

Dealing with allegations made about another child

Dealing
with allegations made against another child

This
procedure explains what to do if child protection allegations are
made against another child involved with the BTBA

Aims
and purpose of procedure

The
aims of this procedure are:

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to
ensure that children who receive the services of the BTBA and any
other children who may come to the attention of the BTBA are
protected and supported following an allegation that they may have
been abused by another child or young person involved with the BTBA

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to
ensure that there is a fair, consistent and robust response to any
allegations of this nature so that the risk posed to other children
by the child/young person in question is managed effectively

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to
facilitate an appropriate level of investigation into allegations,
whether they relate to recent alleged activity, said to have taken
place during the time that the child/young person in question has
been involved with the BTBA or whether they relate to abuse which
allegedly took place prior to the child's/young person's
involvement with the BTBA

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to
ensure that the BTBA continues to fulfil its responsibilities
towards children and young people who may be subject to such
investigations and are in need of support

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to ensure that there is an appropriate response in situations where allegations are unfounded or deemed to be malicious in origin.

The purpose of the procedure is to provide a clear direction to staff that are called upon to deal with such allegations and to manage investigations and care plans which may result from them.

This procedure applies to:

-
any member of staff, volunteer or trustee to whom an allegation of abuse has been made which suggests that another child or young person is responsible

-
anyone in a managerial position, including the named person for child protection, line managers and supervisors, who may be required to deal with such allegations and manage investigations and care plans that result from them.

Different types of abuse

Types of abuse that one child might inflict upon another are most likely to be

either physical abuse or sexual abuse.

Physical abuse is violence causing injury or occurring regularly during childhood. It happens when:

-
a child is hurt or injured by being hit, shaken, squeezed, thrown, burned, scalded, bitten or cut

-
someone tried to drown or suffocate a child

-
someone gives a child poison, alcohol or inappropriate drugs

-
someone fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child

In some cases the injuries will be caused deliberately. In others they may be accidental but caused by the child being knowingly put at risk.

Sexual abuse occurs when someone uses power or control to involve a child in sexual activity in order to gratify the abuser's own sexual, emotional or financial needs or desires. It may include:

-
forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening

-
encouraging

children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways

-

showing
children pornographic material or involving them in the production
of such material

-

involving
children in watching other people's sexual activity or in
inappropriate discussions about sexual matters.

Emotional
abuse is
persistent or severe emotional ill-treatment of a child that is
likely to cause serious harm to his/her development. It may include:

-

persistently
denying the child love and affection

-

regularly
making the child feel frightened by shouts, threats or any other
means

-

hurting
another person or a pet in order to distress a child

-

being
so over-protective towards the child that he/she is unable to
develop or lead a normal life

-

exploiting
or corrupting a child eg by involving him/her in illegal behaviour

-
conveying
to the child the message that he/she is worthless, unlovable,
inadequate, or only valuable insofar as they meet the needs of
another person. This may or may not include racist, homophobic or
other forms of abuse.

Neglect
involves
persistently failing to meet a child's physical, psychological or
emotional needs. It may include:

-
failing
to ensure that a child's basic needs for food, shelter, clothing,
health care, hygiene and education are met

-
failing
to provide appropriate supervision to keep a child out of danger.
This could include lack of supervision of particular activities or
leaving a child alone in the house.

Ways
that allegations might be made against another child/young person
involved with the BTBA

-
A child
or parent/carer might make a direct allegation against another child
or young person.

-
A child
or parent/carer might express discomfort with the behaviour of
another child or young person that falls short of a specific
allegation.

-
Another
child, member of staff or volunteer may directly observe behaviour
from one child/young person towards another that gives cause for
concern.

-

The group/organisation may be informed by a parent or by the police or another statutory authority that a child or young person is the subject of an investigation.

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A child or young person may volunteer information to the organisation that he/she has harmed another child or is at risk of doing so, or has committed an offence against or related to a child.

Child protection or bullying?

When faced with a situation of one child or young person behaving inappropriately towards another, a decision needs to be made about whether the problem behaviour constitutes bullying or a child protection concern. This is a decision that needs to be reached by the named person for child protection, in consultation with the member responsible for the child, the member's area secretary and, if necessary, the local authority children's social care department.

If the conclusion is that the behaviour is an example of bullying, and if both children attend the group/organisation, it needs to be dealt with under the anti-bullying policy and procedure.

If it is behaviour that could be described as child abuse and has led to the victim possibly suffering significant harm, then it must be dealt with under child protection procedures. This should include all incidents of sexual assault and all but the most minor incidents of physical assault.

This checklist can be used to help inform the decision: Bullying

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The difference of power between the bully and the person being bullied is relatively small.

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The bullying behaviour may be from a number of children/young people acting in a group rather than from one child acting alone.

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It may also, but not necessarily, be directed towards a group of other children rather than an individual child.

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The behaviour involves teasing or making fun of someone, excluding a child from games and conversations, pressurising other children not to be friends with someone, spreading hurtful rumours or circulating inappropriate photographs/images/drawings, cyberbullying, shouting at or verbally abusing someone, stealing someone's possessions, making threats, or harassment on the basis of race, gender, sexuality or disability.

-

The behaviour has not previously been a concern and the bully or bullies may have been responding to group pressure.

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The behaviour is perceived as bullying by the victim.

Please note: physical or sexual assault, or forcing someone to do something embarrassing, harmful or dangerous is also included in the list of bullying behaviours in this toolbox, but are the most likely to constitute a child protection concern if the victim suffers significant harm as a result of the behaviour.

Child protection concerns

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The difference of power between the child who is abusing and the person being abused is significant e.g. there is an age difference of more than two years, there is a significant difference in terms of size or level of ability, the abuser holds a position of power (such as being a helper, volunteer or informal leader) or the victim is

significantly more vulnerable than the other child or young person.

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The behaviour involves sexual assault or physical assault (other than the most minor physical assault).

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The child who is the victim of the behaviour may have suffered significant harm.

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The behaviour may not necessarily be perceived by the victim as abusive, particularly if it is sexual in nature.

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The behaviour is not a one-off incident and is part of a pattern of concerning behaviour on the part of the child or young person who is abusing.

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The behaviour, if sexual, is not part of normal experimentation that takes place between children and young people.

Sexual abuse or normal experimentation?

All children and young people develop an interest in their own sexuality from a young age, and seek to learn about sex from their peers. It is important not to label normal, healthy behaviour as deviant or abusive. It is equally important not to allow sexually abusive behaviour perpetrated by one child or young person towards another to go unchecked, as this is harmful both for the victim and the perpetrator.

There are ways of assessing whether sexual behaviour between children and young people is abusive or not. Indicators of abusive behaviour include:

-
there
is a significant difference in age, dominance or understanding
between the children/young people

-
the
behaviour was accompanied by the use of threats or bribes

-
the
behaviour was carried out in secret.

For the
purposes of this procedure however, it is enough to say that if there
is any question that the behaviour could be abusive, the matter
should be discussed with the local authority children's social care
department or with the NSPCC Helpline (0808 800 5000).

This can
initially take place without the names of the children or young
people being disclosed, although such information will have to be
provided if the view of the children's social care department or
the NSPCC is that the behaviour may constitute significant harm and
that an investigation is needed.

What
to do if you have child protection concerns

Is the child who
has been allegedly abused, or the child who has allegedly perpetrated
the abuse, in immediate danger or does either of them need emergency
medical attention?

-
If
either child is in immediate danger and is with you, remain with
him/her and call the police if you are unable to remove the danger
yourself.

-
If
the child is elsewhere, contact the police and explain the situation
to them.

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If a child needs emergency medical attention, call an ambulance and, while you are waiting for it to arrive, get help from your first aider.

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If the first aider is not available, use any first aid knowledge that you may have yourself to help the child.

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You also need to contact your BTBA National Council Member or named person for child protection to let them know what is happening.

A decision will need to be made about when and who should inform the families of both the child who has been abused and the child who has allegedly perpetrated the abuse, as well as the local authority children's social care department.

If the child who is the alleged victim is not known to the BTBA it is not our role to inform the child's family. Even if the child who is the alleged victim is known, the police and/or the health services, should be part of the decision making process if they have been contacted.

The paramount consideration should always be the welfare of the children and young people involved. Issues that will need to be taken into account are:

-

the children's wishes and feelings

-

the parents' right to know (unless this would place the child who has allegedly perpetrated the abuse in danger, or would interfere with a criminal investigation)

-

the
impact of telling or not telling the parents

-

the
current assessment of the risk to the child who has been abused and
the source of that risk

-

the
current assessment of any risk to the child who has allegedly
perpetrated the abuse and the source of that risk

-

any
risk management plans that currently exist for either child.

Once any immediate
danger or emergency medical need has been dealt with, the procedure
set out below should be followed:

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The
member of staff who has been informed of the allegation or who has
the concern, should make notes of what he/she has been told or of
his/her direct concerns using the reporting form, and should discuss
these with his/her BTBA National Council Member within 24 hours. The
named person for child protection should also be involved in the
discussion.

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If
both children/young people are known to the BTBA and if their
families do not already know about the allegation or concern, the
member of staff, manager or named person should discuss it with them
unless:

-

the view is that someone (for example the child who has allegedly perpetrated the abuse) may be put in danger by the family being informed

-

informing the family might interfere with a criminal investigation.

If any of these circumstances apply, discussions with the families should only take place after this has been agreed with the local authority children's social care department.

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If only the child who is alleged to have harmed another child is known to the BTBA then, subject to the considerations set out in above, discussions with only this child's family should take place.

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The child who is the subject of the allegation should also be informed of what has been said about him/her. However, if the view is that children's social care or the police should be involved, the child should only be informed after discussion and agreement with these agencies. These agencies may have views about what information should be disclosed to the child/young person at this stage.

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If there is still uncertainty about whether the allegation or concern constitutes a child protection issue, the named person (or BTBA National Council Member if named person not available) should discuss with children's social care department or with the NSPCC Helpline without disclosing the identity of either child/family.

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If, having discussed the situation fully and taken advice if necessary, the manager/supervisor and the named person concludes that the alleged behaviour does not constitute a child protection issue, then consideration should be given to whether the anti-bullying policy and procedure should be used (if both children are known to the organisation) and

whether either or both children should be referred for other services.

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If the view is that the behaviour does indeed amount to a child protection issue, the named person should refer both children to the local authority children's social care department and confirm the referral in writing within 24 hours.

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Pending the outcome of the referral to the children's social care department and the possible investigation or assessment that may follow from this, any risk that may be posed to other children by the child who has allegedly harmed another child will need to be carefully managed. This should be done on an inter-agency basis in accordance with procedures developed by the local safeguarding children board for children who display harmful behaviour towards others.

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The named person should enquire of the children's social care department whether these procedures are being used and, if so, should ask to be involved in or at least kept informed of inter-agency decisions made in accordance with these procedures.

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If the procedures are not being used but the BTBA remains concerned that the child/young person could pose a risk to other children, then the named person and the BTBA National Council Member should consider whether the child/young person can continue to be involved with the BTBA and, if so, on what basis. This is a situation that needs to be kept under regular review as the investigation and assessment conducted by the statutory agencies is carried out and reaches a conclusion. It may also need to be reviewed regularly following the conclusion of the assessment process, as the child or young person may be receiving support that should, with time, reduce the level of risk he/she presents.

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If the allegation is found to be without substance or fabricated, the BTBA will consider referring the child who was said to have been harmed to the children's social care department for them to assess whether he/she is in need of services (for example, the child may

have been abused by someone else).

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If it is felt that there has been malicious intent behind the allegation, the BTBA will discuss with the police whether there are grounds to pursue any action against the person responsible.

What should I say to a child who says that he/she or another child is being abused by another child/young person?

-

Reassure the child that he/she has done the right thing by telling someone about it.

-

Tell him/her that you now have to do what you can to keep him/her (or the child who is the subject of the allegation) safe.

-

Let the child know what you are going to do next and who else needs to know about it.

-

Let the child tell his/her whole story. Don't try to investigate or quiz the child, but make sure that you are clear as to what he/she is saying.

-

If possible, explain to the child's parent/carer what has happened. Do this first without the child there, and then summarise it again in front of the child so that it is an open subject between parent/carer and child. This may enable them to talk about it together more easily.

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Check
out what the child would like to happen as a result of what he/she
has said, but don't make or infer promises you can't keep.

-

Give
the child the ChildLine phone number (0800 1111).

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Make
sure that the parent/carer has support too.

What
should I say to a child/young person who says that he/she has abused
another child?

-

Reassure
the child that he/she has done the right thing by telling someone
about it.

-

Tell
him/her that you now have to do what you can to keep him/her and the
child who has been abused safe.

-

Let the
child know what you are going to do next and who else needs to know
about it.

-

Let the
child tell his/her whole story. Don't try to investigate or quiz
the child, but make sure that you are clear as to what he/she is
saying.

-

If
there is no risk to the child from the child's parent/carer, then

explain to the parent/carer what has happened. Do this firstly without the child there, and then summarise it again in front of the child so that it is an open subject between parent/carer and child. This may enable them to talk about it together more easily.

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Check
out what the child expects to happen as a result of what he/she has said. Offer reassurance where appropriate but don't make or infer promises you can't keep.

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Reassure
the child that, with help, the problem can be sorted out and that what has happened does not make him/her an abuser for life.

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Give
the child the ChildLine phone number.

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Remember
that the child who has behaved in this way is a child in need of support.

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Make
sure that the parent/carer has support too.

Recording
the concerns

Use
the reporting form in this toolbox to record the concern and how it is dealt with. The relevant sections of the form should be completed and signed at each stage of the procedure. It can be used to forward information to the statutory child protection authorities if a referral to them is needed.

BTBA Child Protection Officer acknowledges the Safe Network with help in formulating these procedures.

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