



ALLSAINTS

WOODFORD WELLS

Title of Policy	Safeguarding Policy and Procedures (Comprising of CoFE Safeguarding policy & ASwSA Procedures for those working with children & vulnerable adults)
Policy Area	Regulatory
Author/Owner	Fiona Green - Director of Children, Youth & Families
Issue Date	February 2015
Approved By	PCC
Approved Date	May 2023
Revision Date	March 2024

The Parish of All Saints with St Andrews SAFEGUARDING POLICY PROMOTING A SAFER CHURCH

The following policy was agreed at the Parochial Church Council (PCC) meeting held on 3rd April 2023. In accordance with the Church of England Safeguarding Policy our church is committed to:

- Promoting a safer environment and culture.
- Safely recruiting and supporting all those with any responsibility related to children, young people and adults at risk within the church.
- Responding promptly to every safeguarding concern or allegation.
- Caring pastorally for victims/survivors of abuse and other affected persons.
- Caring pastorally for those who are the subject of concerns or allegations of abuse and other affected persons.
- Responding to those that may pose a present risk to others.

The Parish will:

- Create a safe and caring place for all.
- Have a named Parish Safeguarding Officer (PSO) to work with the incumbent and the PCC to implement policy and procedures.
- Safely recruit, train and support all those with any responsibility for children, young people and adults to have the confidence and skills to recognise and respond to abuse.
- Ensure that there is appropriate insurance cover for all activities involving children and adults undertaken in the name of the parish.
- Display in church premises and on the Parish website the details of who to contact if there are safeguarding concerns or support needs.
- Listen to and take seriously all those who disclose abuse.
- Take steps to protect children and adults when a safeguarding concern of any kind arises, following House of Bishops guidance, including notifying the Diocesan Safeguarding Adviser (DSA) and statutory agencies immediately.
- Offer support to victims/survivors of abuse regardless of the type of abuse, when or where it occurred.
- Care for and monitor any member of the church community who may pose a risk to children and adults whilst maintaining appropriate confidentiality and the safety of all parties.
- Ensure that health and safety policy, procedures and risk assessments are in place and that these are reviewed annually.
- Review the implementation of the Safeguarding Policy, Procedures and Practices at least annually.

Each person who works within this church community will agree to abide by this policy and the guidelines established by this church.

This church appoints Fiona Green as the Parish Safeguarding Officer.

Incumbent

Churchwardens

Date:

Note on terminology for “adults at risk” and “vulnerable adults”

In safeguarding spheres, and in online safeguarding training you undertake, you may come across any of the following terms: ‘adult at risk’, ‘vulnerable adult’ and ‘adult with safeguarding needs’. The term ‘vulnerable adult’ has largely replaced the term ‘adult at risk’.

Having said that, the church e-manual for safeguarding children, young people and vulnerable adults chose to proceed with ‘vulnerable adult’ because of the ‘limitations’ of the definition of adult at risk ‘could adversely impact on the realities of safeguarding in the Church context’. This document will therefore use the term ‘vulnerable adult’.

The following definitions may be helpful.

Church law (2016) defines a vulnerable adult as

- “a person aged 18 or over whose ability to protect himself or herself from violence, abuse, neglect or exploitation is significantly impaired through physical or mental disability or illness, old age, emotional fragility or distress, or otherwise; and for that purpose, the reference to being impaired is to being temporarily or indefinitely impaired”.

The new Care Act 2014 states that an adult at risk

- has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs)
- is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect
- as a result of those care and support needs, is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of, abuse or neglect.

The Social Care Institute of Excellence SCIE, 2017 writes

“ ‘Adult with safeguarding needs’ is a term that covers a wide range of people, from those with a learning disability to those experiencing dementia - and may also include adults whose mental capacity fluctuates, such as those with mental health or substance misuse difficulties. Some adults with safeguarding needs may be living in special accommodation and others will be living in the community on their own or with family members.”

If you have reason to believe that an adult who meets any of the above definitions is at risk of harm, it is your duty to raise it with Paul Harcourt (Incumbent) or Fiona Green (PSO) in accordance with this policy.

ASWW with St A's Briefing for those working with children and vulnerable adults

The PCC has adopted the Church of England's Safeguarding Policy 2018.

The PCC is determined to develop a safeguarding culture that:

- Creates an environment where there is awareness and vigilance about the signs, symptoms and impacts of abuse.
- Enables and encourages all concerns or allegations to be raised, in order to protect children and adults from harm.
- Ensures all those who work or volunteer on behalf of the church with children and adults, achieve the standards required by the policy.
- Holds to account those in the church community who disregard the safety and wellbeing of children and adults.

Paul Harcourt as incumbent is the Parish Safeguarding Representative, assisted by **Fiona Green** as Parish Safeguarding Officer (PSO) and **Fiona Weaver** Parish DBS Administrator.

Paul Harcourt: paul@asww.org.uk

Fiona Green: fionagreen@asww.org.uk + phone number when we have it

Fiona Weaver: safeguarding@asww.org.uk

Diocesan Duty Number (01245 294444)

SECTION A:

- Types of abuse, signs and symptoms
- Procedures for raising a concern or allegation.

SECTION B:

- Policies and procedures for all who work on behalf of the church to achieve the standards of required by the policy.

The policy provides detailed advice which should be referred to when required.

MOST IMPORTANTLY, IF YOU SUSPECT THAT A CHILD OR VULNERABLE ADULT IS BEING ABUSED, NEGLECTED OR SUFFERING DOMESTIC ABUSE, DO NOT IGNORE IT. REPORT IT IMMEDIATELY TO FIONA GREEN OR PAUL HARCOURT WHO WILL REPORT IT TO THE DIOCESAN SAFEGUARDING TEAM.

Any concerns should be documented as soon as possible. The policy provides guidance on how to do this.

SECTION A: Types of abuse, signs and symptoms

There are many different forms of abuse. Within the new Care Act 2014 there are 10 elements of Abuse:

Physical abuse - This can include assault, hitting, slapping, pushing, and misuse of medication, restraint or inappropriate physical sanctions.

Domestic violence - Including psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional abuse; so-called 'honour' based violence.

Sexual abuse - including rape, indecent exposure, sexual harassment, inappropriate looking or touching, sexual teasing or innuendo, sexual photography, subjection to pornography or witnessing sexual acts, indecent exposure and sexual assault or acts to which the adult has not consented freely.

Psychological abuse

Including emotional abuse, threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, cyber bullying, isolation or unreasonable and unjustified withdrawal of services or supportive networks

Financial or material abuse

Including theft, fraud, internet scamming, coercion in relation to an adult's financial affairs or arrangements, including in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions, or benefits

Modern slavery and Human Trafficking

Human Trafficking involves men, women and children being brought into a situation of exploitation through the use of violence, deception or coercion and forced to work against their will. People can be trafficked for different forms of exploitation such as forced prostitution, forced labour, forced begging, forced criminality, domestic servitude, forced marriage, forced organ removal. When children are trafficked, simply bringing them into exploitative conditions constitutes trafficking, even if no violence, deception or coercion is used.

Discriminatory abuse

including forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment; because of race, gender and gender identity, age, disability, sexual orientation or religion.

Organisational abuse

including neglect and poor care practice within an institution or specific care setting such as a hospital or care home, for example, or in relation to care provided in one's own home, whether one-off or ongoing ill-treatment. It can be through neglect or poor professional practice within an organisation.

Neglect and acts of omission

including ignoring medical, emotional or physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health, care and support or educational services, the withholding of the necessities of life, such as medication, adequate nutrition and heating.

Self neglect

this covers a wide range of behaviour neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings and includes behaviour such as hoarding.

NB Spiritual abuse is not a separate category by law; it is a form of emotional abuse relevant for faith contexts.

Signs to look out for:

Although not an exhaustive list, some signs to look for in contact with individuals at risk of harm of abuse include:

- unusual injuries, including bruises, burns, fractures, bite marks or signs of selfharm
- consistently poor hygiene, poor living conditions or inappropriate clothing
- communicating aggressively or using sexual language
- appearing withdrawn, guarded, anxious or frightened, particularly around certain individual
- hearing or seeing shouting, violence or intimidation
- adults keeping children from view
- unsupervised children visiting a house where only adults live

The following definitions, signs and symptoms are not exhaustive but may indicate abuse. For more detailed information on signs and symptoms of abuse, please view:

<https://www.churchofengland.org/safeguarding/safeguarding-manual/safeguarding-children-young-people-and-vulnerable-adults/2>

Do not jump to any conclusions. There could be other explanations. Contact our PSO if you have any concerns. Confidentiality is of utmost importance. Do NOT discuss concerns or disclosures with anybody else.

What to do if you are concerned about a child or adult:

If someone discloses abuse, information about a safeguarding concern or makes an allegation:

Do:

- Listen.
- Remain calm.
- Take what is said seriously.
- Only use open questions (open questions begin with words like: who, what, when, where and how. Open questions cannot be answered with a 'yes' or 'no').
- Take into account the person's age and level of understanding.
- Check, if face to face, whether they mind you taking notes while they talk so you can make sure you capture the information accurately. At the end you can check with them that you have understood everything correctly.
- Offer reassurance that disclosing is the right thing to do.
- Establish only as much information as is needed to be able to tell your activity leader/ PSO / DSA and statutory authorities what is believed to have happened, when and where.
- Ask what the person hopes to result from the disclosure.
- Tell the child or adult what you are going to do next.

Do Not:

- Make promises that cannot be kept (e.g. that you won't share the information).
- Make assumptions or offer alternative explanations.
- Investigate.
- Contact the person about whom allegations have been made.
- Do a physical or medical examination.

Record:

- Make notes at the time, if appropriate, and write them up in detail as soon as possible.
- Do not destroy your original notes in case they are required by the DSA or the statutory authorities.
- Record the date, time, place, words used and how they appeared to you. Record the actual words used, including any swear words or slang.
- Record facts and observable things, not your interpretations or assumptions.
- Don't speculate or jump to conclusions.

Report:

- If there is immediate danger to a child or adult, contact the police.
- Otherwise report to your activity leader/ PSO /incumbent immediately.
- Within 24 hours the PSO/incumbent should report the concerns to the DSA.

- The DSA will advise regarding reporting to statutory agencies within 24 hours. Note that if a criminal offence may have been committed, investigation must be passed to the police.
- If there is any doubt seek advice from the Local Authority LA Designated Officer, social services or the police.

SECTION B: Procedures

1. Recruitment, vetting and training of staff and volunteers

All those who carry out church work with children and adults at risk, whether staff or volunteers:

- will be asked to fill in an application and self-declaration. In the case of volunteers this will be adapted from the CofE safer recruitment model application form template. For staff, a full form will be required.
- will be required to undergo safeguarding training, as outlined by the Diocese.
- will be required to read and follow this procedure document.

2. Registration of children/youth and parental consent

- Before any child joins a children's group /youth group. their parent or guardian will be required to fill in a form, providing their contact details, any relevant medical details and their consent to the child's involvement in the group. Where appropriate, this will also include consent to photographs for the church's purposes.
- Parents/guardians will be responsible for keeping their personal details up to date through 'Churchsuite' and asked to check their data annually.
- Each child in the children's groups and youth groups will be registered when they arrive for the group. For children in primary school, parents will receive a wristband with the child's name on, which they will need to present to the leader of the group at the end of the session in order to pick up their children.
- Registers are retained for future reference.

3. Running the children's/youth groups

- Additional risk assessments will be completed for any unusual or off-site activities.
- Ratios of supervising adults to children for all children's groups will be maintained in line with the policy as follows:

Supervising Adults (minimum)	Age of Children	Maximum Number of Children	Ratio
2	0-2 years	6	1:3
2	2-3 years	8	1:4
2	3-8 years	12	1:6
2	9-12 years	16	1:8
2	13-18 years	20	1:10

If on any occasion these ratios cannot be met:

- During a service time, the congregation will be asked whether any of the volunteers who would not normally be on the rota that week would be willing to help.
- In the absence of that, or at any other time, parents with children in the groups will be asked to stay with their children to bring the ratios into line, where safe to do so.
- Some regular ministry groups take place in homes of carefully selected youth and children's ministry team member. Hosts should be selected by the Youth, Children's and Families Minister. All adults who live in the property require an enhanced DBS check. A risk

assessment will be carried out for each property. Ratios should be observed at all times, noting when it comes to ratios that married couples count only as one DBS checked adult.

4. Lone working

Lone working is working with children and young people in isolation or seclusion away from other people. Youth and children's ministry team should avoid lone working with young people and children. There are opportunities for one-to-one or one-to-two pastoral ministry, which should only be undertaken by team members specifically designated by the Director of Youth, Children's and Families ministry. Where team members are meeting up one-to-one or one-to-two, they should,

- Meet only public places, (thereby avoiding lone working)
- Only meet children/young people where parental consent has been specifically given.
- Record the date, time and location of their meeting with the Youth Pastor, Children's Pastor, or Director of Youth, Children's and Families ministry ahead of time.
- Note that married couples count as one DBS checked adult.

Team members should also note that one-to-one communication via phone is considered 'lone working'.

5. Photos

The Diocese's guidance on using photographic images of children and adults at risk will be taken into account. In particular:

- Consent (consistent with the Diocesan safeguarding and digital communications guidance)
- will be obtained from parents/guardians and the images will only be used for the purposes for which they were taken,
- All images will respect the dignity of the person being photographed,
- Pictures will not be taken without another adult present,
- Images will reflect the diversity of the group,
- Images should not be stored on volunteer's mobile phones or digital cameras. They must always be passed on to the Youth / Children's worker who will store them securely. Once passed on, images must be deleted from volunteer's personal devices.
- When parents may wish to take photographs of activities in the children's or youth work, they will be reminded that the images must be for their personal use only and should not be published or uploaded to social media sites.

6. Mobile phones

Communication via mobile phone will only be used where consent has been given. Church officers tend to use their personal mobile phones for work purposes. However, there will be two designated 'youth phones'. Youth phone 1 will be allocated to the Director of Youth Children's and Families' ministry. Youth phone 2 will be allocated to the Youth Pastor.

Only church officers who are 'safely recruited' and appointed to the youth team by the Director of Youth, Children's and Families ministry are permitted to use their phones to communicate with young people. All church officers, with the exception of those operating the youth phones, are prohibited from using their phones to engage in one-to-one communication with a child or young person. Those operating the youth phones should avoid one-to-one communication, or where such communication is necessary, ensure that a record is kept of all such communications. A third party will be given access to the youth phones and at any time,

will be able to supervise all communications that take place on those phones. Parents/carers will be advised, through registration forms, that any communication via mobile phone with a young person that does not include a youth phone should immediately be reported to the PSO.

Texts or conversations that raise concerns should be saved and passed on to the named person or the PSO/incumbent (or if unavailable, the DSA).

Youth team should avoid communication online with young people after 10pm and before 8am.

7. Use of social media

Social media sites enable users to create and share content and keep in touch with other users. They include maintaining a profile page on a networking site such as TikTok, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram; WhatsApp; LinkedIn writing or commenting on a blog, whether it is your own or the blog of another person; taking part in discussions on web forums or message boards. For many, especially young people, using social media is an extension of physical face to face relationships. It is therefore important that churches also engage with their community and worshippers through these platforms. However, this must be done safely to avoid the risk of:

- Forming inappropriate relationships.
- Saying things you should not, such as offensive, sexual or suggestive comments.
- Blurring the boundaries between public work/ministry and your private life.
- Grooming and impersonation.
- Bullying and harassment.

Social Media - The Role of the PCC

The PCC must approve the use of social media on behalf of the church. Where there are Facebook or similar online groups set up on the church's behalf, the PCC must ensure there is a named person to whom all workers are accountable.

The named person must be a church officer, who should be a colleague or supervisor, and should be aware of the account name and password so that they can at any time log on to the account to monitor communications. The named person should be proactive in fulfilling this duty.

Communications must be shared with the named person. Church officers remain bound by professional rules of confidentiality. Where there is concern that a young person or adult is at risk of abuse, or they themselves pose a risk of abuse to others, safeguarding procedures must always be followed.

Social Media - Guidance

DO

- Maintain the upmost integrity – honesty, transparency, consistency and accountability are key. Treat online communication with children, young people and adults as you would face to face communication. Always maintain the same level of confidentiality.
- Report any safeguarding concerns that arise on social media to the PSO and the DSA.
- Always assume that everything you write is permanent and may be viewed by anyone at any time; that everything can be traced back to you personally as well as to your colleagues or the church. Always think before you post.
- Draw clear boundaries around your social media usage associated with your private life and your use of different social media for public ministry. Keep church account/s and profiles separate from your personal social media account/s e.g. only use a Facebook page, Twitter or blogs for public ministry, while keeping a separate profile for private life.
- Always ask parents/carers for written consent to:
- Use and store photographs of children/young people from activities or events in official church publications, or on the church's social media, website and displays.
- Use telephone, text message, email, Whatsapp, social media and other messaging services to communicate with young people. Written consent should emphasise that it is the responsibility of the parent/carer to implement boundaries regarding age restrictions for each different social media platform and decide for themselves whether the young person is permitted to engage with the youth phones on these platforms.
- It is the responsibility of church officers to ensure that all the youth and children's ministry programmes are published widely, e.g. through the website and by contacting parents where consent is given, thereby not excluding those without access to specific forms of communication (e.g. no parental consent given for using Instagram)
- Only use an approved church/ministry account (which can be monitored and reviewed) to communicate with children and young people. The named person should be able to access this and review conversations. Young people must be made aware that any communication will be viewed by all users. Save any messages and threads through social networking sites, so that you can provide evidence to the named person of your exchange when required.
- Avoid one-to-one communication with a child or young person, or where such communication is necessary to ensure that a record is kept of all such communications.
- Use clear and unambiguous language in all communications and avoid abbreviations that could be misinterpreted.
- Save and download to hard copy any inappropriate material received through social networking sites or other electronic means and show immediately to the named person, PSO, incumbent or, if appropriate, Diocesan Safeguarding Adviser.
- Use passwords and log off promptly after use to ensure that nobody else can use social media pretending to be you.

DO NOT

- Use a personal social media account in your work with children, young people or adults at risk.
- Add children, young people or adults at risk as friends on your personal accounts.
- Facebook stalk (i.e. dig through people's Facebook pages to find out about them).
- Say anything on social media that you would not be happy saying in a public meeting, to someone's face, writing in a local newspaper or on headed notepaper.
- Comment on photos or posts, or share content, unless appropriate to your church role.

- Use visual media (e.g. Skype, Facetime) for one-to-one conversations with young people, use only in group settings, following diocesan safeguarding guidance.
- In particular, do not allow content to contain or share links to other sites that contain:
- Libellous, defamatory, bullying or harassing statements.
- Breaches of copyright and data protection.
- Material of an illegal nature.
- Offensive sexual or abusive references.
- Inappropriate language.
- Anything which may be harmful to a child, young person or vulnerable adult, or which may bring the church into disrepute or compromise its reputation.

8. Trips

For any off-site trips:

- Parental consent will be obtained from the parent/guardian of each child.
- Risk assessments will be carried out.
- All Saints Transport Policy will be followed at all times.
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9. Health & Safety and Hygiene

- The site is used by many different groups of people. It is important not to leave doors on the latch as this could allow unauthorised access.
- All staff have access to the emergency plan. Volunteer leaders will be informed about the plan as part of their induction.
- First Aid
 - There are first aid kits in each area where children and groups of adults at risk meet.
 - If there is an accident or incident, details should be entered on a form which should be sealed inside an envelope and posted beneath Director of Ops office door. You should inform the office if you use anything from a first aid kit or use the last incident form.
 - There will be at least one qualified first aider on site during activities.
 - There is a list of qualified first aiders on every noticeboard. In the case of an emergency, an ambulance should be called.
- The mobile phone signal on the site is poor. There are telephones located in the lift which have an outside line. There is an internal phone in the basement library and in the sensory room.
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10. Toileting

We recognise that all children should be treated with respect and that their welfare and dignity are paramount. As a basic principle, children will be supported to achieve the highest level of autonomy that is possible given their age and abilities.

- **Creche and scramblers:** Leaders will come and get parents/carers to come and change child's nappy if they need it. For children out of nappies, children's toilets to be used.

A child should be accompanied by a DBS checked leader. The leader should inform another leader that they are taking a child to the toilet and wait in the main entrance to the toilets. Leaders to assist children in toileting only if required and should allow the child to be as independent as possible. Where assistance is required, the door into the cubicle should not be shut or locked. On return to the room, the leader should make a brief record of date, name

of leader and name of child on the form included into the creche file. Leaders to remind the child of hand hygiene when they have finished.

There will be an A4 notice on the registration desk in Creche and Scramblers each week for parents/carers to read, with this policy on it. Where parents/carers offer a handover to leaders about those who require support (e.g. newly potty trained children), the leader should draw their attention to the notice explaining the policy. A note should be made of any parent/carer who is not in agreement with this policy. In that case, the leader should explain that while team will make every attempt to bring parents back into the group before a child has a toileting accident, this is not always possible. Parents/carers should be asked to sign a record of this conversation.

- **Climbers & Explorers:** There is a toilet just outside the meeting room. Leaders should stand in the meeting room doorway and keep an eye on the toilet door so when the child is finished, they are seen safely back into the meeting room. When in the hall, leaders should direct children to the disabled toilet immediately outside the hall. The door to this can be seen through the glass in the hall door and leaders should keep an eye to make sure the child comes back immediately into the session.

11. Helplines

- NSPCC for adults concerned about a child - 0808 800 5000
- Childline for children and young people - 0800 1111
- Action on Elder Abuse helpline - 0808 808 8141
- 24-hour National Domestic Violence helpline - 0808 2000 247
- NAPAC offer support and advice to adult survivors of childhood abuse - 08088010331
- Stop It Now preventing child sexual abuse - 0808 1000 900
- Cruse bereavement helpline - 0808 808 1677
- Family Lives support and advice on family issues - 0808 800 222
- MACSAS for people who have been abused by church officers - 0808 801 0340
- Samaritans for people struggling to cope and needing someone to talk to - 116 123
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Some sources of support for victims and families of abuse

- There is a local authority run women's refuge in Ilford
- THE SURVIVORS TRUST <http://thesurvivorstrust.org>
- SAFELINE <https://www.safeline.org.uk/whatcanfriendsandfamilymembers-do-to-support-survivors-of-sexual-abuse/>
- SUPPORT LINE http://www.supportline.org.uk/problems/rape_sexual-assault.php
- VICTIM SUPPORT <https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/crime-info/types-crime/childhood-abuse>
- www.nspcc.org.uk
- www.womensaid.org.uk
- www.restoredrelationships.org
- www.stopitnow.org.uk
- www.scie.org.uk
- www.ceop.police.uk
- www.elderabuse.org.uk
- www.ageuk.org.uk
- www.barnardos.org.uk
- www.spiritualabuse.com
- www.modernslavery.co.uk
- <https://carers.org>

12. Links to further safeguarding resources

- Church of England e-manual for safeguarding children, young people and vulnerable adults can be found here: <https://www.churchofengland.org/safeguarding/safeguardinge-manual/safeguarding-children-young-people-and-vulnerable-adults/1>
- More information on safeguarding in Chelmsford Diocese can be found here: <https://www.chelmsford.anglican.org/safeguarding>
- More information on adult and child services in the London Borough of Redbridge, including 'what to do if you think a child or young person is being abused' can be found here: <https://www.redbridge.gov.uk/adultandchildrens-services/child-protection/>

Adopted by the PCC May 2023