



CALVARY CHAPEL

CARDIFF



EST. 2001

Safeguarding Policy

Issued October 2025

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The Safeguarding Policy

SECTION 1

PLACE OF WORSHIP/ORGANISATION DETAILS

Name of Place of Worship / Organisation: Calvary Chapel Cardiff

Registered Address: 5 Ash Tree Court, Woodsy Close, Pontprennau, Cardiff, CF23 8RW

Email address: office@calvarycdf.uk

Senior Leader Name: Kevin Berthiaume

Senior Leader Contact Telephone/Email: 07950396905 kberthiaume@icloud.com

Safeguarding Lead Name: Ruth Hall

Safeguarding Lead Telephone/Email: 07881782811 ruthabigailhall@gmail.com

Membership of Denomination/Organisation: Independent

Charity Number: 1195975

Insurance Company: Ansvar - Policy Type: Church Fellowship Connect (including Public Liability Insurance)

The following is a brief description of our place of worship / organisation and the type of work / activities we undertake with children and adults who have care and support needs:

We are an independent Evangelical Christian Church, which meets every Sunday at Ash Tree Court. We provide a Sunday School for children aged 2-12 (up to and including 12 years old).
Calvary Chapel Cardiff: Safeguarding Policy– © thirtyone:eight

including Year 7) during our morning service. We also have a Youth group that meets every other week (during term time) on a Friday evening and a mum's and tots group meeting every other Wednesday.

SECTION 2

GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP

Our commitment

As a Leadership we recognise the need to provide a safe and caring environment for children, young people and adults. We acknowledge that children, young people and adults can be the victims of physical, sexual and emotional abuse, and neglect. We accept the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant of Human Rights, which states that everyone is entitled to “all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status”. We also concur with the Convention on the Rights of the Child which states that children should be able to develop their full potential, free from hunger and want, neglect and abuse. They have a right to be protected from “all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s), or any other person who has care of the child.” As a Leadership we have therefore adopted the procedures set out in this safeguarding policy in accordance with statutory guidance. We are committed to build constructive links with statutory and voluntary agencies involved in safeguarding.

The policy and attached practice guidelines are based on the ten **Safe and Secure** safeguarding standards published by thirtyone:eight

Governance

Calvary Chapel Cardiff's governance board/board of trustees is appointed to have independent authority and legal responsibility. This includes having a critical role in decision making and compliance as well as setting the values, standards and behaviours of the organisation.

The standards and behaviours may be referred to as the culture of the organisation or “the way we do things around here”. Culture can be shaped in both negative and positive ways.

“The culture of a charity goes beyond mere compliance with legal and regulatory demands. Charity governance is most effective when it provides assurances not just that legal requirements are met, but that the behaviour of people working for the charity, and those who come into contact with it, is proper and ethical. Culture,

alongside good governance, can be pivotal to whether a charity achieves its stated object” (ICSA The Governance Institute, 2017)

The governance board/board of trustees will have overarching responsibility for safeguarding within the organisation, including referring to the relevant charity regulator.

The following Safeguarding Policy and Statement aims, to not only meet the requirements of ensuring a safe environment for those accessing activities in our organisation but to also build an open culture where:

- those who lead do so by example,
- are committed to the safeguarding of all
- those that work or volunteer are safely recruited and trained for their roles.
- there are accountability structures
- with codes of conduct
- the values of the organisation are embedded in its day to day actions and behaviours of its people
- and there is open communication

SECTION 3

PREVENTION

Understanding abuse and neglect

Defining child abuse or abuse against a adult is a difficult and complex issue. A person may abuse by inflicting harm, or failing to prevent harm. Children and adults with care and support needs may be abused within a family, an institution or a community setting. Very often the abuser is known or in a trusted relationship with the child or adult.

For the purposes of this policy, a child will be referred to as someone under 18 years old.

In order to safeguard those in our places of worship and organisations we adhere to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and have as our starting point as a definition of abuse, Article 19 which states:

- 1. Stated parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.*
- 2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.*

Also for adults the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights with particular to Article 5 which states:

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment.

Detailed definitions, and signs and symptoms of abuse, as well as how to respond to a disclosure of abuse, are included here in our policy.

Definitions of abuse. - **Appendix 3**

Signs and symptoms of abuse - **Appendix 4**

How to respond to a child wishing to disclose abuse - **Appendix 5**

Positions of Trust

All adults working with children, young people and vulnerable adults are in a position of trust. All those in positions of trust need to understand the power this can give them over those they care for and the responsibility they have because of this relationship.

It is vital that all workers ensure they do not, even unknowingly, use their position of power and authority inappropriately. They should always maintain professional boundaries and avoid behaviour which could be misinterpreted.

As of April 2022, it is illegal in England and Wales and Northern Ireland for those in Positions of Trust in a faith setting to engage in sexual activity with a 16 or 17 year old under their care or supervision.

Safe recruitment

The Leadership will ensure all workers will be appointed, trained, supported and supervised in accordance with government guidance on safe recruitment. This includes ensuring that:

- There is a written job description/person specification for the post
- Those applying have completed an application form and a self declaration form
- Those short listed have been interviewed
- Safeguarding has been discussed at interview
- Written references have been obtained, and followed up where appropriate

- A disclosure and barring check has been completed (we will comply with Code of Practice requirements concerning the fair treatment of applicants and the handling of information)
- Qualifications where relevant have been verified
- A suitable training programme/induction is provided for the successful applicant
- The applicant has completed a probationary period
- The applicant has been given a copy of the organisation's safeguarding policy and knows how to report concerns.

Any data collected about the volunteers (e.g. application form/self-declaration form) will be kept in adherence to the privacy policy.

Safeguarding training

The Leadership is committed to on-going safeguarding training and development opportunities for all workers, developing a culture of awareness of safeguarding issues to help protect everyone. All our workers will receive induction training and undertake in-house safeguarding training on a regular basis.

The Leadership will provide or facilitate all staff/volunteers undertaking basic safeguarding training which will be renewed every three years.

The Leadership will provide or facilitate the Safeguarding Lead/Deputy Safeguarding Lead undertaking advance safeguarding training which will be renewed every two years. Where possible, the Leadership will provide or facilitate additional training for the requirements of the role.

The Leadership will provide or facilitate specialist safeguarding training for the governance board/board of trustees which will be renewed every three years.

The Leadership will also ensure that children and adults with care and support needs are provided with information on where to get help and advice in relation to abuse, discrimination, bullying or any other matter where they have a concern.

Practice Guidelines

As an organisation working with children, young people and adults with care and support needs we wish to operate and promote good working practice. This will enable workers to run activities safely, develop good relationships and minimise the risk of potential harm or abuse and false or unfounded accusations.

We have specific good practice guidelines for every activity we are involved in, and these can be found in the Children and Youth Ministry Handbook.

For some activities you will need specific forms, e.g. consent forms, risk assessments etc.

Ministry leaders will have the relevant forms or can obtain them from the Safeguarding Lead.

Management of Workers – Codes of Conduct

As a Leadership we are committed to supporting all workers and ensuring they receive support and supervision. All workers have been issued with a code of conduct (**Appendix 2**) for supporting children, young people and adults with care and support needs, and will be given clear expectations about what is expected of them both within their role and outside of their role. They will also receive further training as necessary.

SECTION 4

PARTNERSHIP WORKING

The diversity of organisations and settings means there can be great variation in practice when it comes to safeguarding children, young people and adults. This can be because of cultural tradition, belief and religious practice or understanding, for example, of what constitutes abuse.

We therefore have clear guidelines in regards to our expectations of those with whom we work in partnership, whether in the UK or not. We will discuss with all partners our safeguarding expectations and have a partnership agreement for safeguarding. It is also our expectation that any organisation using our premises, as part of the letting agreement will have their own policy that meets our safeguarding standards.

Good communication is essential in promoting safeguarding, both to those we wish to protect, to everyone involved in working with children and adults and to all those with whom we work in partnership. This safeguarding policy is just one means of promoting safeguarding.

SECTION 5

RESPONDING TO ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE

Under no circumstances should a volunteer or worker carry out their own investigation into an allegation or suspicion of abuse. Following procedures as below:

Documenting a concern

The worker or volunteer should make a report of the concern in the following way:

- The person in receipt of allegations or suspicions of abuse should report concerns as soon as possible to:

Name: Ruth Hall (hereafter the "Safeguarding Lead")

Tel no: 07881782811

Email: ruthabigailhall@gmail.com

The above is nominated by the Leadership to act on their behalf in dealing with the allegation or suspicion of neglect or abuse, including referring the matter on to the statutory authorities.

In the absence of the Safeguarding Lead or, if the suspicions in any way involve the Safeguarding Lead, then the report should be made to:

Name: Kevin Berthiaume (hereafter the "Deputy ")

Tel no: 07950396905 .

Email: kberthiaume@icloud.com

If the suspicions implicate both the Safeguarding Lead and the Deputy, then the report should be made in the first instance to:

thirtyone:eight PO Box 133, Swanley, Kent, BR8 7UQ. Telephone 03030031111.
(option 2)

The worker or volunteer should record the disclosure, allegation or concern onto the cause for concern form and share this with the Safeguarding Lead/Safeguarding

Deputy or Safeguarding Trustee as soon as possible. Please see a copy of the cause for concern form in the appendix.

The Safeguarding Lead may first ring the Thirtyone:eight helpline for advice. Based on the concern, they may then then contact the relevant statutory services.

Name of local authority:

Children's Social Services/MASH

Tel: 02920536490

Out of hours Tel: 02920788570

Website Address: <https://www.cardiff.gov.uk/ENG/resident/Social-Services-and-Wellbeing/Children/Childrens-services/Pages/default.aspx>

Adult Social Services

Tel: 02922330888

Out of hours Tel: 02920788570

Website Address: <https://www.cardiff.gov.uk/ENG/resident/Social-Services-and-Wellbeing/Adults/Pages/default.aspx>

The Safeguarding Lead may need to inform others depending on the circumstances and/or nature of the concern.

- Chair or trustee responsible for safeguarding who may need to liaise with the insurance company or the charity commission to report a serious incident/raise a concern.
- Designated officer or LADO (Local Authority Designated Officer) if the allegation concerns a worker or volunteer working with someone under 18.

Concerns must not be discussed with anyone other than those nominated above. A written record of the concerns should be made in accordance with these procedures and kept in a secure place.

Whilst disclosures, allegations or suspicions of abuse will normally be reported to the Safeguarding Lead, the absence of the Safeguarding Lead or Deputy should not delay referral to Social Services, the Police or taking advice from thirtyone:eight.

The Leadership will support the Safeguarding Lead/Deputy in their role, and accept that any information they may have in their possession will be shared in a strictly limited way on a need to know basis.

It is, of course, the right of any individual as a citizen to make a direct referral to the safeguarding agencies or seek advice from thirtyone:eight, although the Leadership hope that members of the place of worship / organisation will use this procedure. If, however, the individual with the concern feels that the Safeguarding Lead/Deputy has not responded appropriately, or where they have a disagreement with the Safeguarding Leads as to the appropriateness of a referral they are free to contact an outside agency direct. We hope by making this statement that the Leadership demonstrate its commitment to effective safeguarding and the protection of all those who are vulnerable.

The role of the Safeguarding Lead/ Deputy is to collate and clarify the precise details of the allegation or suspicion and pass this information on to statutory agencies who have a legal duty to investigate.

Detailed procedures where there is a concern about a child:

See **Appendix 6**. Please fill in the form as soon as possible and include all relevant details. Please liaise with the Safeguarding Lead/Deputy for further guidance.

If the allegation relates to inappropriate online activity/contact please see **Appendix 8**

ALLEGATIONS OF PHYSICAL INJURY, NEGLECT OR EMOTIONAL ABUSE

If a child has a physical injury, a symptom of neglect or where there are concerns about emotional abuse, the Safeguarding Lead/Deputy will:

- If the child requires immediate medical attention, contact the relevant medical services, informing the doctor of any suspicions.

- Contact Children's Social Services (or thirtyone:eight) for advice in cases of deliberate injury, if concerned about a child's safety or if a child is afraid to return home.
- If the disclosure, allegation or concern is directly about the parents then do not tell the parents or carers unless advised to do so, having contacted Children's Social Services.
- For lower level concerns, (e.g. poor parenting), encourage parent/carer to seek help, but not if this places the child at risk of significant harm.
- Where the parent/carer is unwilling to seek help, offer to accompany them. In cases of real concern, if they still fail to act, contact Children's Social Services direct for advice.
- Seek and follow advice given by thirty one:eight (who will confirm their advice in writing) if unsure whether or not to refer a case to Children's Social Services.

ALLEGATIONS OF SEXUAL ABUSE

In the event of allegations or suspicions of sexual abuse, the Safeguarding Lead/Deputy will:

- Contact the Children's Social Care (England, Wales, Scotland), Gateway Services (Northern Ireland) for children and families and police, police Scotland or Police Service Northern Ireland (PSNI) on 101.
- Depending on the circumstances, they will need to consider whether it is appropriate to speak to the parents of the child. If they are not sure about this, then they will contact Thirtyone:eight.
- Seek and follow the advice given by Thirtyone:eight if for any reason they are unsure whether to contact Children's Social Care (England, Wales, Scotland), Gateway Services (Northern Ireland)/police, police Scotland or Police Service Northern Ireland (PSNI). Thirtyone:eight will confirm its advice in writing for future reference.

Allegations of financial abuse:

In the event of allegations or concerns of financial abuse, the Safeguarding Lead/Deputy Safeguarding Lead will:

- Contact Children's Social Care

The following procedure will be followed where there is a concern that an adult is in need of protection:

Concerns or allegations of abuse or harm including; physical, sexual, organizational, financial, discriminatory, neglect, self-neglect, forced marriage, modern slavery, domestic abuse.

If there is concern about any of the above, the Safeguarding Lead/Deputy will:

- If the adult is in immediate danger or has sustained a serious injury contact the Emergency Services, informing them of any suspicions.
- Contact the Adult Social Care who will be able to advise whether this reaches the safeguarding threshold and actions required. Alternatively thirtyone:eight can be contacted for advice.

If there is a concern regarding spiritual abuse, the Safeguarding Lead/Deputy will:

- Identify support services for the Survivor i.e. counselling or other pastoral support.
- Contact thirty one:eight and in discussion with them will consider appropriate action with regards to the scale of the concern.

Allegations of abuse against a person who works with children/young people:

If an accusation is made against a worker (whether a volunteer or paid member of staff) whilst following the procedure outlined above, the Safeguarding Lead will:

- Make a referral to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) whose function is to handle all allegations against adults who work with children and young people whether in a paid or voluntary capacity.

- Make a referral to Disclosure and Barring Service for consideration of the person being placed on the barred list for working with children or adults with additional care and support needs. This decision should be informed by the LADO if they are involved.

Allegations of abuse against a person who works with adults with care and support needs.

The safeguarding Lead will:

- Liaise with Adult Social Services to establish whether this can be investigated under their safeguarding processes.
- Make a referral to the DBS following the advice of Adult Social Services
- Share information about the concern with the police

The Care Act 2014 places the duty upon Adult Services to investigate situations of harm to adults with care and support needs. This may result in a range of options including action against the person or organisation causing the harm, increasing the support for the carers or no further action if the 'victim' chooses for no further action and they have the capacity to communicate their decision. However, this is a decision for Adult Services to decide not the church.

Allegations of non-recent sexual abuse from an adult:

If an accusation is made of non-recent sexual abuse from a child, the procedure in relation to sexual abuse will be followed (please see above).

If an accusation is made of non-recent sexual abuse from an adult, the Safeguarding Lead will:

- Give the adult the option to report this to the Police. If the adult does not wish to report this to the police, then the Safeguarding Lead can pass on the information relating to the alleged Perpetrator, however, must not share details of the Survivor.
- If the alleged Perpetrator is in a role working or volunteering with children or young people, make a referral to the Local Authority Designated Officer - LADO whose function is to handle all allegations against adults who work with children and young people whether in a paid or voluntary capacity.
- If the alleged Perpetrator is in a role working with adults with care and support needs, liaise with Adult Social Care

- If the alleged Perpetrator is in a role within your organisation, contact Thirtyone:eight and in discussion with them will consider appropriate action with regards to the scale of the concern.

SECTION 6

WELLBEING SUPPORT AND PASTORAL CARE

Supporting those affected by abuse

The Leadership is committed to offering pastoral care, working with statutory agencies as appropriate, and support to all those who have been affected by abuse who have contact with or are part of the place of worship / organisation.

Working with those who may pose a risk

When someone attending the place of worship / organisation is known to, pose a potential risk to children, or to adults with care and support needs; the Leadership will supervise the individual concerned and offer pastoral care, but in its safeguarding commitment to the protection of everyone who may be at risk of harm, will set boundaries for that person which they will be expected to keep.

These boundaries will be based on an appropriate risk assessment and through consultation with appropriate parties.

Adoption of the policy

This policy was agreed by the leadership and will be reviewed annually

Signed by: 
Signed by: 
Date:

Position: Pastor
Position: ELDER

APPENDIX 1

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS POLICY STATEMENT

Name of Place of worship/organisation*: Calvary Chapel Cardiff

The following statement was agreed by the leadership/organisation* on:

- ☐ This place of worship/organisation* is committed to the safeguarding of children and adults with care and support needs and ensuring their well-being.
- We recognise that we all have a responsibility to help prevent harm or Abuse to children and adults with care and support needs in all their recognised forms.
- ☐ We recognise that the personal dignity and rights of adults and will ensure all our policies and procedures will reflect this.
- ☐ We believe all people should enjoy and have access to every aspect of the life of the place of worship/organisation.
- ☐ We undertake to exercise proper care in the appointment and selection of those who will work with children and adults with care and support needs.
- ☐ We believe every child should be valued, safe and happy. We want to make sure that children we have contact with know this and are empowered to tell us if they are experiencing significant harm.
- ☐ **We are committed to:**
- ☐ Following statutory denominational and specialist guidelines in relation to safeguarding children and adults and will ensure that as a place of worship/organisation all workers will work within the agreed procedure of our safeguarding policy.
- ☐ Implementing the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 and 2005, Equality Act 2010 and all other relevant legislation.
- ☐ Supporting, resourcing and training those who undertake this work.
- ☐ Ensuring that we are keeping up to date with national and local developments relating to safeguarding.
- ☐ Ensuring that everyone agrees to abide by these recommendations and the guidelines established by this place of worship/organisation.
- ☐ Supporting all in the place of worship/organisation affected by abuse.

We recognise:

- ☐ Children's Social Services has lead responsibility for investigating all allegations or suspicions of abuse where there are concerns about a child. Adult Social Care has lead responsibility for investigating all allegations or suspicions of abuse where there are concerns about an adult with care and support needs.
- ☐ Where an allegation suggests that a criminal offence may have been committed then the police should be contacted as a matter of urgency.
- ☐ Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility.

We will review this statement and our policy annually.

If you have any concerns for a child or adult, then speak to one of the following who have been approved as safeguarding Lead for this place of worship/organisation.

Ruth Hall

Safeguarding Lead

Kevin Berthiaume

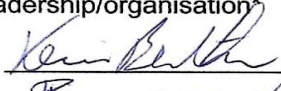
Deputy Safeguarding Lead

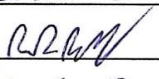
A copy of this place of worship's/organisation's* policy can be seen:
On the church's website.

Signed by leadership/organisation*

Signed

Date



 
12/10/25

APPENDIX 2

Calvary Chapel Cardiff code of conduct for working with children, young people and adults at risk of harm

Purpose

This code outlines the conduct expected of all workers (staff and volunteers). The code of conduct aims to help protect adults at risk of harm, children and young people from abuse and inappropriate behaviour from those in positions of trust, and to reduce the risk of unfounded allegations of abuse being made.

The role of workers (staff and volunteers)

When working with children and young people or adults at risk of harm, you are acting in a position of trust for Calvary Chapel Cardiff. You will be seen as a role model and must act appropriately.

Good practice

- ☐ Treat everyone with dignity, respect and fairness, and have proper regard for individuals' interests, rights, safety and welfare
- ☐ Work in a responsible, transparent and accountable way
- ☐ Be prepared to challenge unacceptable behaviour or to be challenged
- ☐ Listen carefully to those you are supporting
- ☐ Avoid any behaviour that could be perceived as bullying, emotional abuse, harassment, physical abuse, spiritual abuse or sexual abuse (including inappropriate physical contact such as rough play and inappropriate language or gestures)
- ☐ Seek advice from someone with greater experience when necessary
- ☐ Work in an open environment – avoid private or unobserved situations
- ☐ Follow policies, procedures and guidelines and report all disclosures, concerns, allegations, and suspicions to the safeguarding co-ordinator
- ☐ Don't make inappropriate promises particularly in relation to confidentiality
- ☐ Do explain to the individual what you intend to do and don't delay taking action

Unacceptable behaviour

- ☐ Not reporting concerns or delaying reporting concerns
- ☐ Taking unnecessary risks
- ☐ Any behaviour that is or may be perceived as threatening or abusive in any way
- ☐ Passing on your personal and/or social media contact details and any contact that breaches Calvary Chapel's social media policy (**Appendix 7**)
- ☐ Developing inappropriate relationships

- ☐ Smoking and consuming alcohol or illegal substances
- ☐ Favouritism/exclusion – all people should be equally supported and encouraged

Breaching the Code of Conduct

If you have behaved inappropriately you will be subject to disciplinary procedures (particularly in the case of paid staff where the line manager will consult the safeguarding coordinator as appropriate). Depending on the seriousness of the situation, you may be asked to leave Calvary Chapel Cardiff. We may also make a referral to statutory agencies such as the police and/or the local authority children's or adult's social care departments or DBS. If you become aware of a breach of this code, you should escalate your concerns to the safeguarding coordinator.

APPENDIX 3

Definitions of abuse (Child)

The following definitions of child abuse are recommended as criteria throughout Wales by the Department of Health, Department for Education and Skills and the Home Office in their joint document, *Working Together to Safeguard Children* (2018).

Physical Abuse

Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child.

Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer feigns the symptoms of, or deliberately causes ill health to a child whom they are looking after. This is commonly described using terms such as 'factitious illness by proxy' or 'Munchausen Syndrome by proxy'.

Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying) causing children to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of ill-treatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. These activities may involve physical contact, including

penetrative (e.g. rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images or watching sexual activities, or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

Neglect

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- ☐ provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment);
- ☐ protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger;
- ☐ ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers);
- ☐ ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.
- ☐ It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Child sexual exploitation

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology

Extremism

Extremism goes beyond terrorism and includes people who target the vulnerable – including the young – by seeking to sow division between communities on the basis of race, faith or denomination; justify discrimination towards women and girls;

persuade others that minorities are inferior; or argue against the primacy of democracy and the rule of law in our society.

Definitions of Abuse (Adults)

The following information relates to the Safeguarding of Adults as defined in the Social Services and Wellbeing Act 2014, Part 7. Safeguarding, this replaces the previous guidelines produced in 'In Safe Hands' National Assembly for Wales 2000)

The Safeguarding duties apply to an adult who:

- (a) is experiencing or is at risk of abuse or neglect,
- (b) has needs for care and support (whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs), and
- (c) as a result of those needs is unable to protect himself or herself against the abuse or neglect or the risk of it.

This section considers the different types and patterns of abuse and neglect and the different circumstances in which they may take place. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list but an illustrative guide as to the sort of behaviour which could give rise to a safeguarding concern.

The following is a non-exhaustive list of examples for each of the categories of abuse and neglect:

physical abuse - hitting, slapping, over or misuse of medication, undue restraint, or inappropriate sanctions;

sexual abuse - rape and sexual assault or sexual acts to which the vulnerable adult has not or could not consent and/or was pressured into consenting;

psychological abuse - threats of harm or abandonment, coercive control, humiliation, verbal or racial abuse, isolation or withdrawal from services or supportive networks (coercive control is an act or pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation, intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish or frighten the victim);

neglect - failure to access medical care or services, negligence in the face of risk taking, failure to give prescribed medication, failure to assist in personal hygiene or the provision of food, shelter, clothing; emotional neglect

financial abuse in relation to people who may have needs for care and support -. Possible indicators of this include:

- ☐ unexpected change to their will
- ☐ sudden sale or transfer of the home
- ☐ unusual activity in a bank account
- ☐ sudden inclusion of additional names on a bank account
- ☐ signature does not resemble the person's normal signature
- ☐ reluctance or anxiety by the person when discussing their financial affairs
- ☐ giving a substantial gift to a carer or other third party
- ☐ a sudden interest by a relative or other third party in the welfare of the person
- ☐ bills remaining unpaid
- ☐ complaints that personal property is missing
- ☐ a decline in personal appearance that may indicate that diet and personal requirements are being ignored
- ☐ deliberate isolation from friends and family giving another person total control of their decision-making

Any of the above forms of abuse could be motivated by the personal characteristics of the victim. This may make it a hate crime. These involve a criminal offence perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's actual or perceived disability, race, religion and belief, sexual orientation and transgender.

Definitions of Abuse (Child/Adult)

Spiritual Abuse

Linked with emotional abuse, spiritual abuse could be defined as an abuse of power, often done in the name of God or religion, which involves manipulating or coercing someone into thinking, saying or doing things without respecting their right to choose for themselves. Some indicators of spiritual abuse might be a leader who is intimidating and imposes his/her will on other people, perhaps threatening dire consequences or the wrath of God if disobeyed. He or she may say that God has revealed certain things to them and so they know what is right. Those under their leadership are fearful to challenge or disagree, believing they will lose the leader's (or more seriously God's) acceptance and approval.

In 2013 spiritual abuse was defined as "Spiritual abuse is coercion and control of one individual by another in a spiritual context. The target experiences spiritual abuse as a deeply emotional personal attack. This abuse may include:-manipulation and exploitation, enforced accountability, censorship of decision making, requirements

for secrecy and silence, pressure to conform, misuse of scripture or the pulpit to control behaviour, requirement of obedience to the abuser, the suggestion that the abuser has a 'divine' position, isolation from others, especially those external to the abusive context."(Oakley & Kinmond, 2013)

APPENDIX 4

Signs and Symptoms of possible abuse (child)

The following signs could be an indicator that abuse has taken place but should be considered in the context of the child's whole life. There may be no signs or symptoms but that doesn't mean an allegation of abuse is false.

Physical abuse

- ☐ Injuries not consistent with the explanation given for them
- ☐ Bruises on babies, bites, burns, fracture etc that do not have an accidental explanation
- ☐ Injuries that occur in places not normally exposed to falls, rough games etc
- ☐ Injuries that have not received medical attention
- ☐ Cuts/scratches/substance abuse
- ☐ Repeated urinary infections or unexplained tummy pains

Emotional

- ☐ Changes or regression in mood or behaviour, particularly where child becomes withdrawn or clingy
- ☐ Depression, aggression, extreme anxiety
- ☐ Nervousness, frozen watchfulness
- ☐ Obsessions or phobias
- ☐ Sudden under achievement or lack of concentration
- ☐ Inappropriate relationships with peers and/or adults
- ☐ Attention seeking behaviour

- ☐ Persistent tiredness
- ☐ Running away/stealing/lying

Sexual

- ☐ Excessive preoccupation with sexual matters and detailed knowledge of adult sexual behaviour
- ☐ Age inappropriate sexual activity through - words, play, drawing
- ☐ Sexually provocative or seductive with adults
- ☐ Inappropriate bed-sharing arrangements at home
- ☐ Severe sleep disturbances - fears, phobias, vivid dreams, nightmares, sometimes with overt or veiled sexual connotations
- ☐ Eating disorders

Neglect

- ☐ Under nourished
- ☐ Stunted growth
- ☐ Constant hunger
- ☐ Stealing food
- ☐ Untreated illnesses
- ☐ Dirty
- ☐ Unwashed clothes
- ☐ Inadequate clothing
- ☐ Accidental injuries through lack of supervision
- ☐ Missed medical appointments
- ☐ Tiredness

Signs and symptoms of Possible Abuse (adults)

Physical

- ☐ A history of unexplained falls, fractures, bruises, burns, minor injuries
- ☐ Signs of under or over use of medication and/or medical problems unattended
- ☐ Any injuries not consistent with the explanation given for them
- ☐ Bruising and discolouration - particularly if there is a lot of bruising of different ages and in places not normally exposed to falls, rough games etc.
- ☐ Recurring injuries without plausible explanation
- ☐ Loss of hair, loss of weight and change of appetite
- ☐ Person flinches at physical contact &/or keeps fully covered, even in hot weather;
- ☐ Person appears frightened or subdued in the presence of a particular person or people

Domestic violence

- ☐ Unexplained injuries or 'excuses' for marks or scars
- ☐ Controlling and/or threatening relationship including psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional abuse; so called 'honour' based violence and Female Genital Mutilation.

Sexual

- ☐ Pregnancy in a woman who is unable to consent to sexual intercourse
- ☐ Unexplained change in behaviour or sexually implicit/explicit behaviour
- ☐ Torn, stained or bloody underwear and/or unusual difficulty in walking or sitting
- ☐ Infections or sexually transmitted diseases
- ☐ Full or partial disclosure or hints of sexual abuse
- ☐ Self-harming
- ☐ Emotional distress
- ☐ Mood changes
- ☐ Disturbed sleep patterns

Psychological

- ☐ Alteration in psychological state e.g. withdrawn, agitated, anxious, tearful
- ☐ Intimidated or subdued in the presence of the carer
- ☐ Fearful, flinching or frightened of making choices or expressing wishes
- ☐ Unexplained paranoia
- ☐ Changes in mood, attitude and behaviour, excessive fear or anxiety
- ☐ Changes in sleep pattern or persistent tiredness
- ☐ Loss of appetite
- ☐ Helplessness or passivity
- ☐ Confusion or disorientation
- ☐ Implausible stories and attention seeking behaviour
- ☐ Low self-esteem

Financial or Material

- ☐ Disparity between assets and living conditions
- ☐ Unexplained withdrawals from accounts or disappearance of financial documents or loss of money
- ☐ Sudden inability to pay bills, getting into debt
- ☐ Carers or professionals fail to account for expenses incurred on a person's behalf
- ☐ Recent changes of deeds or title to property
- ☐ Missing personal belongings
- ☐ Inappropriate granting and / or use of Power of Attorney

Neglect

- ☐ Deteriorating despite apparent care
- ☐ Poor home conditions, clothing or care and support.
- ☐ Lack of medication or medical intervention

Self-neglect

- ☐ Hoarding inside or outside a property
- ☐ Neglecting personal hygiene or medical needs
- ☐ Person looking unkempt or dirty and has poor personal hygiene

- ☐ Person is malnourished, has sudden or continuous weight loss and is dehydrated – constant hunger, stealing or gorging on food
- ☐ Person is dressed inappropriately for the weather conditions
- ☐ Dirt, urine or faecal smells in a person's environment
- ☐ Home environment does not meet basic needs (for example not heating or lighting)
- ☐ Depression

Institutional

- ☐ Low self-esteem
- ☐ Withdrawn
- ☐ Anger
- ☐ Person puts themselves down in terms of their gender or sexuality
- ☐ Abuse may be observed in conversations or reports by the person of how they perceive themselves
- ☐ No confidence in complaints procedures for staff or service users
- ☐ Neglectful or poor professional practice

Modern Slavery

- ☐ Physical appearance; unkempt, inappropriate clothing, malnourished
- ☐ Movement monitored, rarely alone, travel early or late at night to facilitate working hours
- ☐ Few personal possessions or ID documents
- ☐ Fear of seeking help or trusting people

APPENDIX 5

How to respond to a child wishing to disclose abuse

Ensure the physical environment is welcoming, giving the opportunity for the young person to talk in private, but making sure others are aware the conversations are taking place.

- ☐ It is especially important to allow time and space for the person to talk
- ☐ Above everything else listen without interrupting
- ☐ Be attentive and look at them whilst speaking
- ☐ Show acceptance of what they say (however unlikely the story may sound) by reflecting back words or short phrases they have used
- ☐ Try to remain calm, even if on the inside you are feeling something different
- ☐ Be honest and don't make promises you can't keep regarding confidentiality
- ☐ If they decide not to tell you after all, accept their decision but let them know you are always ready to listen
- ☐ Use language that is age appropriate

Helpful responses

- ☐ You have done the right thing in telling
- ☐ I am glad you have told me
- ☐ I will try and help you

Don't say

- ☐ Why didn't you tell anyone before?
- ☐ I can't believe it!
- ☐ Are you sure this is true?
- ☐ Why? How? When? Who? Where?
- ☐ I am shocked, don't tell anyone else

APPENDIX 6

Part 1: Record of concern about a child/adult's safety and welfare

(for use by any staff/volunteers– This form can be filled in electronically. If the form is handwritten care should be taken to ensure that the form is legible)^{1, 2, 3}

Child/Adult's name (subject of concern):	Date of birth/age: Child/Adult:	Address:
Date & time of incident:	Date & time (of writing):	
Your Name (print): Role/Job title: Signature:		
Other members of the household ⁴ :		
Record the following factually: Nature of concern, e.g. disclosure, change in behaviour, demeanour, appearance, injury, witnesses etc. <i>(please include as much detail in this section as possible. Remember – the quality of your information will inform the level of intervention initiated. Attach additional sheets if necessary.)</i>		
How did the concern come to light?		
What is the child/adult saying about what has happened ⁴ ?		
Any other relevant information. Previous concerns etc.		
Date and time of discussion with Safeguarding Lead ⁵ :		

Check to make sure your report is clear to someone else reading it.

Please pass this form to your Safeguarding Lead without delay

Guidance notes for Form 1 (volunteers/staff only):

Following are some helpful pointers in completing the above form:

1. As a registered body the church/charitable organisation is required to ensure that its duty of care towards its beneficiaries is carried out in line with the principles enshrined within the Working together to safeguard children and young people, 2018 and the Care Act, 2014. (Refer to your own church's/organisation's safeguarding policy at this point too).
2. Essential principles of recording the information received/disclosed/observed:
 - a. Remember: do not investigate or ask any leading questions
 - b. make notes within the first one hour of receiving the disclosure or observing the incident
 - c. be clear and factual in your recording of the incident or disclosure
 - d. avoid giving your opinion or feelings on the matter
 - e. aim to record using the 4 W's and 1 H: When, where, what, why and how
 - f. do not share this information with anyone else except your safeguarding lead in the first instance and they will advise on who else will need to be informed, how and when.
 - g. make use of the additional information section to add any other relevant information regarding the child/adult/ family that you may be aware of. This can include any historic concerns or observations.
3. ***What constitutes a safeguarding concern?*** – any incident that has caused or likely to cause significant harm to a child can be classed as a safeguarding concern. Abuse is classified under four different categories (with regards to children) as already stated within the safeguarding policy (physical, sexual, emotional, neglect). With regards to adults there are 6 further categorisations. Whilst it may be helpful to record a specific category in the above form, if possible, this may not always be the case. Therefore, it is important to seek advice from your safeguarding lead or thirtyone:eight at this stage.
4. ***Why do you need information regarding 'other household members'?*** – It has been demonstrated as important to include information about significant adults in the household especially when concerns relate to children as this has been a recurrent risk factor in several serious case reviews.
5. ***Why is the view of the child/adult significant?*** It is important to give whatever detail is available of the child or adult's explanation (or verbatim) of the matter to help ascertain if it is plausible and to help offer a context to the concern identified.
6. ***Passing information to the Safeguarding Lead*** – Your safeguarding lead holds ultimate responsibility in responding to any safeguarding concerns within the church/organisation and therefore it is important that they have oversight of the actions being taken and make relevant and appropriate contact with statutory agencies if required. They will remain the most appropriate link between the organisation and external agencies.

Part 2: Record of concern about a child/adult's safety and welfare

(for use by Safeguarding Lead - This form can be filled in electronically. If the form is handwritten care should be taken to ensure that the form is legible)

Information received by SC:	Date:	Time completed:	From whom:
Any advice sought , if applicable	Date:	Time completed:	Source of advice: name/organisation:
	Advice received: Advice received about informing parents or in the case of adults, seeking consent/capacity¹:		
Initial Assessment of concern following advice ²			
Action taken with reasons recorded <i>(e.g. Referral completed, monitoring advice given to appropriate staff, CAF etc)</i>	Date:	Time completed:	By whom:
	Referral		To whom
	Signposting to other community resources		
	Pastoral Care and other support from church		
	Ongoing Monitoring		

Parent/carer informed?	Y	Who spoken to:	Date:	Time:	By whom:
	N	Detail reason:			
Any other relevant information					
Name of Safeguarding Lead:			Signature:		

OVERVIEW OF ACTIONS³:

S.No.	Date	Outcome (if known)	Service currently involved	Ongoing support offered by church (this can include monitoring)- include dates
1.				

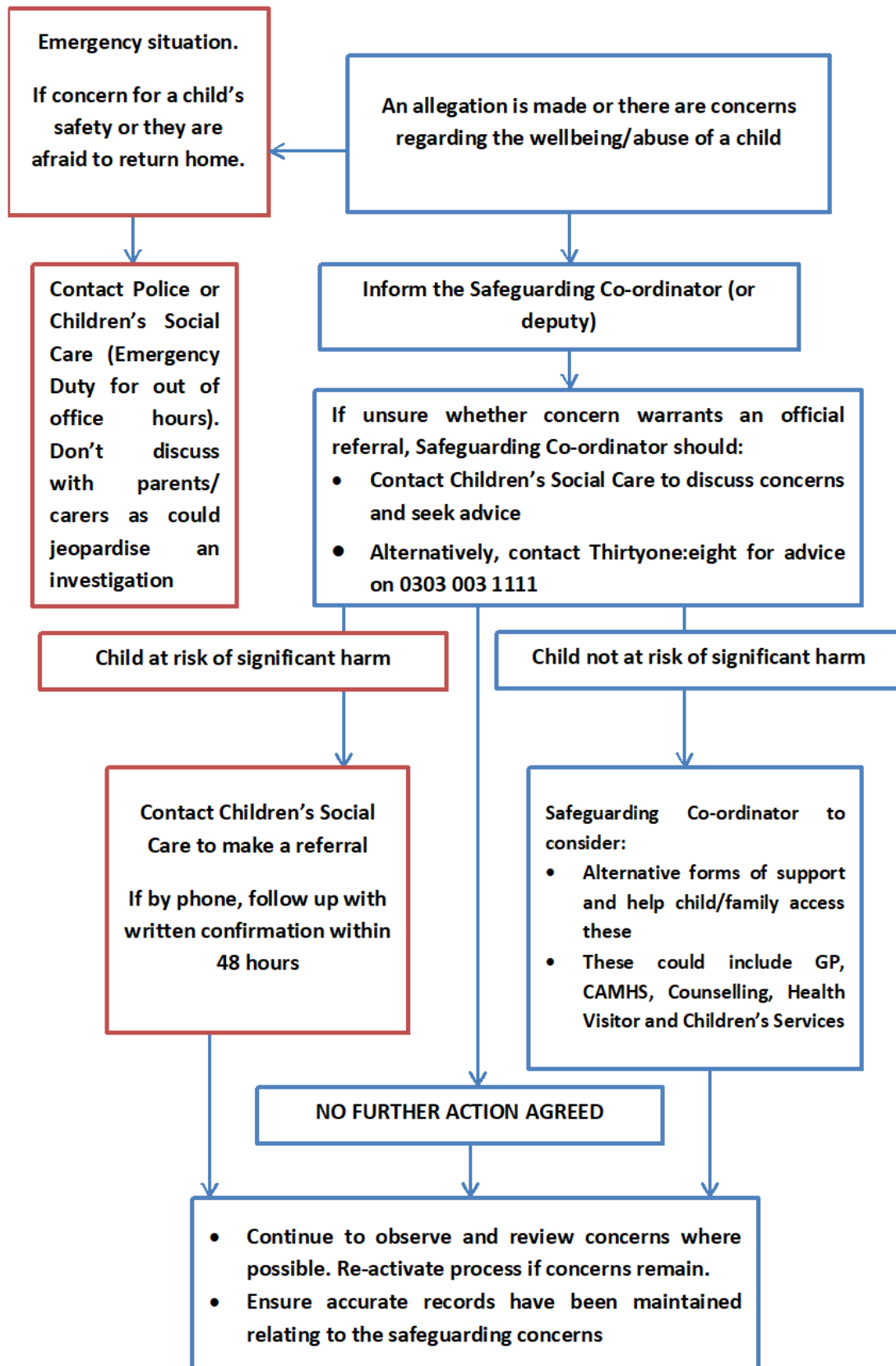
Guidance notes for Form 2:

Following are some helpful pointers in completing the above form(s)

1. ***Importance of consent from parents/carers or adults (in the light of mental capacity)*** – With regards to children, consent of the parents is considered important before a referral is made to external agencies, unless of course doing so will place the child(ren) at greater risk of harm. With regards to adults, it is important to be aware that their consent is crucial before reporting concerns onto statutory agencies. The individual's mental capacity will also be a significant factor to consider at this stage. You can always seek the advice of local authority social services.
2. ***Initial assessment-*** Based on the advice you may have received from relevant individuals/agencies (i.e. this could be school/thirtyone:eight/CEOP etc), what are the concerns categorised as?
3. ***Overview of actions*** - Includes a summary of the actions taken so far and who holds responsibility for it. You can use this section to add on information gathered when monitoring the situation or offering pastoral care over a defined period of time.

APPENDIX 7

Process to follow once an allegation is made or concerns noted



APPENDIX 8

Online Safety

thirtyone:eight Online Safety definition:

Online safety is the collective term for safeguarding involving the use of electronic devices and applications to communicate and access the Internet; often referred to as Information and Communications Technology. An online safety policy should be adopted and adapted to reflect all communications between church/organisation's workers and children (those under 18 years of age).

Policy guidelines for Church Workers/Volunteers

- ☐ Generally, maintain good and open relationships with parents and carers regarding communication with them and their children.
- ☐ Use an appropriate tone: friendly, but not over-familiar or personal.
- ☐ Be warm and friendly, but do not suggest or offer a special relationship.
- ☐ Be clear and explicit about information that you need to share; don't abbreviate or short-cut your communications.
- ☐ Be circumspect in your communications with children to avoid any possible misinterpretation of your motives or any behaviour which could be construed as grooming.
- ☐ Do not share any personal information with children, or request or respond to any personal information from a child other than that which might be appropriate as part of your role.
- ☐ Only give personal contact details to children that are within the public domain of the church / organisation, including your mobile telephone number.
- ☐ If children want you to have their mobile phone numbers, e-mail addresses or similar, and communicate with them this way, make sure that their parents know and have agreed.
- ☐ Only make contact with children for reasons related to the work of the church/organisation and maintain a log of all electronic contact with individuals or groups including messaging and texting.

- ☐ Where possible only use equipment provided by the church/organisation to communicate with children.
- ☐ Respect a child's right to confidentiality unless abuse/harm is suspected or disclosed.
- ☐ Ensure your church/organisation domain name/logo appears with every Internet post made by a church computer user. Any user may thus be viewed as a representative of your church/organisation while conducting business on the Internet.
- ☐ Email should only be used to communicate specific information. (e.g. times and dates of events). It should not be used as a relationship building tool.
- ☐ Email History should be kept and dated.
- ☐ When using email/internet for communication with children, it is advised that it should take place between the hours of 9am-5pm. Where working with children outside normal office hours workers should seek advice from their leader but there should be no email communication after 9pm.
- ☐ Use of skype and any other web camera or visual communication via the internet is generally not permitted.
- ☐ Workers should refrain from using such methods on a one to one basis as they cannot be recorded. (It can be used for conference calls and is considered appropriate if a project or group uses a web camera/Skype in a group environment for project purposes, and has clear aims and objectives for its use).

Social Media Policy

- ☐ All social media interaction between workers, paid or voluntary, and children under 18 shall be limited to monitored/administrated groups.
- ☐ Text and any other media posted shall be subject to the acceptable use policy
- ☐ All interaction on social media groups shall be recorded for safeguarding purposes
- ☐ Any private messages shall be recorded for safeguarding purposes
- ☐ Any safeguarding concerns/allegations arising from social media shall be referred onto the safeguarding co-ordinator.
- ☐ All users of social media must be above the minimum age limit i.e. 13 for Facebook
- ☐ Workers should ensure their privacy setting ensure the highest levels of

security in order to restrict children being able to see any more than what is relevant to communication within the group

- ☐ All social media groups should provide links to statutory authorities such as CEOP, to enable children to report online abuse.

Consent for photographic images and videos online

- ☐ Photographs that include children will be selected carefully and will endeavour to prevent children from being easily identified.
- ☐ Children's full names will not be used on the website in association with their photographs.
- ☐ Permission will be sought before any images are taken or displayed and images will only be used for the specific purpose for which permission was sought for and how the image will be stored if not destroyed. If the intention is to use an image on the internet this must be clearly stated and further permission must be acquired if an image is to be used in a way not originally stated.
- ☐ Use of images will reflect diversity of age, ethnicity and gender of the activity.
- ☐ Live streaming of events must be clearly advertised in advance and where children are involved permission should be sought in line with the photographic guidelines.

Online Safety Flowchart

Online Safety incident raised by a child or worker

Inform place of worship/organisation's Safeguarding Officer

You can always contact thirtyone:eight for advice

Inappropriate but not illegal (bullying*), adult content i.e. jokes, violent action films etc.

If child is accountable, decide on appropriate course of action

If worker is accountable, leader to decide on appropriate course of action

Possible internal action

- ☐ Inform parents/carers
- ☐ Carry out risk assessment to prevent future incidents
- ☐ Counselling for child if necessary
- ☐ Disciplinary action for worker

Debrief on online-safety and lessons learnt

Review policies, procedures and monitoring methods

(*) Some forms of bullying or content may be illegal – see Malicious Communications Act 1988, Obscene Publications Act. For extreme pornography – Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008, etc.

Useful Contacts

Internet Watch Foundation (IWF)
www.iwf.org.uk

Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP)
www.ceop.police.uk

Illegal material or activity (grooming, sexually explicit material shared with child, child abuse images)

Illegal Activity

Illegal content

Child at risk

Report to police

Report to Internet Watch Foundation

Report to CEOP (or police if immediate risk)

Follow advice on securing and preserving evidence until the relevant agency (above) can review it

If material or activity found to be illegal, allow relevant agency to carry out their investigation

Possible internal action

- ☐ Inform parents/carers
- ☐ Carry out risk assessment to prevent future incidents
- ☐ Referral for counselling for child if necessary

Debrief on online-safety and lessons learnt

Review policies, procedures and monitoring methods