation or Concern
5. Disciplinary Process
6. Record Keeping and Monitoring Progress
7. Unsubstantiated and False Allegations
8. Substantiated Allegations and Referrals to the DBS
9. Learning Lessons
10. Procedures in Specific Organisations
11. Further Information

1. INTRODUCTION AND CRITERIA

All allegations of Abuse of children by those who work with children must be taken seriously. Allegations against any person who works with children, whether in a paid or unpaid capacity, cover a wide range of circumstances.

This procedure should be applied when there is such an allegation or concern that a person who works with children, has:

- Behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child;
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child;
- Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children.

These behaviours should be considered within the context of the four categories of abuse (i.e. Physical, Sexual and Emotional Abuse and Neglect). These include concerns relating to inappropriate relationships between members of staff and children or young people, for example:

- Having a sexual relationship with a child under 18 if in a position of trust in respect of that child, even if consensual (see **ss16-19 Sexual Offences Act 2003**);
- 'Grooming', i.e. meeting a child under 16 with intent to commit a relevant offence (see **s15 Sexual Offences Act 2003**);
- Other 'grooming' behaviour giving rise to concerns of a broader child protection nature (e.g. inappropriate text / e-mail messages or images, gifts, socialising etc.);
- Possession of indecent photographs / pseudo-photographs of children.

If concerns arise about the person's behaviour to her/his own children, the police and/or children's social care must consider informing the employer / organisation in order to assess whether there may be implications for children with whom the person has contact at work / in the organisation, in which case this procedure will apply.

Allegations of historical abuse should be responded to in the same way as contemporary concerns. In such cases, it is important to find out whether the person against whom the allegation is made is still working with children and if so, to inform the person's current employer or voluntary organisation or refer their family for assessment.

All references in this document to 'staff or members of staff' should be interpreted as meaning all paid or unpaid staff / professionals and volunteers, including for example foster carers, approved adopters and child minders. This chapter also applies to any person, who manages or facilitates access to an establishment where children are present.

2. ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Working Together 2015 states:

County level and unitary local authorities should ensure that allegations against people who work with children are not dealt with in isolation. Any action necessary to address corresponding welfare concerns in relation to the child or children involved should be taken without delay and in a coordinated manner. Local authorities should, in addition, have designated a particular officer, or team of officers (either as part of multi-agency arrangements or otherwise), to be involved in the management and oversight of allegations against people that work with children. Any such officer, or team of officers, should be sufficiently qualified and experienced to be able to fulfil this role effectively, for example qualified social workers. Any new appointments to such a role, other than current or former designated officers moving between local authorities, should be qualified social workers. Arrangements should be put in place to ensure that any allegations about those who work with children are passed to the designated officer, or team of officers, without delay.

Local authorities should put in place arrangements to provide advice and guidance on how to deal with allegations against people who work with children to employers and voluntary organisations. Local authorities should also ensure that there are appropriate arrangements in place to effectively liaise with the police and other agencies to monitor the progress of cases and ensure that they are dealt with as quickly as possible, consistent with a thorough and fair process.

Each North East Lincolnshire SCB (NELSCB) member organisation should identify a named senior officer with overall responsibility for:

- Ensuring that the organisation deals with allegations in accordance with this NELSCB procedure;
- Resolving any inter-agency issues;
- Liaising with the NELSCB on the subject.

The NEL local authority have assigned Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) to:

- Receive reports about allegations and to be involved in the management and oversight of individual cases;
- Provide advice and guidance to employers and voluntary organisations;
- Liaise with the police and other agencies;
- Monitor the progress of cases to ensure that they are dealt with as quickly as possible consistent with a thorough and fair process;
- Provide advice and guidance to employers in relation to making referrals to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) and regulatory bodies such as Ofsted, the GMC etc.

Employers should appoint:

- A designated senior manager to whom allegations or concerns should be reported;

NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD

- A deputy to whom reports should be made in the absence of the designated senior manager or where that person is the subject of the allegation or concern.

The police detective inspector on the child abuse investigation team will:

- Have strategic oversight of the local police arrangements for managing allegations against staff and volunteers;
- Liaise with the NELSCB on the issue;
- Ensure compliance with these procedures.

The police should designate a detective sergeant/s to:

- Liaise with the local authority designated officer (LADO);
- Take part in strategy meetings/discussions;
- Review the progress of cases in which there is a police investigation;
- Share information as appropriate, on completion of an investigation or related prosecution.

3. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO ALLEGATIONS AGAINST STAFF

PERSONS TO BE NOTIFIED

The employer must inform the local authority designated officer (LADO) within **one working day** when an allegation is made and prior to any further investigation taking place.

The LADO will advise the employer whether or not informing the parents of the child/ren involved will impede the disciplinary or investigative processes. Acting on this advice, if it is agreed that the information can be fully or partially shared, the employer should inform the parent/s. In some circumstances, however, the parent/s may need to be told straight away (e.g. if a child is injured and requires medical treatment).

The parent/s and the child, if sufficiently mature, should be helped to understand the processes involved and be kept informed about the progress of the case and of the outcome where there is no criminal prosecution. This will include the outcome of any disciplinary process, but not the deliberations of, or the information used in, a hearing.

The employer should seek advice from the LADO, the police and / or Children's social care about how much information should be disclosed to the accused person.

Subject to restrictions on the information that can be shared, the employer should, as soon as possible, inform the accused person about the nature of the allegation, how enquiries will be conducted and the possible outcome (e.g. disciplinary action, and dismissal or referral to the DBS or regulatory body).

The accused member of staff should:

- Be treated fairly and honestly and helped to understand the concerns expressed and processes involved;
- Be kept informed of the progress and outcome of any investigation and the implications for any disciplinary or related process;
- If suspended, be kept up to date about events in the workplace.

Ofsted should be informed of any allegation or concern made against a member of staff in any day care establishment for children under 8 or against a registered child minder. They should also be invited to take part in any subsequent strategy meeting/discussion.

Disqualification Under The Child Care Act 2006

Children's social care should inform Ofsted of all allegations made against a foster carer, prospective adopter, or member of staff in a residential child care facility.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Every effort should be made to maintain confidentiality and guard against publicity while an allegation is being investigated or considered. Apart from keeping the child, parents and accused person (where this would not place the child at further risk) up to date with progress of the case, information should be restricted to those who have a need to know in order to protect children, facilitate enquiries, manage related disciplinary or suitability processes.

The police should not provide identifying information to the press or media, unless and until a person is charged, except in exceptional circumstances (e.g. an appeal to trace a suspect). In such cases, the reasons should be documented and partner agencies consulted beforehand.

Section 13 of the Education Act 2011 introduced restrictions implemented in September 2012 on the publication of any information that would identify a teacher who is the subject of an allegation of misconduct that would constitute a criminal offence, where the alleged victim of the offence is a registered pupil at the school.

Publication includes any speech, writing, relevant programme or other communication in whatever form, which is addressed to the public at large or any section of the public. This means that a parent who, for example, published details of the allegation on a social networking site would be in breach of the reporting restrictions (if what was published could lead to the identification of the teacher by members of the public).

Such restrictions remain in place unless or until the teacher is charged with a criminal offence, though they may be dispensed with on the application to the Magistrates' Court by any person, if the court is satisfied that it is in the interests of justice to do so, having regard to the welfare of:

- a) The person who is the subject of the allegation; and
- b) The victim of the offence to which the allegation relates.

There is a right of appeal to the Crown Court.

This restriction will apply to allegations made against any teacher who works at a school, including supply and peripatetic teachers. 'School' includes academies, Free Schools, independent schools and all types of maintained schools.

There is a new offence of publishing any information in breach of these restrictions. Publication includes any communication, in whatever form, which is addressed to the public at large or any section of the public.

It is a defence to show that the person publishing was not aware of the allegation having been made as set out in section 141H 'Defences' of the Act.

SUPPORT

The organisation, together with Children's social care and / or police, where they are involved, should consider the impact on the child concerned and provide support as appropriate. Liaison between the agencies should take place in order to ensure that the child's needs are addressed.

As soon as possible after an allegation has been received, the accused member of staff should be advised to contact their union or professional association. Human resources should be consulted at the earliest opportunity in order that appropriate support can be provided via the organisation's occupational health or employee welfare arrangements.

Employers have a duty of care to their employees. They should act to manage and minimise the stress inherent in the allegations process. Support for the individual is vital in fulfilling this duty. NELSCB have produced leaflets that can be [found here](#).

SUSPENSION

Suspension is a neutral act and it should not be automatic. It should be considered in any case where:

- There is cause to suspect a child is at risk of harm; or
- The allegation warrants investigation by the police; or
- The allegation is so serious that it might be grounds for dismissal.

The possible risk of harm to children should be evaluated and managed in respect of the child/ren involved and any other children in the accused member of staff's home, work or community life.

If a strategy meeting / discussion is to be held or if Children's social care or the police are to make enquiries, the LADO should canvass their views on suspension and inform the employer. Only the employer, however, has the power to suspend an accused employee and they cannot be required to do so by a local authority or police.

If a suspended person is to return to work, the employer should consider what help and support might be appropriate (e.g. a phased return to work and/or provision of a mentor), and also how best to manage the member of staff's contact with the child concerned, if still in the workplace.

RESIGNATIONS AND 'COMPROMISE AGREEMENTS'

Every effort should be made to reach a conclusion in all cases even if:

- The individual refuses to cooperate, having been given a full opportunity to answer the allegation and make representations;
- It may not be possible to apply any disciplinary sanctions if a person's period of notice expires before the process is complete.

Compromise agreements' must **not** be used (i.e. where a member of staff agrees to resign provided that disciplinary action is not taken and that a future reference is agreed). A settlement/compromise agreement which prevents the employer from making a DBS referral when the criteria are met for so doing would likely result in a criminal offence being committed for failure to comply with the duty to refer.

ORGANISED ABUSE

Investigators should be alert to signs of organised or widespread abuse and/or the involvement of other perpetrators or institutions. They should consider whether the matter should be dealt with in accordance with complex abuse procedures which, if applicable, will take priority. See Organised and Complex Abuse Procedure.

WHISTLE-BLOWING

All staff should be made aware of the organisation's Whistleblowing policy and feel confident to voice concerns about the attitude or actions of colleagues.

If a member of staff believes that a reported allegation or concern is not being dealt with appropriately by their organisation, they should report the matter to the LADO.

TIMESCALES

It is in everyone's interest for cases to be dealt with expeditiously, fairly and thoroughly and for unnecessary delays to be avoided. The target timescales provided in the flowchart at the end of this chapter are realistic in most cases, but some cases will take longer because of their specific nature or complexity. It is expected that 80

per cent of cases should be resolved within one month, 90 per cent within three months, and all but the most exceptional cases should be completed within twelve months.

4. INITIAL RESPONSE TO AN ALLEGATION OR CONCERN

An allegation against a member of staff may arise from a number of sources (e.g. a report from a child, a concern raised by another adult in the organisation, or a complaint by a parent). It may also arise in the context of the member of staff and their life outside work or at home.

INITIAL ACTION BY PERSON RECEIVING OR IDENTIFYING AN ALLEGATION OR CONCERN

The person to whom an allegation or concern is first reported should treat the matter seriously and keep an open mind.

They should not:

- Investigate or ask leading questions if seeking clarification;
- Make assumptions or offer alternative explanations;
- Promise confidentiality, but give assurance that the information will only be shared on a 'need to know' basis.

They should:

- Make a written record of the information (where possible in the child / adult's own words), including the time, date and place of incident/s, persons present and what was said;
- Sign and date the written record;
- Immediately report the matter to the designated senior manager, or the deputy in their absence or; where the designated senior manager is the subject of the allegation report to the deputy or other appropriate senior manager.

INITIAL ACTION BY THE DESIGNATED SENIOR MANAGER

When informed of a concern or allegation, the designated senior manager should not investigate the matter or interview the member of staff, child concerned or potential witnesses.

They should:

- Obtain written details of the concern / allegation, signed and dated by the person receiving the information (not the child / adult making the allegation);
- Approve and date the written details;
- Record any information about times, dates and location of incident/s and names of any potential witnesses.

Record discussions about the child and/or member of staff, any decisions made, and the reasons for those decisions.

The designated senior manager should report the allegation to the LADO and discuss the decision in relation to the agreed threshold criteria in Section 1, Introduction and Criteria within one working day. Referrals should not be delayed in order to gather information and a failure to report an allegation or concern in accordance with procedures is a potential disciplinary matter.

NELSCB have produced a reporting form Allegations/Concerns Against Staff which should be completed when making referral into the Allegations Management process. This form can be found **here on the LSCB Website**.

If an allegation requires immediate attention, but is received outside normal office hours, the designated senior manager should consult the Children's social care emergency duty team or local police and inform the LADO as soon as possible.

If a police officer receives an allegation, they should, without delay, report it to the designated detective sergeant within the Protection of Vulnerable Persons team. The detective sergeant should then immediately inform the LADO.

Similarly an allegation made to Children's social care should be immediately reported to the LADO.

INITIAL CONSIDERATION BY THE DESIGNATED SENIOR MANAGER AND THE LADO

There are up to three strands in the consideration of an allegation:

- A police investigation of a possible criminal offence;
- Children's social care enquiries and/or assessment about whether a child is in need of protection or services;
- Consideration by an employer of disciplinary action.

The LADO and the designated senior manager should consider first whether further details are needed and whether there is evidence or information that establishes that the allegation is false. Care should be taken to ensure that the child is not confused as to dates, times, locations or identity of the member of staff.

If the allegation is not demonstrably false and there is cause to suspect that a child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm, the LADO should refer to NEL children's social care and ask them to convene an immediate strategy meeting / discussion:

- If a child is not believed to have suffered, or to be likely to suffer Significant Harm but a police investigation will continue, the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) should conduct this discussion with the police, the designated senior manager and any other agencies involved to evaluate the allegation and decide how it should be dealt with;
- This Evaluation discussion should take place within one working day and must consider how to take matters forward in a criminal process parallel with a disciplinary process or whether any disciplinary action will need to await the completion of the police enquiries and/or prosecution. The progress should be reviewed by the police no later than four weeks after the initial evaluation meeting and thereafter at fortnightly or monthly intervals.

STRATEGY DISCUSSION/MEETING

Wherever possible, a Strategy Discussion/Meeting should take the form of a meeting. However, on occasions a telephone discussion may be justified. The following is a list of possible participants:

- LADO;
- Social care manager to chair (if a strategy meeting);
- Relevant social worker and their manager;
- Detective sergeant;
- The Designated and/or named Safeguarding Children Health Professional (CCG); and always when an allegation concerns a health agency worker /professional;
- Consultant paediatrician;
- Designated senior manager for the employer concerned;
- Human resources representative;
- Legal adviser where appropriate;
- Senior representative of the employment agency or voluntary organisation if applicable;
- Manager from the fostering service provider when an allegation is made against a foster carer;
- Supervising social worker when an allegation is made against a foster carer;
- Those responsible for regulation and inspection where applicable (e.g. CQC, GMC or Ofsted);
- Where a child is placed or resident in the area of another authority, representative/s of relevant agencies in that area;
- Complaints officer if the concern has arisen from a complaint.

The strategy meeting / discussion should:

NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD

- Decide whether there should be a Section 47 Enquiry and/or police investigation and consider the implications;
- Consider whether any parallel disciplinary process can take place and agree protocols for sharing information;
- Consider the current allegation in the context of any previous allegations or concerns;
- Where appropriate, take account of any entitlement by staff to use reasonable force to control or restrain children (e.g. **section 93, Education and Inspections Act 2006** in respect of teachers and authorised staff);
- Consider whether a complex abuse investigation is applicable; see Organised and Complex Abuse Procedure
- Plan enquiries if needed, allocate tasks and set timescales;
- Decide what information can be shared, with whom and when.

The strategy meeting / discussion should also:

- Ensure that arrangements are made to protect the child/ren involved and any other child/ren affected, including taking emergency action where needed;
- Consider what support should be provided to all children who may be affected;
- Consider what support should be provided to the member of staff and others who may be affected and how they will be kept up to date with the progress of the investigation;
- Ensure that investigations are sufficiently independent;
- Make recommendations where appropriate regarding suspension, or alternatives to suspension;
- Identify a lead contact manager within each agency;
- Agree protocols for reviewing investigations and monitoring progress by the LADO, having regard to the target timescales;
- Consider issues for the attention of senior management (e.g. media interest, resource implications);
- Consider reports for consideration of barring;
- Consider risk assessments to inform the employer's safeguarding arrangements;
- Agree dates for future strategy meetings / discussions.

A final strategy meeting / discussion should be held to ensure that all tasks have been completed, including any referrals to the DBS if appropriate, and, where appropriate, agree an action plan for future practice based on lessons learnt.

The strategy meeting / discussion should take in to account the following definitions when determining the outcome of allegation investigations:

1. **Substantiated:** there is sufficient identifiable evidence to prove the allegation;
2. **False:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation;
3. **Malicious:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation and there has been a deliberate act to deceive;
4. **Unsubstantiated:** this is not the same as a false allegation. It means that there is insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegation; the term therefore does not imply guilt or innocence.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST STAFF IN THEIR PERSONAL LIVES

If an allegation or concern arises about a member of staff, outside of their work with children, and this may present a risk of harm to child/ren for whom the member of staff is responsible, the general principles outlined in these procedures will still apply.

The strategy meeting / discussion should decide whether the concern justifies:

NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD

- Approaching the member of staff's employer for further information, in order to assess the level of risk of harm; and / or
- Inviting the employer to a further strategy meeting / discussion about dealing with the possible risk of harm.

If the member of staff lives in a different authority area to that which covers their workplace, liaison should take place between the relevant agencies in both areas and a joint strategy meeting / discussion convened.

In some cases, an allegation of abuse against someone closely associated with a member of staff (e.g. partner, member of the family or other household member) may present a risk of harm to child/ren for whom the member of staff is responsible. In these circumstances, a strategy meeting / discussion should be convened to consider:

- The ability and/or willingness of the member of staff to adequately protect the child/ren;
- Whether measures need to be put in place to ensure their protection;
- Whether the role of the member of staff is compromised.

GUIDANCE ON ALLEGATIONS AGAINST FOSTER CARERS

Foster carers and their families are subject to investigation on the same basis as anyone else if it is alleged that they may have abused children or young people. Yet, in other respects, they are in a unique position. The regulatory framework requires the careful scrutiny of foster carers from application through to arrangements for reviewing and terminating their approval to foster. As a result, much of their family life is lived in the public arena, open to social workers from Children's Social Care and the fostering service provider, as well as the families of looked after children and other members of the community.

They provide care for Looked After Children 24 hours a day, seven days a week in their own homes, but the vast majority of carers do not have an employment relationship with their fostering service provider. Although children and young people may be abused in foster families, most allegations have little or no foundation when they are closely investigated. Well established placements may be disrupted with serious consequences for the children and young people concerned. Foster carers and their families are subject to enormous stress during enquiries into an allegation, and are often isolated. Family relationships and almost every other aspect of life are severely affected.

There may be up to 3 strands in the consideration of an allegation against a foster carer. Depending on the circumstances, it may be necessary for these strands to operate in parallel. For example a fostering service may decide to suspend a foster carer from receiving further placements while a police investigation and/or enquiry by children's services is taking place and pending a review of the foster carers approval. Where there is an allegation the fostering services procedure must be operated concerning a review of a foster carers suitability to foster and the decision making processes of the fostering services panel and decision maker according to the fostering regulations 2002.

Should concerns about fostered children and young people, an immediate discussion between the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) and the manager of the fostering service will enable them to exchange information about the nature of the concerns; how and why they have arisen; information about the foster placement and what immediate actions need to be taken.

Following consultation with the police and Children's Services, the LADO may notify the fostering service manager that the allegation is a matter to be determined by the fostering service provider's procedures.

The LADO, in liaison with the police, Children's Social Care and the fostering service, should decide together when foster carers should be told about the allegation if they are not otherwise aware of it, bearing in mind that foster carers should normally be told about the allegation at the earliest opportunity.

Depending on the nature of the allegation, Children's Social Care may initiate strategy discussions along with the police to determine whether a section 47 or concurrent police investigation is necessary. In addition to the manager of the fostering service (or someone they delegate), the following should also be invited to the strategy discussion:

- Ofsted;
- The employer's HR representative should be invited if the foster carer is an employee of the fostering service provider;
- Any independent agency commissioned to undertake the investigation.

The discussion will need to consider the following issues:

- Significant information about the child or young person concerned, including previous placements, and information about any previous allegations or complaints made by the child or young person;
- Significant information about the foster carers, including the terms of their approval their record as carers and any past allegations/serious concerns relating to them or members of their families;
- Whether anything needs to be done immediately to safeguard the welfare of any other children and young people in the foster carer's household;
- Whether anything needs to be done to safeguard the welfare of other children and young people that the foster carer or relevant member of their family has contact with e.g. as child minders, youth workers etc.
- What action, if any, needs to take place in relation to other children previously placed in the foster home;
- Decisions about information to be given to key people e.g. foster carers, adult members of the foster family, parents/people with parental responsibility, other local authorities who have children in placement/may have had children in placement, out-of-hours services;
- What information is to be given to fostered children and by whom, what support/counselling will be provided for them, and what will be recorded;
- Decisions by the fostering service provider regarding any temporary changes concerning the foster carer's terms of approval, pending the completion of the investigation;
- Arrangements that could be made if someone were to move out of the foster home in order to safeguard a placement;
- The time-scale for interviewing key adults and children;
- Clarification of the role of the supervising worker and the fostering service's ongoing support to the foster carer and their family;
- Whether the appointment of an advocate for each child or young person in the family, including the children of foster carers is necessary or not;
- The management of any media implications.

The foster carer's supervising social worker, or the manager of the fostering service provider, should normally be responsible for communication with the foster carer/adult member of the carer's family about the decisions of the strategy discussion (unless there are restrictions imposed by the police). Whoever is delegated by the strategy discussion to communicate with the foster carer, they should ensure that foster carers:

- Are given a copy of the local authority's safeguarding children procedure;
- Have access to legal advice and representation;
- Understand the process of the enquiry and why it is taking place;
- Know when, where and by whom interviews will be conducted;
- Are assisted in communicating with the investigating agencies;
- Are informed verbally, and in writing on a regular basis of the progress of the investigation;
- Are informed of the independent support that can be provided;

- Are informed about the financial arrangements the fostering service provider will make in relation to allowances/fees if fostered children are removed or the carer is temporarily suspended from taking further placements.

They must also ensure that foster carers:

- Know the reasons for the removal of children and young people, if applicable;
- Understand the current status of their approval to foster;
- Are informed verbally, and in writing on a regular basis of the progress of the investigation.

Foster carers must have access to immediate information and advice from an independent source if there is an allegation against them, or the fostering service has informed them that they have a serious concern about their practice or standards of care.

5. DISCIPLINARY PROCESS

DISCIPLINARY OR SUITABILITY PROCESS AND INVESTIGATIONS

The LADO and the designated senior manager should discuss whether disciplinary action is appropriate in all cases where:

- It is clear at the outset or decided by a strategy meeting / discussion that a police investigation or LA children's social care enquiry is not necessary; or
- The employer or LADO is informed by the police or the Crown Prosecution Service that a criminal investigation and any subsequent trial is complete, or that an investigation is to be closed without charge, or a prosecution discontinued.

The discussion should consider any potential misconduct or gross misconduct on the part of the member of staff, and take into account:

- Information provided by the police and / or Children's social care;
- The result of any investigation or trial;
- The different standard of proof in disciplinary and criminal proceedings.

In the case of supply, contract and volunteer workers, normal disciplinary procedures may not apply. In these circumstances, the LADO and employer should act jointly with the providing agency, if any, in deciding whether to continue to use the person's services, or provide future work with children, and if not, whether to make a report for consideration of barring or other action. See Section 8, Substantiated Allegations and Referral to the DBS.

If formal disciplinary action is not required, the employer should institute appropriate action within three working days. If a disciplinary hearing is required, and further investigation is not required, it should be held within 15 working days.

If further investigation is needed to decide upon disciplinary action, the employer and the LADO should discuss whether the employer has appropriate resources or whether the employer should commission an independent investigation because of the nature and/or complexity of the case and in order to ensure objectivity. The investigation should not be conducted by a relative or friend of the member of staff.

The aim of an investigation is to obtain, as far as possible, a fair, balanced and accurate record in order to consider the appropriateness of disciplinary action and / or the individual's suitability to work with children. Its purpose is not to prove or disprove the allegation.

If, at any stage, new information emerges that requires a child protection referral, the investigation should be held in abeyance and only resumed if agreed with LA children's social care and the police. Consideration should again be given as to whether suspension is appropriate in light of the new information.

The investigating officer should aim to provide a report within ten working days.

On receipt of the report the employer should decide, within two working days, whether a disciplinary hearing is needed. If a hearing is required, it should be held within 15 working days.

SHARING INFORMATION FOR DISCIPLINARY PURPOSES

Wherever possible, police and Children's social care should, during the course of their investigations and enquiries, obtain consent to provide the employer and/or regulatory body with statements and evidence for disciplinary purposes.

If the police or CPS decide not to charge, or decide to administer a caution, or the person is acquitted, the police should pass all relevant information to the employer without delay.

If the person is convicted, the police should inform the employer and the LADO straight away so that appropriate action can be taken.

6. RECORD KEEPING AND MONITORING PROGRESS

RECORD KEEPING

Employers should keep a clear and comprehensive summary of the case record on a person's confidential personnel file and give a copy to the individual. The record should include details of how the allegation was followed up and resolved, the decisions reached and the action taken. It should be kept at least until the person reaches normal retirement age or for ten years if longer.

The purpose of the record is to enable accurate information to be given in response to any future request for a reference if the person has moved on. It will provide clarification where a future DBS request reveals non convicted information, and will help to prevent unnecessary reinvestigation if an allegation re-surfaces after a period of time. In this sense it may serve as a protector to the individual themselves, as well as in cases where substantiated allegations need to be known about to safeguard future children.

Details of allegations that are found to be malicious should be removed from personnel records. For Education services see **Keeping Children Safe in Education: Statutory Guidance for Schools and Colleges**, DfE.

MONITORING PROGRESS

The LADO should monitor and record the progress of each case, either fortnightly or monthly depending on its complexity. This could be by way of review strategy meetings / discussions / initial evaluations or direct liaison with the police, Children's social care, or employer, as appropriate. Where the target timescales cannot be met, the LADO should record the reasons.

The LADO should keep comprehensive records in order to ensure that each case is being dealt with expeditiously and that there are no undue delays. The records will also assist NELSCB to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the procedures for managing allegations and provide statistical information to the **Department for Education (DfE)** as required.

If a police investigation is to be conducted, the police should set a date for reviewing its progress and consulting the CPS about continuing or closing the investigation or charging the individual. Wherever possible, this should be no later than four weeks after the strategy meeting / discussion / initial evaluation. Dates for further reviews should also be agreed, either fortnightly or monthly depending on the complexity of the investigation.

7. UNSUBSTANTIATED AND FALSE ALLEGATIONS

Where it is concluded that there is insufficient evidence to substantiate an allegation, information should be shared with the designated senior manager of the employer to enable them to consider what further action, if any, should be taken.

False allegations are rare and may be a strong indicator of abuse elsewhere which requires further exploration. If an allegation is demonstrably false, the employer, in consultation with the LADO, should refer the matter to Children's social care to determine whether the child is in need of services, or might have been abused by someone else.

If it is established that an allegation has been deliberately invented, the police should be asked to consider what action may be appropriate.

8. SUBSTANTIATED ALLEGATIONS AND REFERRAL TO THE DBS

SUBSTANTIATED ALLEGATIONS

The **Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS)** was established under the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 and merges the functions previously carried out by the Criminal Records Bureau (CRB) and Independent Safeguarding Authority (ISA). The relevant legislation is set out in the **Protection of Freedoms Act 2012**.

If an allegation is substantiated and the person is dismissed or the employer ceases to use the person's service or the person resigns or otherwise ceases to provide his/her services, the LADO should discuss with the employer whether a referral should be made to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS).

If a referral is to be made; it should be submitted within one month of the allegation being substantiated.

BODIES WITH A LEGAL DUTY TO REFER

The following groups have a legal duty to refer information to the DBS:

- Regulated Activity suppliers (employers and volunteer managers);
- Personnel suppliers;
- Groups with a power to refer.

BODIES WITH THE POWER TO REFER

The following groups have a power to refer information to the DBS:

- Local authorities (safeguarding role);
- Health and Social care (HSC) trusts (NI);
- Education and Library Boards;
- Keepers of registers e.g. General Medical Council, Nursing and Midwifery Council;
- Supervisory authorities e.g. Care Quality Commission, Ofsted.

If the person being referred to the DBS is a teacher in England they should also be referred to the National College for Teaching and Leadership.

9. LEARNING LESSONS

The employer and the LADO should review the circumstances of the case to determine whether there are any improvements to be made to the organisation's procedures or practice.

10. PROCEDURES IN SPECIFIC ORGANISATIONS

NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD

It is recognised that many organisations will have their own procedures in place, some of which may need to take into account particular regulations and guidance (e.g. schools and registered child care providers). Where organisations do have specific procedures, they should be compatible with these procedures and additionally provide the contact details for:

- The designated senior manager to whom all allegations should be reported;
- The person to whom all allegations should be reported in the absence of the designated senior manager or where that person is the subject of the allegation;
- The LADO.

11. FURTHER INFORMATION (LINKS)

Keeping Children Safe in Education: Statutory Guidance for Schools and Colleges