

Allegation against an Adult Who Works With Children

Initial Agenda

1.	Introductions and Apologies
2.	Additional Information and any actions taken to date and outcome: medical for alleged victim/ perpetrator/ police investigation.
3.	Information on alleged perpetrator: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) History of employment with organisation safer recruitment information. 2) Relevant training 3) Relationships with colleagues and YP 4) Previous complaints/ allegations
4.	Broader Safeguarding Issues <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Contact with other children
5	Information on child/Young Person: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Support issues, Child In Care, brief care history, disabilities, any diagnosis including ADHD, attachment issues, background information, child's wishes and feelings i.e. police complaint.
6.	Summary / Outcome
7.	Media attention
8.	Recommendations

The following should be considered within the decision making process about the allegation:

- **SUBSTANTIATED** – Where there is evidence to indicate that the allegations are supported by the evidence collected.
- **MALICIOUS** – This implies a deliberate act to deceive. For example a malicious allegation may be made by a pupil following an altercation with a teacher or a parent who is in dispute with a school. For an allegation to be classified as malicious, it will be necessary to have evidence which proves this intention.
- **UNFOUNDED** – This indicates that the persons making the allegation misinterpreted the incident or was mistaken about what they saw. Alternatively, they may not have been aware of the circumstances. For an allegation to be classified as unfounded, it will be necessary to have evidence to disprove the allegation.
- **UNSUBSTANTIATED** – This allegation is not the same as a false allegation. It simply means that there is insufficient evidence to prove or disprove the allegation. The term therefore, does not imply guilt or innocence.

The perception that an allegation is false should not prevent a child protection referral being made. It should be clear from the outset that an allegation is demonstrably false before a decision is made not to refer the allegation. Even then, consideration should be given to making a referral to social care, with the parent's permission, it is thought that the reason for the allegation points to a "child in need".