



Beamont Collegiate Academy

SAFE RECRUITMENT AND VETTING

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| Date approved by the Governing Body | 20.11.16 |
| Signature of Chair to the BFP committee | L Waterson |
| Signature of Academy Principal | A Moorcroft |
| Date of Review (BFP) | 20.11.17 |

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Academy is committed to safeguarding the welfare of children and adults who may be considered vulnerable. We need to ensure that our recruitment policies and practices are robust and contain the necessary measures to enable us to employ a workforce that will fulfil its roles and responsibilities with full regard to this commitment. For clarity, “children” are defined as those under the age of 18. Removed section relating to vulnerable adults.
- 1.2 We have a formal policy and code of practice on recruitment and selection. This ensures compliance with legislation, and encompasses best practice to ensure that we are effective in attracting, recruiting and retaining an appropriately skilled and talented workforce. The process for checking and vetting potential [employees is a critical part of this process, and for this reason, this aspect of the policy has been published separately](#)
- 1.3 This policy and guidance was originally written with full regard to the findings and recommendations of the Bichard Inquiry 2004.
- 1.4 As part of the Coalition Agreement, the Government carried out a review of the Vetting and Barring Scheme and the criminal records regime. The outcome of this review was a scaling back of the criminal records and barring systems to more proportionate levels whilst ensuring that they continue to provide effective protection for those who need it. The changes to those systems are included in the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 and are effective from 10 September 2012. The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 has been amended to give effect to the changes.
- 1.5 The Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS). The Non-Departmental Public Body was established in December 2012.
- 1.6 This policy and guidance have been updated to reflect the changes to the law through the Protections of Freedoms Act 2012.

2. STATEMENT OF INTENT

- 1.1 The Academy as an aware employer is committed to safeguarding and protecting the welfare of children and adults who may be considered vulnerable as a high priority.***

This commitment to robust recruitment, selection and induction procedures extends to organisations and services linked to the Academy on its behalf”.

1.2 As an Academy we will:-

1.2.1 Ensure that with immediate effect all appointments to posts that include working with children/adults including those who may be considered vulnerable will be subject to the Enhanced Disclosure regime.

1.2.2 Undertake a 3 year rolling programme for re-checking. Ensure that when a positive DBS check is received the judgements made are at the appropriate level and consistent.

1.2.3 Ensure that an appropriate training programme is undertaken to ensure that those undertaking Recruitment and Selection processes are aware of safe and robust Recruitment and Selection procedures.

1.2.4 Ensure that the robust Recruitment and Selection processes we rely on are communicated to all who provide services on our behalf e.g. contractors, sports coaches, music tutors.

3. BEAMONT COLLEGIATE ACADEMY POLICY STATEMENT (SUMMARY)

3.1 As an organisation using the Disclosure & Barring Service (DBS) to assess applicants' suitability for positions of trust, Beamont Collegiate Academy complies fully with the CRB Code of Practice and undertakes to treat all applicants for positions fairly. It undertakes not to discriminate unfairly against any subject of a Disclosure on the basis of conviction or other information revealed.

3.2 We actively promote equality of opportunity for all with the right mix of talent, skills, and potential and welcome applications from a wide range of candidates, including those with criminal records. We select all candidates for interview based on their skills, qualifications, and experience.

3.3 Where a Disclosure is to form part of the recruitment process, we require all applicants to provide details of their criminal record at the application stage of the recruitment process.

3.4 Where a post is subject to DBS, the post holder must notify The Principal of any convictions incurred whilst employed with Beamont Collegiate Academy.

4. POSTS REQUIRING CLEARANCE

4.1 Academies are required to review all posts on its establishment list. It must identify and maintain a list of posts requiring DBS clearance indicating whether or not the position is in a regulated activity (a Barred List check is required) and those that do not. A process will also exist for identifying and recording this requirement when creating new posts. Upon identification of the status of all posts, an indicator must be included against that post on the Academy Payroll/HR system. All posts at BCA are deemed to require Enhanced DBS clearance including barred list check.

4.2 The decision as to whether or not a post necessitates clearance requires a consistent, sensible judgement and reference to the new definitions of regulated activity as detailed below.

4.3 The criteria applies equally to all types of employment, whether or not an established post, such as permanent, temporary, casual, supply, volunteer/unpaid, or self-employed. If agencies are used, agency staff must be subject to the same checks as permanent staff, and it will be up to Principal to obtain and record confirmation from the agency that checks have been undertaken. The criteria also apply to non-employment arrangements, acting on behalf of the Academy, such as Governors, Elected Members and contractors.

What is a 'regulated activity'?

The definition of regulated activity (i.e. work that a barred person must not do) in relation to children comprises, in summary:

- (i) Unsupervised activities: teach, train, instruct, care for or supervise children, or provide advice/ guidance on well-being, or drive a vehicle only for children;
- (ii) Work for a limited range of establishments ('specified places'), with opportunity for contact: e.g. Academy's, schools, children's homes, childcare premises. Not work by supervised volunteers;

Work under (i) or (ii) is regulated activity only if done regularly: "regularly" is defined in detail in the full guidance note available on the Department for Education website.

HM Government is publishing statutory guidance on supervision of activity that would be regulated activity if unsupervised.

- (iii) Relevant personal care, e.g. washing or dressing; or health care by or supervised by a professional;
- (iv) registered childminding; and foster-carers.

The definition of regulated activity relating to adults no longer labels adults as 'vulnerable'. Instead, the definition identifies the activities which, if any adult requires them, lead to that adult being considered vulnerable at that particular time. This means that the focus is on the activities required by the adult and not on the setting in which the activity is received, nor on the personal characteristics or circumstances of the adult receiving the activities. There is also no longer a requirement for a person to do the activities a certain number of times before they are engaging in regulated activity.

There are six categories of people who will fall within the definition of regulated activity (and so will anyone who provides day to day management or supervision of those people). A broad outline of these categories is set out below. For more information please see the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, as amended by the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012.

1. Providing health care
2. Providing personal care
3. Providing social work

4. Assistance with cash, bills and/or shopping
5. Assistance in the conduct of a person's own affairs
6. Conveying (transportation)

5. ASSESSMENT AND SELECTION PROCESS

- 5.1 It is essential that the assessment and selection of candidates for posts working with, or having regular contact with, children or adults who may be considered vulnerable is robust and directly addresses matters relating to the client group in question.

- 5.2 The following checklist provides the minimum essential requirements when recruiting to such positions, including voluntary and unpaid positions as referred to above:
 - 5.2.1 That all shortlisted applicants have face-to-face interviews;
 - 5.2.2 Applicants are asked specific questions at interview examining attitudes towards children, young people, or adults who may be considered vulnerable (as applicable);
 - 5.2.3 There is effective scrutiny of the information provided by applicants, such as references, gaps in employment or educational history;
 - 5.2.4 Discrepancies and qualifications are checked and followed up;
 - 5.2.5 With regard to overseas staff, the same checks will be made as for all other staff, but should additionally include a certificate of good conduct from their home police force or embassy, as well as from other countries where they have worked. DBS disclosures do not detail offences committed abroad.
 - 5.2.6 Applicants receive an induction and appropriate training in Child Protection issues; including the completion of the HAYs child protection on-line training course.
 - 5.2.7 Applicants' attitudes and behaviour should continue to be monitored and supervised post-appointment.
 - 5.2.8 Other requirements exist under the code of practice, which will be supported by comprehensive and compulsory training. Additionally, any officer, Elected Member, Principal or Governor involved in

recruitment to posts with access to children or adults, who may be considered vulnerable, are strongly encouraged to participate in safe recruitment training.

6. THE PRE-EMPLOYMENT CHECKING PROCESS

6.1 Following the offer and acceptance of employment, employees should not commence working for the Academy until full clearances have been received and checked by the employer, other than in exceptional circumstances (see below). This relates not only to DBS clearance and barred lists, but also to qualification checks, professional statutory registration, i.e. Teaching Agency database of qualified teachers and prohibition checks (formerly GTC for England), HCPC (formerly GSCC), medical clearance (related to the specific post applied for), verification of entitlement to work in the UK (Asylum & Immigration Act) and receipt of satisfactory references. This also applies to internal appointments, in that staff should not transfer to a post requiring DBS clearance, until such clearance and statutory checks have been received.

There would need to be exceptional and justifiable circumstances for employment to commence prior to DBS clearance. Such a decision can only be taken by a Principal, following risk assessment. There must be a record of this process and decision, including “sign off” by the Principal, to ensure audit and accountability of the judgement. The judgement is an assessment of the risk versus the consequences of the decision. Furthermore, the employee must never commence prior to the submission of their completed disclosure application to the DBS.

Risk Assessment - Key Questions for Consideration

1. What are the reasons for considering commencement of employment prior to receiving clearance?

This should not be a natural default position, and should be exceptional and clearly linked to the circumstances identified in response to questions 2 and 3 below.

2. What would be the consequences to service delivery, of waiting until clearance is received?

Again these should be exceptional and have a demonstrable substantial impact on service users (e.g. partial or full school/Academy closure). You should be able to demonstrate how you have used effective planning to avoid/minimise this disruption, and clearly show where this has been unavoidable.

3. If the employee commenced in their role, what would be their normal level of access to children/vulnerable adults?

- i) Unsupervised access one-to-one
- ii) Unsupervised access to a group

Neither of these would be acceptable arrangements in any circumstances during this “waiting period”.

- iii) Supervised access one-to-one
- iv) Supervised access to a group
- v) No direct access, but based within premises
- vi) No direct access, but access to sensitive and confidential information

An ISA barred check must be completed as part of the risk assessment.

If an employee does commence employment prior to DBS clearance being received, their access must be supervised at all times. The level of risk declines as the list progresses, however, there continues to be a risk with each of these scenarios.

4. Has the employee left employment to take up the post?

The employee themselves runs a risk if they leave existing employment to take up a post that remains subject to clearance. This should be made clear to them.

5. Is there previous satisfactory DBS clearance documentation available?

*If a previous disclosure/verification of clearance is available, consider how recent it is and whether the employee has continued to work for that employer continuously since then. This **does not** offer any guarantee of current clearance, however, it may reduce the likelihood of convictions, complaints, investigations, etc., having occurred in the intervening period.*

6. Are the other checks and clearances in place?

The existence of other checks and clearances does not eliminate risk, or conclusively verify a candidate's suitability to commence employment. However, a candidate for whom we have verified qualifications, professional registration, reliable references from existing employer, and has provided a complete employment history, etc., is potentially less of a risk than someone for whom we have not yet completed any checks with regard to identity or background, or who has gaps in employment/education history.

6.2 If a decision is taken to commence an employee prior to receiving DBS clearance, their contract of employment should remain subject to this condition being met. The employee must have completed and submitted their completed disclosure application to the DBS. The application's progress within the DBS system should be checked and monitored on a regular basis.

6.3 As referred to above, robust and reliable supervision arrangements must be put into place during the "waiting period". The employee must be clearly notified of the supervision arrangements that are in place. The situation must be checked and monitored at least every two weeks. The Principal

remains accountable during this time, until the DBS clearance is received, checked and suitability confirmed.

- 6.4 The appointment remains subject to receipt of satisfactory clearances including DBS to enable the individual to undertake the full duties of the post. This will be reviewed on a regular basis.

7. OVERSEAS CHECKS

7.1 The Disclosure & Barring Service cannot access overseas criminal records or other relevant information. Therefore if an applicant has resided in any one country (other than the UK) for three months or more, a certificate of good conduct or other references must be obtained from that country.

7.2 It is an individual's responsibility to obtain this certificate and references. The time it takes to obtain such documents varies depending upon the country being applied to. Employment must not commence until the certificate or references have been received and verified.

7.3 Any existing employees who have to attend the Foreign & Commonwealth Office may claim the appropriate financial compensation, i.e. travel expenses, time off etc.

7.4 The Foreign and Commonwealth Office has an overseas information service at www.fco.gov.uk and contact details for various countries can be obtained on the website or tel: 020 7008 1500

8. PORTABILITY

8.1 The DBS does not endorse the use of portability, i.e. the re-use of a DBS disclosure obtained for a position in one organisation and later used for another position in another organisation. A disclosure carries no formal period of validity and only reflects information that was available at the time of its issue. As a responsible employer, we will therefore exercise caution in the portability of disclosures. Portability carries a risk and should **only** be considered as part of an overall risk assessment process, and reserved for exceptional circumstances. Further information on the limitations and risks

of portability can be obtained from the DBS. Further guidance should be sought from The HR Provider on specific cases.

9. There is however the DBS update service, which allows employees to have their DBS updated for an annual fee of £13. Information on this service can be found on the link <https://www.gov.uk/dbs-update-service>

10. CHECKING AND RE-CHECKING OF EXISTING EMPLOYEES

9.1 There are various elements to the process of checking and re-checking existing employees. The Academy has determined that the following will apply:

- i) All existing employees who transfer from a post that does not require clearance, to one that does, will be subject to an enhanced DBS.
- ii) Any employee who has been subject to an enhanced disclosure, but where that disclosure is now more than three years old, should be rechecked for a further enhanced disclosure (provided that they remain employed within a post that has been identified as requiring clearance).
- iii) A rolling programme is in place to capture all re-checking, as described at (ii) above, at three-yearly intervals.
- (iv) The Principal may deem at any time that an employee should be subject to an enhanced DBS check; provided that they can justify that the employee has “given cause for concern” and is employed in a position that requires a DBS check.

9.2. The Principal will be responsible for ensuring that all DBS checks are completed and up to date. The following process will be followed:

- i. Staff will be informed 3 months prior to expiry when a DBS is due to be renewed.
- ii. The Manager delegated with the responsibility for DBS checks must ensure that the employee completes and returns the DBS form within 4 weeks of notification.
- iii. If the form is not returned prior to the expiry date of the old DBS then an assessment will be made as to whether a further risk assessment is

required or whether that employee will not be allowed to work until the form is completed.

- iv. Employees are responsible for ensuring that a DBS form is completed when required, failure to do so may result in suspension from work and suspension of pay whilst the check is pending.

11. AGENCY WORKERS

11.1 Although it is the responsibility of agencies to undertake the DBS check, it is the manager's responsibility to check with that agency that the DBS is clear and that they have seen evidence of identification. For information on how to record this information.

11.2 If the DBS check has a positive trace then this will need to go through the same process as any other potential employee

12. POSITIVE DISCLOSURES

12.1 The term "positive disclosure" refers to a disclosure containing information relating to convictions, cautions, reprimands, etc., plus "soft information" relating to non-convictions, but which police forces deem relevant. If a positive disclosure is received for an employee who has already commenced work, the individual should be immediately withdrawn from duties pending further enquiries.

12.2 It is essential that the Academy follows a consistent process for considering such disclosures and for making subsequent judgements regarding an applicant's suitability for employment. Therefore all positive disclosures will be considered by a 'Review Panel'.

12.3 The following key stages must occur in the process (process map at Appendix 2):

12.4 Positive disclosure should be passed to the HR Provider

12.5 A centralised Review Panel will then look at all positive disclosures. The panel will consist of 3 relevant representatives in line with national

guidance e.g. from HR., Social Care Team. At least two out of the three must be present to make any decisions.

- 12.6 If offences were not declared, this will automatically warrant an interview with the applicant.
- 12.7 Judgements at this stage will often err on the side of caution.
- 12.8 If the Review Panel recommends that the offence(s) is not sufficiently serious to warrant an interview, the decision to employ will be signed off by the Panel.
- 12.9 If it is judged that an interview is necessary, or that further information is required from the individual concerned, this should be undertaken by an appropriate manager with advice from the HR. Provider
- 12.10 The meeting is an essential part of the process, as it is necessary to verify that the information contained on the disclosure does indeed relate to the individual concerned. This verification must be sought prior to any judgements being made. There have been occasions where DBS system errors have occurred and information supplied has been wrongly attributed to individuals.
- 12.11 The disclosure should be discussed with the prospective employee. The discussion will aid the decision-making process, and should broadly focus around the following:
- The seriousness and nature of the offence(s)
 - The nature of the appointment
 - Length of time since the offence(s) occurred
 - Number and pattern of offences
 - The applicant's age at the time, circumstances/explanation
 - Concealment of offences at application stage
 - Degree of remorse

11.12 Based upon the findings of the interview, the Review Panel will undertake a risk assessment with regard to the suitability of the employee. Judgements regarding suitability are not wholly confined to the disclosure revealing offences against children or adults considered vulnerable. Other types of offences may render a prospective employee unsuitable. In addition to convictions or cautions, this may also include having harmed or placed children or adults considered vulnerable at risk of harm; or having exhibited behaviour, which leads to the belief that there may be a child or adult who may be considered vulnerable at risk of harm in the future.

11.13 There should be a clear record made of the decision, bearing the judgement and signatures of those attending the Review Panel. This judgement should not contain details of the offences.

13. NOTIFICATION RELATING TO A CURRENT EMPLOYEE

13.1 Employees in posts, which require disclosure checks, will be subject to being re-checked every 3 years.

13.2 If an employee comes into contact with the criminal justice system as a suspect or offender, they are required to advise their Manager as soon as possible. The Manager will treat this sensitive information as strictly confidential, if this has to be disclosed to another party, they will maintain confidentiality.

13.3 Once the Manager has been informed they will need to inform the HR. Provider, in order that the Review Panel can consider the nature of the offence and determine whether this affects the employee's duties. The Panel will need to decide:

13.4 If the employment can continue (if it can not the Disciplinary Procedure should be followed);

13.5 Whether suspension from work may be appropriate

13.6 To remove some or all of the duties of the exempt post

13.7 If the employee can continue to work unsupervised

13.8 If the employee should be re-deployed temporarily

- 13.9 A written record should be made of the steps taken in response to the information, the decision made and who has made the decision.
- 13.10 If the employee fails to notify their Manager and this later comes to the Manager's attention this may lead to disciplinary action being taken against the employee for failing to inform the Manager (Refer to the Academy Disciplinary Procedure).
- 13.11 If an allegation is made that an employee is 'a risk to Children' it will require immediate, confidential investigation. Managers should remember that at this stage only an allegation has been made or a rumour has been started and they should not jump to conclusions or form an opinion. Objectivity and confidentiality is important.

14. REFERRALS TO THE ISA

- 14.1 Following the implementation of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012, the legal duty to share information remains and will continue to do so in the future. Employers, social services and professional regulators are required to notify the ISA of relevant information so that individuals who pose a threat to vulnerable groups can be identified and barred from working with these groups.
- 14.2 Referrals made under POCA, POVA and List 99, which from October 2009 were replaced with two new lists, one for children and one for adults, must be made to the ISA.
- 14.3 A referral must be made if a person ceases to work for the Academy because they have either harmed a child or an adult considered vulnerable, or placed them at risk of harm or have resigned prior to the completion of an investigation following an allegation
- 14.4 Referral forms can be obtained from the ISA website www.isa.homeoffice.gov.uk

14.5 Advice must be sought from the HR. Provider before making a referral to the ISA.

15. RECORD KEEPING

15.1 Each individual Academy and registered care establishment must keep a single, central record collating when and by whom checks on the identity, qualifications, professional registration, and outcomes of DBS checks on staff were made. The appendices to this policy provide guidance and a pro-forma for this purpose.

15.2 There is a requirement to request full details of DBS checks carried out on staff supplied through an agency and the need for each Academy to keep a record that checks have been verified, when and by whom.

15.3 Information disclosed as part of a DBS check must be treated as confidential. The disclosure must be kept in secure conditions and must be destroyed, by secure means, as soon as it is no longer needed. It should not normally be kept more than six months after the decision is taken.

15.4 However, before the disclosure is destroyed, records need to be kept detailing the date the disclosure was obtained, who obtained it (i.e. Academy, supply agency), the level of the disclosure and the unique reference number. The DBS Header which details name, address, disclosure number and date should be retained and the rest of the disclosure document destroyed. The Principal or Principal of Warrington Collegiate will also record the judgement and decision reached by the Review Panel. See appendices for guidance and pro-forma.

16. CLIENT ORGANISATIONS

16.1 The Academy takes measures to ensure that client organisations are aware of their obligations under the ISA and DBS Code of Practice, and that they adhere to this policy and associated practices when working with the Academy

17. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Department for education Disclosure & Barring service (DBS): guide for academies. July 2015

Department for education keeping children safe in education statutory guidance for schools and colleges September 2016

DBS Customer Services Information Line 0870 90 90 811

Useful websites: www.dbs.homeoffice.gov.uk
www.direct.gov.uk
www.education.gov.uk
www.ofsted.gov.uk
www.isa.homeoffice.gov.uk
www.gov.uk/dbs-update-service

RISK ASSESSMENT - CONSIDERATION OF COMMENCEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO DBS CLEARANCE

APPENDIX 1

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Name of prospective employee: | | Name of Principal/Assistant Director/Executive Director: | |
| Proposed Post Title: | | Date of Risk Assessment: | |
| Service/Academy: | | | |

RECORD OF FINDINGS – Should be completed in conjunction with the risk assessment key questions contain within the Policy on Safe Recruitment & Vetting

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>Reasons for considering commencement of employment prior to receiving clearance</u> | <u>Consequences, to service delivery, of waiting for clearance:</u> | <u>Level of access during “waiting period”:</u> |
| | | |
| <u>Supervision arrangements during “waiting period” and any other control measures:</u> | <u>Pre-employment checklist:</u> Has barred lists been checked Y / N Has the employee left employment? Y / N Medical clearance received? Y / N Asylum & Immigration check completed? Y / N Qualifications verified? Y / N Professional Registration complete? Y / N References? Y / N Satisfied with general background & Employment history checks Y / N | <u>Previous DBS clearance:</u> Is a previous disclosure available? Y / N Has it been seen by you? Y / N What is its date? _____ (See section on ‘Portability’ within Policy) |

Assessment of Risk following control measures:

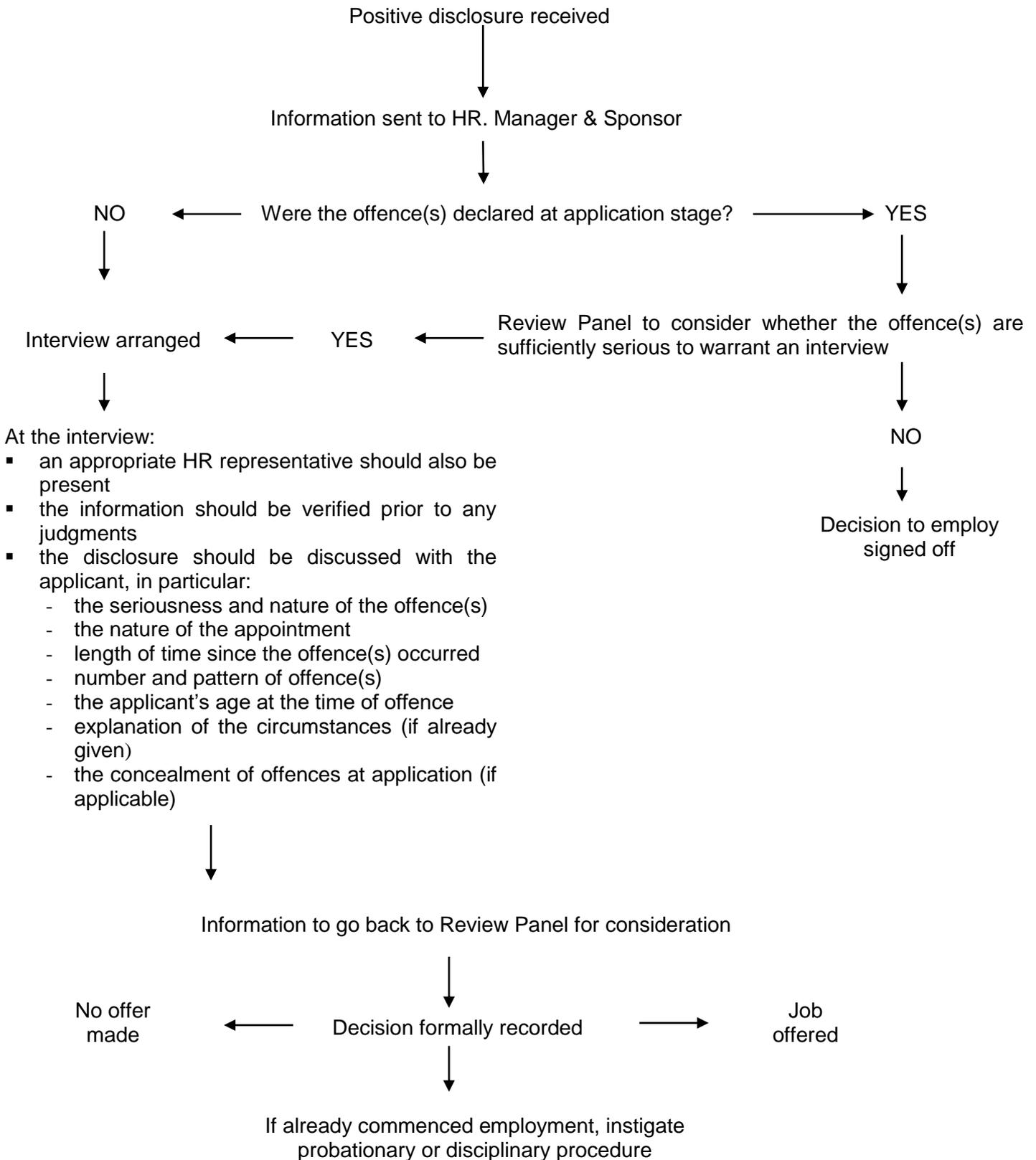
Options:

1) This prospective employee will not commence work prior to satisfactory clearances.

2) Following risk assessment, I have determined that the above named may commence employment with the identified control measures. I undertake to personally review this situation at intervals of no less than every two weeks.

Signed: _____ **Date:** _____ **Review Dates:** _____

FLOWCHART - POSITIVE DISCLOSURES



STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

DBS DISCLOSURES

Disclosure Number: _____ **Date obtained:** _____

Obtained by (Academy, agency): _____

Name: _____ **DOB:** _____

Proposed position: _____

Status (employed, self employed, voluntary, etc. : _____

Directorate/Establishment/Academy: _____

Interview date: _____ **Interviewed by:** _____

Brief details of interview - focus upon applicant's response, and the judgements you made rather than disclosing details of the offences

Please confirm whether the above named person is approved to be employed in the position stated above. It is crucial to note that this approval to proceed is isolated to this position and the circumstances as judged by the Review Panel. This judgement is therefore not transferable to other recruitment decisions.

Proceed

Not Proceed

Signed Date
(Principal)

Signed Date
(HR. Provider)

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO CONVICTIONS MUST BE RETURNED TO THE HR. PROVIDER FOR CONFIDENTIAL STORAGE PENDING ANY APPEAL AND FOR SECURE DISPOSAL THEREAFTER.

THIS TRACE MUST BE KEPT SAFE AND NOT DISCLOSED TO A THIRD PARTY

ACADEMY GUIDANCE ON RECORD KEEPING FOR SAFE RECRUITMENT AND VETTING

In addition to the various staff records, which are kept as part of normal business, Academies must also keep and maintain a single central record of recruitment and vetting checks.

Academies must have a record of the following people:

- All staff who are employed to work at the Academy providing education;
- All staff who are employed as supply staff to the Academy whether employed directly by the Academy or through an agency;
- The record should include all others who have been chosen by the Academy to work in controlled activity within the Academy. This will cover cleaners, caretakers, volunteers, governors who also work as volunteers within the Academy, and people brought into the Academy to provide additional teaching or instruction for pupils but who are not staff members, e.g. a specialist sports coach or artist.

It is vitally important that you ensure your record of checks are in place and readily available for Ofsted and HMI.

For the purposes of creating the record of checks for supply staff provided through a supply agency, the Academy will need written confirmation from the supply agency that it has satisfactorily completed the checks. The Academy does not need to carry out or see the checks itself except where there is information contained in the DBS Disclosure. However, identity checks must be carried out by the Academy to confirm that the individual arriving at the Academy is the individual that the agency intends to refer to them. Information disclosed as part of a DBS Disclosure must be treated as confidential. It is an offence for DBS Disclosure information to be passed to anyone whom does not need it in the course of their duties. A Disclosure may be passed from agency to agency, between local authorities and agencies and between Academies/colleges and agencies if the subject gives written consent. The Disclosure information must be kept in secure conditions and must be destroyed, by secure means, as soon as it is no longer needed.

However, before the Disclosure is destroyed, records need to be kept detailing the date the Disclosure was obtained, whom obtained it (i.e. Academy, supply agency, college), the level of Disclosure, and the unique reference number. The Principal will keep a note of what other information was used to assess suitability.

Where the governing body provides services or activities directly under the supervision or management of Academy staff, the Academy's arrangements for staff appointments will apply. Governors need to be aware that it is their responsibility to ensure that proper records are kept.