

# Manor Hall Academy Trust



## **ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE MADE AGAINST TEACHERS & OTHER STAFF POLICY**

Responsibility for monitoring and reviewing this policy lies with the Headteacher and LAB. A review of this policy and recommendations for change should be presented to the Directors of the trust for verifications.

The Directors of the trust, in line with the Scheme of Delegation and Articles of Association have overall responsibility for the effective operation of MAT policies, but has delegated day to day responsibility to the Headteacher and LAB.

Directors will take account of recommendations from individual schools in review of this policy and seek HR advice as to such revisions.

## MANOR HALL ACADEMY TRUST

# ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE MADE AGAINST TEACHERS & OTHER STAFF POLICY

---

### Duties as an employer and an employee

- This part of the guidance is about managing cases of allegations that might indicate a person would pose a risk of harm if they continue to work in regular or close contact with children in their present position, or in any capacity. It should be used in respect of all cases in which it is alleged that a teacher or member of staff (including volunteers) in a school or college that provides education for children under 18 years of age 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; or
  - Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she would pose a risk of harm if they work regularly or closely with children.
- This part of the guidance relates to members of staff who are currently working in any school or college regardless of whether the school or college is where the alleged abuse took place. Allegations against a teacher who is no longer teaching should be referred to the police.
- Employers have a duty of care to their employees. They should ensure they provide effective support for anyone facing an allegation and provide the employee with a named contact if they are suspended. It is essential that any allegation of abuse made against a teacher or other member of staff or volunteer in a school or college is dealt with very quickly, in a fair and consistent way that provides effective protection for the child and at the same time supports the person who is the subject of the allegation.

### Initial considerations.

- The procedures for dealing with allegations need to be applied with common sense and judgement. Many cases may well either not meet the criteria set out above or may do so without warranting 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 Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) should be

informed of all allegations that come to a school or colleges 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 prove or disprove the allegation. The term, therefore, does not imply guilt or innocence.

In the first instance, the head teacher or chair of governors (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, whether the child or 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 the 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 should not do that until those agencies have been consulted, and have agreed what information can be disclosed to the accused. Employers must consider carefully whether the circumstances of a case warrants a person being suspended from contact with children at the school or 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 in accordance with Working Together to Safeguard

Children. If the allegation is about physical contact, the strategy discussion or initial evaluation with the police should take into account that teachers and other school and 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, or the strategy discussion or initial evaluation decides that is the case, the LADO should discuss the next steps with the case manager. In those circumstances, the options open to the school or 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 LADO should discuss with the case manager how and by whom the investigation will be undertaken. In straightforward cases, the investigation should normally be undertaken by a senior member of the school or colleges staff.
- However, in other circumstances, such as lack of appropriate resource within the school or college, or the nature or complexity of the allegation will require an independent investigator. Many local authorities already provide for an independent investigation of allegations, often as part of the personnel services that maintained schools and colleges can buy in from the authority. It is important that local authorities ensure that schools and colleges have access to an affordable facility for independent investigation where that is appropriate.

### **Supporting those involved**

- 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 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 where this is provided by the employer.
- 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. For staff in maintained schools and colleges that may include support via the local authority occupational health or employee welfare arrangements. 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.
- Parents or carers of a child or children involved should be told about 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 reposting 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 as appropriate should consider what support the child or children involved may need.

### **Confidentiality**

- It is extremely important that when an allegation is made, the school or college makes every effort to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity while an allegation 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 teacher who has been accused by, or on behalf of, a pupil from the same school or college (where that identification would identify the teacher as the subject of the allegation). The reporting restrictions 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 provisions commenced on 1st October 2012.
- The legislation imposing restrictions makes clear that 'publication' of material that may lead to the identification of the teacher is the subject of the allegation if 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).
- In accordance with the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) guidance the police will not normally provide any information to the press or media that might identify an individual who is under investigation, unless and until the person is charged with a criminal offence (in exceptional cases where the police would like to depart from that role, for example an appeal to trace a suspect, they must apply to a magistrates court to request that reporting restrictions be lifted).
- The case manager should take advice from the LADO, police and children 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 and when it should arise.

## 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. **A referral to the DBS must be made, if the 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. A settlement/compromise agreement which prevents the school or college from making a DBS referral when the criteria are met would likely result in a criminal offence being committed as the school or college would not be complying with its legal duty to make the referral.
- 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 make representations about it. But the process of recording the allegation and any supporting evidence, and reaching a judgment about whether it can be substantiated on the basis of all the information available, should continue even if that cannot be done or the accused does not cooperate. 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 persons 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, and a copy 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 after for a period of 10 years from, the date of the allegation if that is longer.
- The Information Commissioner has published guidance on employment records in its Employment Practices Code and supplementary guidance, which provides some practical advice on employment retention.

### **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. Target timescales are shown below; the time taken to investigate and resolve individual cases depends on a variety of factors including the nature, seriousness and complexity of the allegation, but these targets should be achieved in all but truly exceptional cases. 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 12 months.
- 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 employer 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, in addition to liaising with the police and other agencies and monitoring 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 fortnightly or monthly intervals, depending on the complexity of the case.
- Police forces should also identify officers who will be responsible for:

- Liaising with the LADO;
  - Taking part in the strategy discussion or initial evaluation;
  - Subsequently reviewing the progress of those cases in which there is a police investigation; and
  - Sharing information on completion of the investigation or any prosecution.
- If the strategy discussion or initial assessment decides that as police investigation is required, the police should also set a target date for reviewing the progress of the investigation and consulting the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) about whether to: charge the individual; continue to investigate; or close the investigation. Wherever possible, that review should take place no later than four weeks after the initial evaluation. Dates for subsequent reviews, ideally at fortnightly intervals, should be set at the meeting if the investigation continues.

### **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 teacher'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.
- Suspension should be considered only in a case where there is cause to suspect a child or other children at the school or 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 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 LADO. In cases where the school or college is made aware that the Secretary of State has made an interim prohibition order in respect of an individual at the school or college it will be necessary to immediately suspend that person from teaching pending the findings of the NCTL's 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 school or 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 an allegation. This will, however, depend upon the nature of the allegation. The case manager should consider the potential permanent professional reputational damage to the 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 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 school, or governing bodies of the school or college who are the employers of staff at the school or 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 member of staff needs to be suspended from contact with children in order to inform the school or 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 for 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 police to share the 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 the child or 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 LADO should discuss with the case manager 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, 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 school or college will decide to make a referral to the DBS for consideration of inclusion on the barred list is required, and in the case of a member of teaching staff whether to refer the matter to the National College for Teaching and Leadership (NCTL) to consider the 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 individuals 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 persons contact with the child or children who made the allegation can best be managed if they are still a pupil at the school or 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 head teacher, principal or proprietor 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 LADO should review the circumstances of the case with the case manager to determine whether there any improvements to be made to the school or 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 LADO and case manager should consider how future investigations of similar nature could be carried out without suspending the individual.

## **A Guide for Staff Faced with an Allegation of Abuse**

**This hand-out provides information for staff and volunteers who work with children and are faced with an allegation of abuse against them**

### **Introduction**

Any allegation of abuse is likely to cause anxiety and concern. This guide is intended to help you be as well informed as possible should you be faced with an allegation. It provides an explanation of the process and offers information about appropriate support and guidance.

Your employer's senior manager, responsible for dealing with allegations, should immediately consult the LADO who is responsible for the management and oversight of individual cases, if it is alleged that a member of staff or volunteer has:

- behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child; or
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child; or
- behaved in a way that indicates s/he is unsuitable to work with children

You should be told about the allegation as soon as possible, but this may be delayed if Police or Children's Social Care need to agree what information can be disclosed. If the senior manager and LADO are clear that an allegation is demonstrably false, you should also be informed of this and told that no further action will be taken.

### **What happens next?**

If there is cause to suspect a child has been, or could be, harmed or a criminal offence might have been committed, a strategy discussion will be held, involving Police, the LADO, your employer, Social Care and other agencies as appropriate. The aim of the strategy discussion will be to share relevant information, plan and determine whether an investigation needs to be conducted by:

- Social Care under child protection procedures
- Police regarding any possible criminal offences
- Your employer under disciplinary/capability procedures

### **Internal Investigations**

Your employer may need to conduct an internal investigation in order to decide how to proceed. It may be conducted by a senior member of staff or by an independent person, depending on the availability of resources and the nature/complexity of the case. It may also need to be delayed so as not to prejudice possible criminal proceedings and investigation which usually have to take precedence. Your employer will inform you of this.

### **Volunteers and Supply Workers**

If you are a supply worker or volunteer, the placing agency should be involved and co-operate in any investigation. If disciplinary procedures do not apply, an investigation may still be necessary to assess your suitability to work with children.

### **Resignations and Compromise agreements**

Your employer should try to reach a conclusion regardless of whether you resign or otherwise cease to provide your services, or if you refuse to co-operate. They must not use a "compromise agreement," i.e. allow you to resign without disciplinary action and with an agreed reference.

### **Timescales**

Cases should be dealt with as quickly as possible consistent with a fair and thorough investigation. Government guidance sets out target timescales, but these will depend on factors such as the nature, seriousness and complexity of the allegation. Your case will be monitored in order to avoid unnecessary delay. However, delays can often occur if criminal proceedings are taken.

### **Suspension**

Suspension is a neutral act, not a sanction. It should not be automatic and alternatives should be considered. Your employer has the final decision, but should take into account the views of Police and Social Care if they are involved. Suspension should be considered in all cases where:

- there is cause to suspect a child is at risk of significant harm, or
- the allegation warrants a police investigation, or
- it is serious enough to be grounds for dismissal

If suspension is being considered, your own agency's procedures will apply and will normally involve an interview with you having the right to be accompanied by a Trade Union representative or a friend. If such a meeting does occur it is not an examination of the evidence but an opportunity for you to make representations concerning suspension. If you are to return to work after suspension, your employer should consider how best to manage this, e.g. mentoring.

### **Support**

Your manager should advise you about seeking adequate support for yourself; this may include a range of things including:

- advice to contact your Union representative
- being given the name of a contact who will keep you up to date with progress of the case
- being given the name of a contact to keep you up to date with work activities if suspended (you should not discuss the case with colleagues)
- an offer of the services of the Staff Counselling Service and/or Occupational Health if available to your agency.

You are also advised to contact your GP if you feel your health is being affected.

### **Notifications**

Confidentiality should be respected and people only told on a 'need to know' basis. If the matter becomes subject to speculation, your employer, after appropriate consultation, may need to issue a statement for parents, children or the public.

### **Record Keeping**

A comprehensive summary of the case should be kept on your confidential personnel file and retained until normal retirement age or 10 years after the allegation, if longer. This includes allegations found to be without substance. You should be provided with a copy of the summary. Other agencies, if involved, will keep their own records.

### **Independent Safeguarding Authority**

Your employer, and placing agency if appropriate, have a statutory duty to report details of the case to the ISA where an independent panel will consider the case of barring you from, or placing restrictions on, working with children or young people, if:

- you are dismissed for misconduct or because you are otherwise considered unsuitable to work with children, or
- you resign before a disciplinary process is completed and your employer considers that the evidence was sufficient to consider dismissal

If you are referred, you will be sent a letter explaining the process, including your right to make representation.

### **Alleged criminal offence**

If police decide to investigate, you may be arrested or invited to assist voluntarily with the investigation. You should contact your Trade Union and/or a solicitor for advice. If arrested or interviewed, you should be cautioned: "You do not have to say anything but it may harm your defence if you do not mention when questioned something which you later rely on in court. Anything you do say may be given in evidence."

At the police station you will be entitled to free and independent legal advice. You can see a Duty Solicitor, but if you want to use your own make sure he/she specialises in criminal law.

If 'assisting with the investigation' and not under arrest, you should be told that you are free to leave if you wish to do so. If arrested, you will be seen by the Custody Officer who will explain your

rights in detail, including the right to have someone informed and to consult and read the "Code of Practice" that covers treatment during detention and interview. The Custody Officer will maintain a record of your period of detention.

Following arrest you can usually be held for up to 24 hours, after which you must be charged or released. This can be extended up to 36 or 96 hours by a Superintendent or Magistrate, respectively, depending on the seriousness.

Decisions about charging rest with the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) who acts independently of the police. If you admit the offence, the CPS may advise a caution, i.e. a formal warning about your actions. A caution will be recorded by the police and may influence a decision about instituting proceedings should you offend again. A caution could affect your ability to work with children in the future, and in sexual abuse cases could result in you being placed on the Sex Offenders Register. You should seek advice from your solicitor before agreeing to accept a caution. If the CPS advises the police to charge you, this will be carried out by the custody officer. You will then either be released on bail to appear in court at a future date or kept in custody to appear at the next available court. The responsibility for the prosecution will lie with the CPS.

After criminal proceedings it may still be that your employer decides to take disciplinary action. In any case you will be informed of any proposed actions as soon as possible after completion of criminal proceedings.

At any time during an allegation investigation/enquiry please do ask questions if you are not clear what is happening or why.

Staff involved in making enquiries do recognise the anxieties raised by such matters but must ensure a fair and thorough approach at all times. If you feel this is not happening please do raise this with your manager.