

# PARISH SAFEGUARDING ADULTS POLICY

**Safeguarding Adults Policy dated: August 2017**

**Church Name: St John's, Rownhams & St Boniface, Nursling**

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**Reviewed: 07 August 2017**

**Signed:**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

**Definitions of Terms. For the purposes of this Safeguarding Adults Policy, all references to:**

*'workers', 'staff', 'volunteers', 'helpers'* are used interchangeably and are taken to refer to anyone interacting with adults on behalf of The Church

*'vulnerable adult abuse'* refers to any of the recognised forms of abuse – physical, psychological, sexual, and financial or material abuse, and neglect and acts of omission or discriminatory or institutional abuse.

## 2. WHY WE HAVE A SAFEGUARDING ADULTS POLICY

- *A Safeguarding Adults policy will help protect adults.*

A safeguarding adult policy helps to create a safe and positive environment for adults and, although no procedures or processes can offer complete protection for adults, following these procedures and implementing a policy minimises the risk to adults from abuse and exploitation.

- *A Safeguarding Adult policy will help protect workers*

A safeguarding adult policy clarifies what the Church requires in relation to the safeguarding of adults. It sets out standards of behaviour for project staff and volunteers when they are working with adults and what to do if they notice, or are told about, inappropriate behaviour in others.

- *A Safeguarding Adult policy will help protect the Church.*

A safeguarding adult policy is a statement of intent that demonstrates the Church's commitment to safeguard adults from harm. Safeguarding adult policies will help move the Church towards best practice in this area and deter those who would wish to abuse adults from seeking to work with adults who may be vulnerable on behalf of the Church.

## 3. POLICY ISSUES:

### MISSION STATEMENT

The PCC recognises the importance of its ministry with adults who may be vulnerable and its responsibility to protect and safeguard the welfare of all adults entrusted to the church's care or participating in church activities.

As part of its mission, the Church is committed to:

- The safeguarding, care and nurture of all adults within our church community and who participate in any activity of the church
- Safe recruitment, supervision and training for all those who minister with adults within the church
- Responding without delay to every report or cause for concern that an adult may be or may have been harmed in any way

- Full cooperation with statutory agencies during any investigation into allegations concerning abuse of any adult in the church community
- Providing informed pastoral care to any adult victim suffering abuse or survivor who has experienced abuse
- Caring pastorally for those who are the subject of concerns or allegations and other affected persons
- The management and supervision of any member of the church community known or thought to pose a risk of harm to adults who may be vulnerable, dealing appropriately with those who pose a risk.

#### **4. CHURCH POLICY**

The PCC recognises the need to provide a safe and caring environment for all adults. It also recognises that adults can be the victims of physical, psychological, sexual, and financial or material abuse, and neglect and acts of omission or discriminatory or institutional abuse. The PCC has therefore adopted the procedures set out in this document (hereafter “the policy”).

The PCC is committed to on-going safeguarding training for all those who work or minister with adults who may be vulnerable and will regularly review the policy and procedures.

No concern is too small. Our policy will be that if made aware of a concern or issue, we must act on it as soon as possible. All Church members/volunteer leaders working with vulnerable adults will be provided with this policy and will be expected to be familiar with our Safeguarding Aide Memoire.

We will be transparent, open and accountable. Church/group leader and volunteer roles and responsibilities will be clearly defined with relevance to each group and activity undertaken. Currently this will be agreed between group leaders and a PCC member. Consultation is ongoing regarding formal written roles for each job.

We will collaborate with relevant key authorities and partners. We will actively manage relevant risks. This policy will be available to all Church officers and will be promoted and publicised.

We will ensure that groups/group leaders have access to our Safeguarding Aide Memoire and/or a Safeguarding contact list and will be expected to have a copy of the list to hand during group sessions.

As per Section 5 of the Safeguarding and Clergy Discipline Measure 2016, all clergy, licensed readers, lay workers, church wardens and PCC will have “due regard” for any Safeguarding guidance issued by the House of Bishops (this includes both policy and practice guidance), unless there are cogent reasons not to do so.

#### **5. DEFINITION OF VULNERABLE ADULT**

All adults can be vulnerable to mistreatment at different times in their life. There are several documents and pieces of legislation which define ‘vulnerable adult’. Within our work/ministry, we must be aware that there may be times when people are rendered vulnerable because of circumstances, and these are often the times when the church is in contact with them.

Whilst these don't appear in the legal definition we must bear them in mind to ensure best practice in all areas of our ministry and service.

**A 'vulnerable adult' is a person 18 years old and over: who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness;**

**AND who is or may be unable to take care of him or herself,**

**OR unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation:**

Vulnerable adults may have a condition of the following type:

- a substantial learning or physical disability
- a sensory, physical or mental illness or mental disorder, chronic or otherwise, including an addiction to alcohol or drugs
- a significant reduction in physical or mental capacity
- a dependency upon others in the performance of, or a requirement for assistance in the performance of basic physical functions
- severe impairment in the ability to communicate with others
- impairment in a person's ability to protect him/herself from assault, abuse or neglect
- failing faculties in old age
- a reduction in physical, mental, or emotional capacity brought about by life events
- any situation which reduces a person's capacity to protect themselves from significant harm or exploitation
- a person experiencing long term disability or deterioration in health, or caring for someone with physical difficulties
- a recently bereaved person
- someone coming to terms with life changing experiences – divorce, birth of a child, domestic abuse, retirement, loss of job, etc.

The definition could include a wide range of people and does not make it easy for people in churches to identify areas where they may need to undertake special care or training. It could almost be taken to apply to anyone to whom clergy offer pastoral care, whether a regular attendee at their local church, or a person coming for one of the occasional offices or who simply wants pastoral support.

## **6. DEFINITIONS OF ABUSE**

What is Abuse?

Abuse is a violation of an individual's human and civil rights by any other person or persons (See "No Secrets" - Section 2.5). Abuse can consist of a single act or repeated acts. It may be physical, verbal or psychological, an act of neglect or an omission to act, or it may occur when a vulnerable person is persuaded to enter into a financial or sexual transaction to which he or she has not consented and cannot consent.

Abuse can occur in any relationship and may result in significant harm to or exploitation of, the person subjected to it (See "No Secrets" - Section 2.6). It can take a number of forms:

## **PHYSICAL ABUSE**

Including hitting, slapping, pushing, kicking, and misuse of medication, restraint, or inappropriate sanctions. It may be deliberate or accidental. Injuries may be concealed. Action on Elder Abuse (AEA) notes: 'it is important for volunteers and workers who are helping older people with personal care to take notice of any bruising or other marks in unusual places'.

## **PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE**

Including emotional abuse, threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, isolation or withdrawal from services or supportive networks. This is the most common form of abuse but can be the most difficult to recognise.

It might include playing on someone's emotions to make them afraid, uneasy or unnecessarily dependent. This might include bullying, shouting, persistent ignoring, isolation or withdrawal from social contact or supportive networks, emotional blackmail, undermining, ridiculing, coercion, racial abuse, deprivation of contact.

In a church context, we need to be careful how we address spiritual issues, to ensure we do not abuse people over spiritual matters.

## **SEXUAL ABUSE**

Sexual abuse covers a wide range of activity. It includes contact abuse: rape and sexual assault or sexual acts including being touched or forced to touch someone, and non-contact abuse: exposure to pornographic materials, being made to witness sexual acts, indecent exposure, sexual remarks and suggestions and encompasses sexual harassment, to which an adult has not consented, or could not consent or was pressured into consenting.

There are huge difficulties over 'informed consent'. (Did the person consent, were they able to give informed consent, were they pressurised into giving consent?)

## **NEGLECT AND ACTS OF OMISSION**

Including ignoring medical or physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health, social care or educational services, the withholding of the necessities of life, such as medication, adequate nutrition and heating. This can occur at home or in care homes, or hospitals.

## **FINANCIAL OR MATERIAL ABUSE**

Including theft, fraud, exploitation, pressure in connection with wills property or inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits. It does not need to involve large amounts of money to be abuse. Perpetrators sometimes justify this, saying that it is their rightful inheritance, or think that the older person does not need it. This is also a very common form of abuse.

In all our dealings, we must ensure that people are never made to think or feel that the services of the church are dependent upon or influenced by money or giving.

## **DISCRIMINATORY ABUSE,**

Including racist, sexist, that based on a person's disability, and other forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment.

## **INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE**

Institutional abuse occurs when the routines, systems and regimes of an institution result in poor or inadequate standards of care and poor practice which affects the whole setting and denies, restricts or curtails the dignity, privacy, choice, independence or fulfilment of adults at risk.

**Under the Mental Capacity Act 2005 wilful neglect and ill treatment become a criminal offence.**

**Please note:** The Parish of Nursling and Rownhams hold a separate Domestic Abuse and Violence Safeguarding Policy, as recommended in the March 2017 Safeguarding audit. Please refer to the document entitled '*Parish statement on domestic abuse and violence*'.

## **SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF ABUSE**

The following signs may or may not be indicators that abuse has taken place, but the possibility should be considered.

### **PHYSICAL SIGNS OF ABUSE**

- Cuts, burns, bruises, scratches
- Injuries that don't match explanation
- Injuries in concealed areas
- Untreated injuries
- Under or over use of medication
- Lack of money for necessities
- Unexpected withdrawals or changes in person's bank account
- Reluctance of person handling money to pay for food, clothes, furniture
- Inability to explain what happening to income
- Disappearance of possessions
- Deterioration in appearance or personal hygiene
- Unhygienic or unsafe environment
- Rashes, sores, ulcers, unexplained weight loss
- Inadequate food, drink or medical care
- Lack of social stimulation

### **INDICATORS OF POSSIBLE SEXUAL ABUSE**

Any allegations made by an adult concerning sexual abuse

- Pain, itching or injury in anal, genital, abdominal areas
- Torn, stained or bloody underclothing
- Bite marks or bruises
- Sexually transmitted infections or recurrent cystitis
- Unexplained difficulty with catheters
- Difficulty walking / sitting due to pain

## **EMOTIONAL SIGNS OF ABUSE**

- May feel or appear depressed, withdrawn, frightened, agitated, anxious, aggressive
- Feelings of isolation
- Unexpected or unexplained change in behaviour

### **DEFINITION OF SIGNIFICANT HARM**

The concept of significant harm helps to determine how serious or extensive abuse must be to justify intervention.

*"...harm should be taken to include not only ill treatment (including sexual abuse and forms of ill treatment that are not physical); the impairment of, or an avoidable deterioration in, physical or mental health; and the impairment of physical, emotional, social or behavioural development" (From "who decides" Lord Chancellors Department 1997)*

### **7. WHO MIGHT ABUSE?**

*"Abuse of vulnerable adults may be perpetrated by a wide range of people including relatives and family members, professional staff, paid care workers, volunteers, other service users, neighbours, friends and associates, people who deliberately exploit vulnerable people and strangers." (No Secrets Department of Health 2000)*

### **8. ISSUES OF CAPACITY AND CONSENT**

An individual's capacity refers to their ability to make a decision for themselves based on information available to them.

Individuals will be assumed to have the capacity to make informed decisions, unless there is clear evidence to the contrary. Adults who may be vulnerable should be supported to make their own decisions based on an awareness of the choices available. In all instances where a person demonstrates a lack of capacity in relation to a specific area or decision, everything which is done must be based upon an assessment of that person's best interest. To lack capacity a person must have a mental impairment.

In cases where there is evidence that an adult lacks capacity to make specific decisions, where appropriate, provision will be made to find a suitable independent person to represent their best interest. A referral to the Statutory Agency is appropriate.

### **9. RESPONDING TO ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE**

Under no circumstances should a worker carry out their own investigation into the allegation or suspicion of abuse. The person in receipt of allegations, suspicions or disclosure of abuse should:

- Discuss concerns with the Parish Safeguarding Officer (02380 736159) or the Diocesan Safeguarding Manager (01962 737317 or 07921 865374)
- Suspicions must not be discussed with anyone else. A written record of the concerns should be made in accordance with church procedures and kept in a secure place.
- The PCC will support the Parish Safeguarding Officer 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.
- All reports or concerns must be treated seriously.

- If you believe the person is at immediate risk of harm when they leave you, make a referral to the appropriate agency. This might be the Police via 999 and/or Social Services. You should then contact the Safeguarding Officer/Manager.

## **10. APPOINTMENT, SUPPORT, SUPERVISION & TRAINING OF LEADERS & WORKERS**

The PCC will ensure all paid workers and volunteer leaders will be appointed, trained, supported and supervised appropriately.

### **APPOINTMENT OF WORKERS**

The Church has a robust recruitment procedure, including: all prospective paid workers and group leaders will be asked to complete an application form and be registered with the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS).

The procedure for appointment will be:

- informal discussion
- completion of application form and a self-declaration of any criminal record
- references taken up
- an application made to the Disclosure and Barring Scheme (DBS) for an Enhanced Disclosure
- receipt of the Disclosure from the DBS
- allocation of worker into area of ministry
- contract completed.

The Safeguarding Officer, Children's/Youth Leaders and/or the PCC will make a judgement on whether or not it would be appropriate to appoint a person.

Paid workers will be given a contract of appointment.

### **SUPPORT AND SUPERVISION**

All paid workers and volunteers will be provided with appropriate support and supervision within their roles.

### **TRAINING**

Paid workers will be expected to undertake regular training and the Church will ensure that appropriate opportunities are made available. Training opportunities will also be made available for volunteers. Safeguarding training will be encouraged.

## **11. SUPPORT TO THOSE AFFECTED BY ABUSE**

The PCC is committed to offering pastoral care and support to those attending the church who have been affected by abuse, those who are the subject of concerns, issues or allegations and other affected persons.

## **12. WORKING WITH OFFENDERS**

When someone attending the church, or wishing to join the church is known to have abused adults who may be vulnerable, the PCC will ensure an appropriate Agreement is put in place (where possible the Director for Safeguarding and Inclusion will work with statutory agencies to ensure known risks are identified and included) to supervise the individual concerned and offer pastoral care. The Agreement will detail the conditions under which the person may attend the church.

## **13. GOOD PRACTICE**

If you have a safeguarding concern:

DO:

- Keep calm.
- Remember to listen, listen, listen.
- Ask open, rather than leading, questions.
- Show acceptance of what the individual says (however unlikely the story may sound).
- Look at the individual directly.
- Be honest. Don't promise confidentiality. Explain that you are required to share the information with the Parish Safeguarding Officer or Diocesan Safeguarding Advisor, but not with other staff, volunteers or group members.
- Be aware that the individual may have been threatened or bribed not to tell.
- Never push for information. If the individual decides not to tell you after all, then accept that and let them know that you are always ready to listen.
- As soon as possible write down what has been shared (see "Making notes").
- Always make a referral if you think there might be a safeguarding issue/concern. Assess the immediate risk to the individual and others including staff visiting and take steps to ensure the immediate safety of the adult(s). Make a referral regardless of whether the harm was intentional or unintentional.

If there is reason to believe that a crime has taken place, seek the adult's agreement to inform the Police and inform the Parish Safeguarding Officer or Diocesan Safeguarding Manager immediately.

Adult Services will determine whether there should be a safeguarding investigation or not.

***Reassure the person by telling them that:***

- They have done the right thing by sharing the information with you.
- You are treating them seriously.
- The abuse is not their fault (if the information is being shared by the "victim"). Be aware of the possibility of forensic evidence if the disclosure refers to a recent incident.
- The church will take steps to support them and where appropriate, protect them in future.

If there is a possibility that forensic evidence exists, preserve the evidence. Do not clean up.

If you have a safeguarding concern, DON'T:

- Panic
- Contact the alleged perpetrator
- Make assumptions
- Agree to keep secrets
- Be judgemental
- Contaminate evidence
- Ask leading questions
- Delay making the referral to the local Adult Services team
- Make decisions or take action without a discussion with the Diocesan Safeguarding Manager.

### **CONCLUDING**

- Again, reassure the person that they were right to tell you and show acceptance.
- Let the person know what you are going to do next and that you will let them know what happens (you might have to consider referring to Social Services or the Police to prevent an adult who may be vulnerable returning home if you consider them to be seriously at risk of further abuse).
- Contact the Diocesan Safeguarding Manager immediately.
- Consider your own feelings and seek pastoral support if needed.
- Respond to those who pose a risk.

### **MAKING NOTES**

Make notes as soon as possible. Write down exactly what was said and when it was said, what you said in reply and what was happening immediately beforehand (e.g. a description of the activity). Note if anyone else was present. Record dates and times of these events and when you made the record. Keep all hand-written notes, even if subsequently typed. Such records should be kept for an indefinite period in a secure place.

**Our Safeguarding Aide Memoire includes the following section “WHAT TO RECORD”. As noted above, don’t dig but do record the following information when it is volunteered to you:**

**who** was involved – names of key people

**what** happened – facts not opinions

**where** it happened

**when** it happened – date and time

**why** it happened

**whom** it was referred to

**how** it happened.

### **TOUCHING**

- Keep everything public. A hug in the context of a group is very different from a hug behind closed doors.
- Touch should be instigated by / related to the adults needs, not the worker's.
- Avoid any physical activity that is, or may be thought to be, sexually stimulating to the worker or adult.
- Adults are entitled to privacy to ensure personal dignity.
- Adults have the right to decide how much physical contact they have with others, except in exceptional circumstances when they need medical attention.
- When giving first aid etc, encourage the adult to do what they can manage themselves, but consider the best interests of an adult who may vulnerable and give appropriate help where necessary.
- Team members should monitor one another in the area of physical contact.
- Concerns about abuse should always be reported.

## **GUIDELINES FOR BEHAVIOUR MANAGEMENT**

What is behaviour management?

Behaviour management is the means by which an individual or group's behaviour is managed to ensure the safety and well-being of all present and to comply with the standards and practice of the organisation or activity. It may include nurturing, training, instruction, chastisement, verbal rebuke, teaching and encouragement.

### **Do's and Don'ts of Behaviour Management:**

#### **Do**

- Encourage respect for others.
- Lay down simple and clear ground rules eg. no swearing, racism or calling each other names, respect people and property.
- Make sure everyone understands what procedures will be taken if the rules are not followed.
- Tell the individual that you value him/her, but you are not willing to accept unsafe/inappropriate behaviour.
- Remember that each adult is unique, special and individual, and each adult who may be vulnerable needs a different method of being dealt with. We therefore need to be asking ourselves "Why is the person behaving like that?"
- Work on each individual person's positives, do not compare people with each other, but encourage and build them up.
- Help the adult learn that they will be noticed more when they obey the rules, rather than when they break them. Try to create an environment of care and offer more tangible rewards, where each person feels that it is worth keeping to the rules.

#### **Don't**

- Don't ever smack, hit or use physical force.
- Do not shout in anger or put anyone down.
- Don't ever reject a person, just the behaviour.

Also, please see the protocol for *Responding to Inappropriate Behaviour*.

## **RESIDENTIAL ACTIVITIES / OFF SITE ACTIVITIES**

From time to time activities may be arranged which will take place away from the usual meeting place and may include overnight stays. A comprehensive risk assessment of each activity will be undertaken and appropriate risk management measures put in place.

Parents / guardians / carers will be given full details of all such activities and clear behaviour guidance will be issued to adults prior to attending. Consent in writing must be obtained before the event or activity.

## **BULLYING**

Bullying of any sort will not be tolerated under any circumstances. Any such behaviour will be dealt with and those perpetrating the bullying will be made aware that such behaviour is not acceptable.

Adults experiencing bullying in any situation will be offered support to address the issues.

## **STORAGE AND USE OF INFORMATION, AND IMAGES OF VULNERABLE ADULTS**

Specific procedures for the making, storage and use of images of adults who may be vulnerable are available. No image will be taken, stored or used without the adult / parent / carers permission.

## **USE OF INTERNET AND E-MAIL**

Modern communication technologies may be used as a means of communicating with people. Clear guidelines exist about how these will be used. This is covered in the Diocese C1 training.

## **TRANSPORTING VULNERABLE ADULTS**

Transport may be provided for adults to or from events. A policy for the transport of adults is available.

## **14. PROCEDURES**

The Diocese have set up the following procedures which the PCC consult when necessary. They can be found online at [www.winchester.anglican.org/diocesan-life/safeguarding-inclusion/documents/](http://www.winchester.anglican.org/diocesan-life/safeguarding-inclusion/documents/)

1. Boundaries & Contracts for Offenders within the church
2. Handling Disclosure Information
3. Internet use including consent form for using images of adults
4. Off Site Activities Policy including all forms
5. Responding to Abuse - allegations
6. Responding to Abuse - survivors
7. Responding to Inappropriate Behaviour
8. Transport
9. Working with Adults who may be vulnerable in the Community
10. Drug and alcohol policy

## **15. CONTACT DETAILS:**

If you have any concerns please contact the **Diocesan Safeguarding Manager on 01962 737317 or 07921 865374**. This number is checked regularly and available 24/7.

In an emergency use the 999 emergency number. If you do so you should contact the Director for Safeguarding as soon as possible.

### **STOP IT NOW HELPLINE**

0808 1000 900      Email: [help@stopitnow.org.uk](mailto:help@stopitnow.org.uk)

### **CHILDLINE**

0800 11 11 11      [www.childline.org.uk](http://www.childline.org.uk)

### **ACTION ON ELDER ABUSE HELPLINE**

080 8808 8141      [www.elderabuse.org.uk](http://www.elderabuse.org.uk)

### **NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HELPLINE**

0800 2000 247      [www.nationaldomesticviolencehelpline.org.uk](http://www.nationaldomesticviolencehelpline.org.uk)

### **Parish Safeguarding Officer:**

Mrs Gillian McKay, 16 Mossleigh Ave, Rownhams, Southampton, SO16 8FU  
Phone: 80736159      Email: [gill.mckay@btinternet.com](mailto:gill.mckay@btinternet.com)

### **Deputy Safeguarding Officer:**

Miss Jane Coomer, 17 Winfrith Flats, Nursling, Southampton, SO16 0XB  
Phone: 80362893      Email: [thallooyn.garoo@gmail.com](mailto:thallooyn.garoo@gmail.com)