



SAINTS PETER & PAUL
CATHOLIC COLLEGE

MANAGING ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE AGAINST STAFF POLICY

COLLEGE MISSION STATEMENT

Saints Peter and Paul Catholic College is a community where all are valued as children of God with gifts and talents to develop and share with our world:

Inspired by the Spirit of God we strive to:

- Be a community where we always behave in a way which respects the dignity of each person.
- Provide a learning culture which challenges all to achieve their potential.
- Promote the growth, health and wellbeing of all through high quality enriching experiences in a safe and secure environment.
- Support all members of the College community and celebrate their achievements.
- Nurture the journey of faith and discovery of each individual; enabling all to take their places in our diverse society as confident Christian citizens, alive with the love of God.

This policy must be read in conjunction with the Safeguarding Policy, the Equal Opportunities Statement of Values and the April 2014 Department for Education document "Keeping Children Safe In Education: Statutory Guidance for Schools and Colleges".

Name of Designated Person for Child Protection:	Mrs A Cleary
Name of anyone who deputises for the Designated Person:	Mrs W White Mrs D Scott Mrs K Forber
Name of designated Governor:	Mr J Wilson

Leadership Team Member: Anne Cleary

Governor: Jim Wilson

Date: JULY 2017

Review Date: JULY 2018

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is:

- To safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
- To provide a secure framework for staff to work within and to set out clearly the responsibilities of the adults working within college.
- To support the ethos and values of our College.
- To explain how the College will respond to allegations made against staff, as well as relevant legislation and practice.

Any person who makes or receives an allegation about a member of staff should:

Report the matter at once to the Headteacher, our organisation's 'Senior Manager', who will be the case manager. If an allegation is against the Headteacher, then the matter should be reported to:

The Chair of Governors and
the Safeguarding in Education Development Officer, or Children's Social Care

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INITIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The procedures for dealing with allegations need to be applied with common sense and judgement. Many cases can be solved internally with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) and may well not warrant consideration of either a police investigation or enquiries by local authority children's social care services. In these cases, local arrangements should be followed to resolve cases without delay.

Some rare allegations will be so serious they require immediate intervention by children's social care services and/or police. The LADO should be informed of all allegations that come to a school or college's attention and appear to meet the criteria so they can consult police and children's social care services as appropriate.

The following definitions should be used when determining the outcome of allegation investigations:

- **Substantiated:** there is sufficient evidence to prove the allegation;
- **Malicious:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation and there has been a deliberate act to deceive;
- **False:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation;
- **Unsubstantiated:** there is insufficient evidence to either to prove or disprove the allegation. The term, therefore, does not imply guilt or innocence.

In the event of a substantiated allegation, the case manager should immediately discuss the allegation with the LADO. The purpose of an initial discussion is for the LADO and the case manager to consider the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action. The LADO may ask the case manager to provide or obtain relevant additional information, such as previous history concerning those involved, whether the child or their family have made similar allegations previously and the individual's current contact with children.

There may be situations when the case manager will want to involve the police immediately, for example, if the person is deemed to be an immediate risk to children or there is evidence of a possible criminal offence. Where there is no such evidence, the case manager should discuss the allegations with the LADO in order to help determine whether police involvement is necessary.

The initial sharing of information and evaluation may lead to a decision that no further action is to be taken in regard to the individual facing the allegation or concern; in which case this decision and a justification for it should be recorded by both the case manager and the LADO, and agreement reached on what information should be put in writing to the individual concerned and by whom. The case manager should then consider with the LADO what action should follow both in respect of the individual and those who made the initial allegation.

The case manager should inform the accused person about the allegation as soon as possible **after consulting the LADO**. It is extremely important that the case manager provides them with as much information as possible at that time. However, where a strategy discussion is needed, or police or children's social care services need to be involved, the case manager

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should inform the member of staff until those agencies have been consulted and have agreed what information can be disclosed to the accused.

The College's employers must consider carefully whether the circumstances of a case warrant a person being suspended from contact with children at the College, or whether alternative arrangements can be put in place until the allegation or concern is resolved. All options to avoid suspension should be considered prior to taking that step (see further information on suspension which follows).

If there is cause to suspect a child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm, a strategy discussion should be convened. If the allegation is about physical contact, the strategy discussion or initial evaluation with the police should take into account that College staff are entitled to use reasonable force to control or restrain children in certain circumstances, including dealing with disruptive behaviour.

Where it is clear that an investigation by the police or children's social care services is unnecessary, the LADO should discuss the next steps with the case manager. In those circumstances, the options open to the College depend on the nature and circumstances of the allegation and the evidence and information available. This will range from taking no further action to dismissal, or a decision not to use the person's services in future. **Suspension should not be the default position: an individual should be suspended only if there is no reasonable alternative.**

In some cases, further enquiries will be needed to enable a decision about how to proceed. If so, the case manager should discuss with the LADO how and by whom the investigation will be undertaken. In straightforward cases, the investigation should normally be undertaken by a senior member of staff at the College.

However, in other circumstances, such as lack of appropriate resource or specialist knowledge within the College, or the nature or complexity of the allegation, an independent Investigator may be required.

SUPPORTING THOSE INVOLVED

All employers have a duty of care to their employees. Here, the College staff should act to manage and minimise the stress inherent in the allegations process. Support for the individual is vital to fulfilling this duty. Individuals should be informed of concerns or allegations as soon as possible and given an explanation of the likely course of action, unless there is an objection by the children's social care services or the police. The individual should be advised to contact their trade union representative if they have one, or a colleague for support. They should also be given access to welfare counselling or medical advice if available.

The case manager should appoint a named representative to keep the person who is the subject of the allegation informed of the progress of the case and consider what other support is appropriate for the individual. Particular care needs to be taken when employees are suspended to ensure that they are kept informed of both the progress of their case and current work-related issues. Social contact with colleagues and friends should not be prevented unless there is evidence to suggest that such contact is likely to be prejudicial to the gathering and presentation of evidence.

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Parents or carers of a child or children involved should be informed of the allegation as soon as possible if they do not already know of it. However, where a strategy discussion is required, or police or children's social care services need to be involved, the case manager should not do so until those agencies have been consulted and have agreed what information can be disclosed to the parents or carers. Parents or carers should also be kept informed about the progress of the case, and told the outcome where there is not a criminal prosecution, including the outcome of any disciplinary process. The deliberations of a disciplinary hearing, and the information taken into account in reaching a decision, cannot normally be disclosed, but the parents or carers of the child should be told the outcome in confidence.

Parents and carers should also be made aware of the prohibition on reporting or publishing allegations about teachers in section 141F of the Education Act 2002 (see below). If parents or carers wish to apply to the court to have reporting restrictions removed, they should be told to seek legal advice.

In cases where a child may have suffered significant harm or there may be a criminal prosecution, children's social care services or the police should consider what support the children involved may need.

CONFIDENTIALITY

It is extremely important that when an allegation is made, the College makes every effort to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity while the matter is being investigated or considered. The Education Act 2011 introduced reporting restrictions preventing the publication of any material that may lead to the identification of a member of staff who has been accused by, or on behalf of, a pupil from the College. The reporting restrictions apply until the point that the accused person is charged with an offence. The reporting restrictions also cease to apply if the individual to whom the restrictions apply effectively waives their right to anonymity by going public themselves or by giving their written consent for another to do so or if a judge lifts restrictions in response to a request to do so.

The legislation imposing restrictions makes clear that "publication" of material that may lead to the identification of the teacher who is the subject of the allegation is prohibited. "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).**

The case manager should take advice from the LADO, police and children's social care services to agree the following:

- who needs to know and, importantly, exactly what information can be shared;
- how to manage speculation, leaks and gossip;
- what, if any, information can be reasonably given to the wider community to reduce speculation; and
- how to manage press interest if it should arise.

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MANAGING THE SITUATION AND EXIT ARRANGEMENTS

Resignations and ‘settlement/compromise agreements’

If the accused person resigns, or ceases to provide their services, this should not prevent an allegation being followed up in accordance with this guidance. The College has a legal duty to refer to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) anyone who has harmed, or poses a risk of harm, to a child, or if there is reason to believe the member of staff has committed one of a number of listed offences, and who has been removed from working (paid or unpaid) in regulated activity, or would have been removed had they not left. The DBS will consider whether to bar the person. Referrals should be made as soon as possible after the resignation or removal of the individual. A referral to the DBS must be made, if these criteria are met. If the accused person resigns or their services cease to be used and the criteria are met it will not be appropriate to reach a settlement/compromise agreement.

It is important that every effort is made to reach a conclusion in all cases of allegations bearing on the safety or welfare of children, including any in which the person concerned refuses to cooperate with the process. Wherever possible the accused should be given a full opportunity to answer the allegation and make representations about it.

The process of recording the allegation and any supporting evidence, and reaching a judgement about whether it can be substantiated on the basis of all the information available, should continue even if the accused does not cooperate or offers no answers. It may be difficult to reach a conclusion in those circumstances, and it may not be possible to apply any disciplinary sanctions if a person’s period of notice expires before the process is complete, but it is important to reach and record a conclusion wherever possible.

So-called ‘settlement/compromise agreements’, by which a person agrees to resign if the employer agrees not to pursue disciplinary action, and both parties agree a form of words to be used in any future reference, should not be used in cases of refusal to cooperate or resignation before the person’s notice period expires. Such an agreement will not prevent a thorough police investigation where that is appropriate.

Record Keeping

Details of allegations that are found to have been malicious should be removed from personnel records. However, for all other allegations, it is important that a clear and comprehensive summary of the allegation, details of how the allegation was followed up and resolved, and a note of any action taken and decisions reached, is kept on the confidential personnel file of the accused. A copy should also be provided to the person concerned.

The purpose of the record is to enable accurate information to be given in response to any future request for a reference, where appropriate. It will provide clarification in cases where future DBS checks reveal information from the police about an allegation that did not result in a criminal conviction and it will help to prevent unnecessary re-investigation if, as sometimes happens, an allegation re-surfaces after a period of time. The record should be retained at least until the accused has reached normal retirement age or for a period of 10 years from the date of the allegation if that is longer.

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References

Cases in which an allegation was proven to be false, unsubstantiated or malicious should not be included in employer references. A history of repeated concerns or allegations which have all been found to be false, unsubstantiated or malicious should also not be included in any reference.

Timescales

It is in everyone's interest to resolve cases as quickly as possible consistent with a fair and thorough investigation. All allegations should be investigated as a priority to avoid any delay. The time taken to investigate and resolve individual cases depends on a variety of factors including the nature, seriousness and complexity of the allegation. It is targeted 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 12 months. **However, every case is different.**

For those cases where it is clear immediately that the allegation is unsubstantiated or malicious, they should be resolved within one week. Where the initial consideration decides that the allegation does not involve a possible criminal offence it will be for the College to deal with it, although if there are concerns about child protection, the employer should discuss them with the LADO. In such cases, if the nature of the allegation does not require formal disciplinary action, the employer should institute appropriate action within three working days. If a disciplinary hearing is required and can be held without further investigation, the hearing should be held within 15 working days.

Oversight and monitoring

The LADO has overall responsibility for oversight of the procedures for dealing with allegations, for resolving any inter-agency issues and for liaison with the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) on the subject. The LADO will provide advice and guidance to the case manager. They will also liaise with the police and other agencies, and monitor the progress of cases to ensure that they are dealt with as quickly as possible consistent with a thorough and fair process. Reviews should be conducted at fortnightly or monthly intervals, depending on the complexity of the case.

Suspension

The possible risk of harm to children posed by an accused person should be evaluated and managed in respect of the children involved in the allegations. In some rare cases that will require the case manager to consider suspending the accused until the case is resolved. Suspension should not be an automatic response when an allegation is reported; all options to avoid suspension should be considered prior to taking that step. If the case manager is concerned about the welfare of other children in the community or the staff member's family, those concerns should be reported to the LADO or police. But suspension is highly unlikely to be justified on the basis of such concerns alone.

Where it is clear that an investigation by the police or children's social care services is unnecessary, the LADO should discuss the next steps with the case manager. In those circumstances, the options open to the College depend on the nature and circumstances of the allegation and the evidence and information available. This will range from taking no further

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action to dismissal, or a decision not to use the person's services in future. **Suspension should not be the default position: an individual should be suspended only if there is no reasonable alternative.**

Suspension should be considered only in a case where there is cause to suspect a child or other children at the College is/are at risk of harm or the case is so serious that it might be grounds for dismissal. However, a person should not be suspended automatically: the case manager must consider carefully whether the circumstances warrant suspension from contact with children at the school or college or until the allegation is resolved, and may wish to seek advice from their personnel adviser and the LADO. In cases where the College is made aware that the Secretary of State for Education has made an interim prohibition order in respect of an individual at the College, it will be necessary to immediately suspend that person from teaching pending the findings of the National College for Teaching and Leadership's (NCTL) investigation.

The case manager should also consider whether the result that would be achieved by immediate suspension could be obtained by alternative arrangements. In many cases an investigation can be resolved quickly and without the need for suspension. If the LADO, police and children's social care services have no objections to the member of staff continuing to work during the investigation, the case manager should be as inventive as possible to avoid suspension. Based on assessment of risk, the following alternatives should be considered by the case manager before suspending a member of staff:

- redeployment within the school or college so that the individual does not have direct contact with the child or children concerned;
- providing an assistant to be present when the individual has contact with children;
- redeploying to alternative work in the College so the individual does not have unsupervised access to children;
- moving the child or children to classes where they will not come into contact with the member of staff, making it clear that this is not a punishment and parents have been consulted; or
- temporarily redeploying the member of staff to another role in a different location, for example to an alternative school or college or work for the local authority or academy trust.

These alternatives allow time for an informed decision regarding the suspension and possibly reduce the initial impact of the allegation. This will, however, depend upon the nature of the allegation. The case manager should consider the potential permanent professional reputational damage to employees that can result from suspension where an allegation is later found to be unsubstantiated or maliciously intended.

If immediate suspension is considered necessary, the rationale and justification for such a course of action should be agreed and recorded by both the case manager and the LADO. This should also include what alternatives to suspension have been considered and why they were rejected.

Where it has been deemed appropriate to suspend the person, written confirmation should be dispatched **within one working day**, giving as much detail as appropriate for the reasons for the suspension. It is not acceptable for an employer to leave a person who has been suspended without any support. The person should be informed at the point of their

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suspension who their named contact is within the organisation and provided with their contact details.

Children's social care services or the police cannot require the case manager to suspend a member of staff or a volunteer, although they should give appropriate weight to their advice. The power to suspend is vested in the proprietor of the College, or governing bodies who are the employers of staff at the College. However, where a strategy discussion or initial evaluation concludes that there should be enquiries by the children's social care services and/or an investigation by the police, the LADO should canvass police and children's social care services for views about whether the accused needs to be suspended from contact with children in order to inform the College consideration of suspension. Police involvement does not make it mandatory to suspend a member of staff; this decision should be taken on a case-by-case basis having undertaken a risk assessment.

Information sharing

In a strategy discussion or the initial evaluation of the case, the agencies involved should share all relevant information they have about the person who is the subject of the allegation, and about the alleged victim.

Where the police are involved, wherever possible the employer should ask the police to obtain consent from the individuals involved to share their statements and evidence for use in the employer disciplinary process. This should be done as their investigation proceeds and will enable the police to share relevant information without delay at the conclusion of their investigation or any court case.

Children's social care services should adopt a similar procedure when making enquiries to determine whether any children named in the allegation are in need of protection or services, so that any information obtained in the course of those enquiries which is relevant to a disciplinary case can be passed to the employer without delay.

SPECIFIC ACTIONS

Following a criminal investigation or a prosecution

The police should inform the employer and LADO immediately when a criminal investigation and any subsequent trial is complete, or if it is decided to close an investigation without charge or not to continue to prosecute the case after person has been charged. In those circumstances the case manager should discuss with the LADO whether any further action, including disciplinary action, is appropriate and, if so, how to proceed. The information provided by the police and/or children's social care services should inform that decision. The options will depend on the circumstances of the case and the consideration will need to take into account the result of the police investigation or the trial, as well as the different standard of proof required in disciplinary and criminal proceedings.

On conclusion of a case

If the allegation is substantiated and the person is dismissed or the employer ceases to use the person's services, or the person resigns or otherwise ceases to provide his or her services, the LADO should discuss with the case manager and their personnel adviser whether the

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College will decide to make a referral to the DBS for consideration of inclusion on the barred lists is required. Also, in the case of a member of teaching staff it should be considered whether or not to refer the matter to the NCTL to consider prohibiting the individual from teaching.

There is a **legal requirement** for employers to make a referral to the DBS where they think that an individual has engaged in conduct that harmed (or is likely to harm) a child; or if a person otherwise poses a risk of harm to a child.

Where it is decided on the conclusion of a case that a person who has been suspended can return to work, the case manager should consider how best to facilitate that. Most people will benefit from some help and support to return to work after a stressful experience. Depending on the individual's circumstances, a phased return and/or the provision of a mentor to provide assistance and support in the short term may be appropriate. The case manager should also consider how the person's contact with the child or children who made the allegation can best be managed if they are still a pupil at the College.

In respect of malicious or unsubstantiated allegations

If an allegation is determined to be unsubstantiated or malicious, the LADO should refer the matter to the children's social care services to determine whether the child concerned is in need of services, or may have been abused by someone else. If an allegation is shown to be deliberately invented or malicious, the Headteacher should consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the pupil who made it, or whether the police should be asked to consider if action might be appropriate against the person responsible (even if he or she was not a pupil).

Learning lessons

At the conclusion of a case in which an allegation is substantiated, the case manager should review the circumstances of the case with the LADO to determine whether there are any improvements to be made to the College's procedures or practice to help prevent similar events in the future. This should include issues arising from the decision to suspend the member of staff, the duration of the suspension and whether or not suspension was justified. Lessons should also be learnt from the use of suspension when the individual is subsequently reinstated. The case manager and LADO should consider how future investigations of a similar nature could be carried out without suspending the individual.

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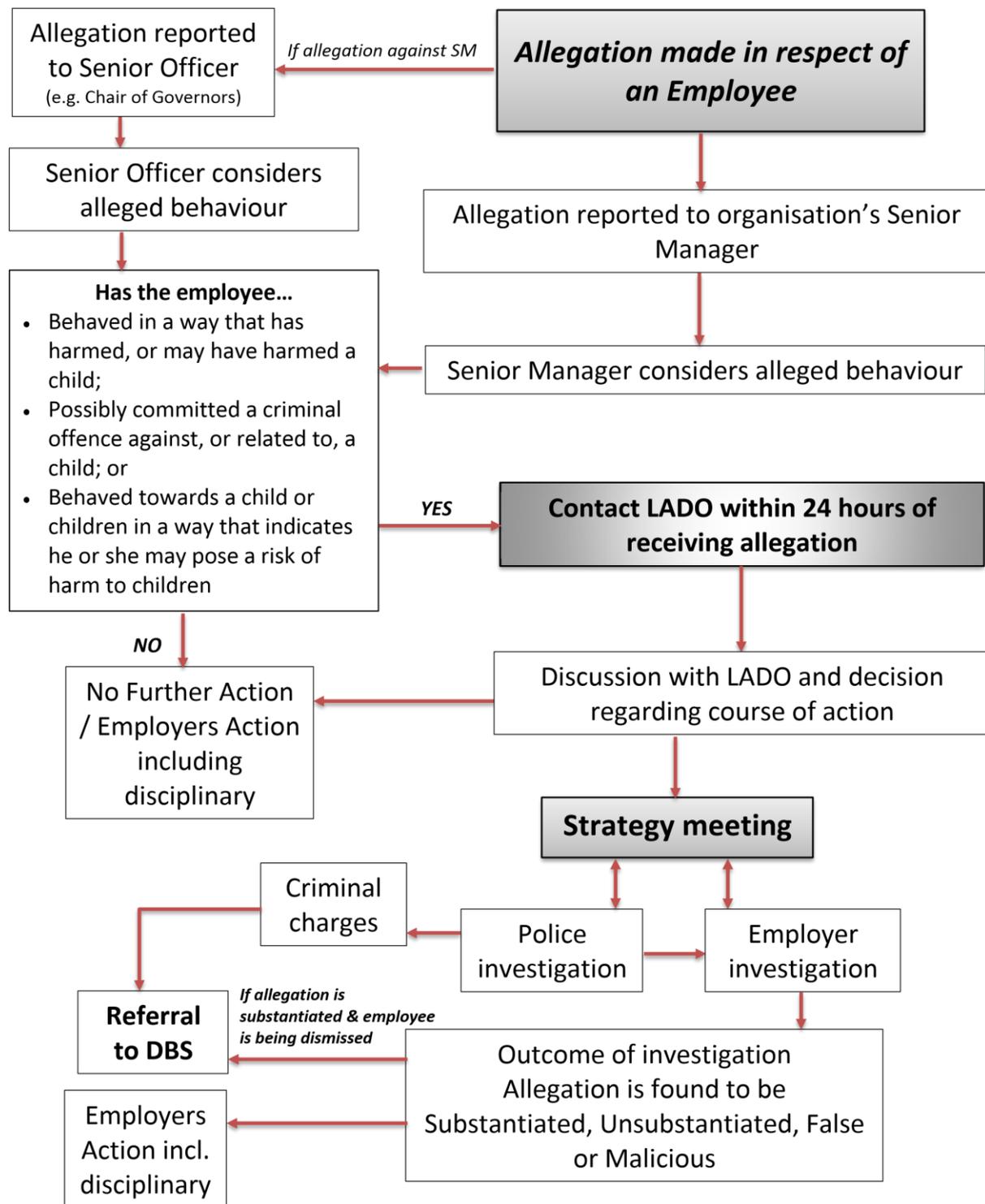
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APPENDIX

HALTON LADO PROCEDURES FLOWCHART



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