



1 INTRODUCTION

Every vulnerable person deserves to be safe and secure in their life and activities. CHAPLAINCY FOR BANBURY believes that every human being has a value and dignity which comes directly from the creation of people of all ages in God's own image and likeness. Christians see this potential fulfilled by God's re-creation of us in Christ.

Among other things this implies a duty to value all people as bearing the image of God and therefore to protect them from harm. God's Church is intended to be a place where everyone, including those who are hurt and damaged, may find healing and wholeness. It is the Christian calling to be agents of healing and justice in such a way that enables all who have suffered from abuse to lead lives with dignity, in a community of peace.

CHAPLAINCY FOR BANBURY seldom works with children or vulnerable people in a one to one, unsupervised situation but should the occasion arise, **CHAPLAINCY FOR BANBURY** has put in place safeguards to protect children, young people or vulnerable adults. **CHAPLAINCY FOR BANBURY** has also put in place safeguards to avoid putting their workers in positions where abuse might be alleged, and to ensure that all workers know exactly what to do should abuse be suspected. **CHAPLAINCY FOR BANBURY** believes it is important to not only protect the vulnerable from abuse but to actively promote the welfare of children, young people and vulnerable adults - not just to protect, but to safeguard. **CHAPLAINCY FOR BANBURY** will work in partnership with the policies and procedures of places where chaplaincy takes place, and other organisations.

2 CHAPLAINCY FOR BANBURY VALUES FOR SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE

A Child is a person under the age of 18 years as defined by the Children Act 1989 when addressing issues of abuse. 'Children' therefore means 'children and young people' throughout this document. Although 16-18 year olds are legally able to give their consent to sexual activity, they may nevertheless be harmed by those who are responsible for them and whom they trust:

Working Together to Safeguard Children 2010 (1.19) states: "The fact that a child has reached 16 years of age, is living independently or is in further education, is a member of the armed forces, is in hospital, in prison or in a Young Offenders' Institution, does not change his or her status or entitlement to services or protection under the Children Act 1989."

Our values in working with Children:

- The needs of the child are paramount and should underpin all child protection work.
- All children and young people have the right to grow up in a caring and safe environment.
- Children and young people have the right to be protected from abuse of all types, and to expect that adults in positions of responsibility will do everything possible to foster those rights.

3 CHAPLAINCY FOR BANBURY VALUES FOR SAFEGUARDING VULNERABLE ADULTS

The definition of a Vulnerable Adult is defined in the 'No Secrets' government report as a person "who may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness; and who is unable to protect themselves against significant harm or exploitation." For the purposes of this policy, this category can be extended to those in temporary emotional distress, which in many cases can render an individual susceptible to manipulation or exploitation. Our values within our work with such people are:

- **Privacy:** The right of individuals to be left alone or undisturbed and free from intrusion or public attention into their affairs.
- **Dignity:** Recognition of the intrinsic value of people regardless of circumstances by respecting their uniqueness and their personal needs and by treating them with respect.
- **Independence:** Opportunities to act and think without reference to another person, including a willingness to incur a degree of calculated risk.
- **Choice:** Opportunity to select independently from a range of options.
- **Rights:** The maintenance of all entitlements associated with citizenship.
- **Fulfilment:** The realisation of personal aspirations and abilities in all aspects of daily life.
- **Valuing Diversity:** Respect for different cultures, ethnic backgrounds, disabilities, religions, ages, genders, and sexual preferences.

CHAPLAINCY FOR BANBURY SAFEGUARDING PROCEDURES & GUIDANCE

4 CHAPLAINCY CONTACT WITH CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE & VULNERABLE ADULTS

CHAPLAINCY FOR BANBURY chaplains may work with children, young people and vulnerable adults directly and indirectly through their chaplaincy work to various outlets and establishments. Chaplains may build strong relationships on the basis of providing a listening ear.

Meetings with Children and Vulnerable Adults should always be in public, in the workplace or a public meeting area. Chaplains should avoid physical contact, or language, that might be misconstrued. Chaplains should not meet alone, in private with a child or vulnerable adult. Chaplains should not offer any form of private meeting or relationship, or on-line/Social Media contact outside the context of Chaplaincy to children, young people or vulnerable adults. Where unsolicited contact is made with a chaplain by an individual outside of the context of Chaplaincy, this should be immediately discussed with a colleague.

Chaplains receiving Abuse disclosure, or with concerns about Safeguarding, should in the first instance report these concerns within the structure of the organisation hosting the chaplain and inform the **CHAPLAINCY FOR BANBURY** Chair that this referral has been made. In the case that the host organisation does not have a clear procedure, or there is not a clear line of reporting, **CHAPLAINCY FOR BANBURY** Chair should be informed in the first instance.

If a Chaplain believes a child or vulnerable adult is in immediate danger, they should either contact Social Services or the police, as well as informing the host organisation where appropriate, and **CHAPLAINCY FOR BANBURY** Chair.

All allegations of abuse against a chaplain, however minor, are to be reported to the Lead Chaplain and CfB Chair.

5 PREVENTING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ABUSE

CHAPLAINCY FOR BANBURY aims to:

- Ensure we practice safe recruitment in checking the suitability of staff and volunteers to work in the environment they are appointed to.
 - It is expected that those Chaplaincies involving regular and significant contact with Children / Vulnerable Adults will be DBS checked by their sponsoring organisation.
 - **CHAPLAINCY FOR BANBURY** will seek at least 2 references for every post.
- Work with the host organization where appropriate to make sure that Chaplains adhere to local Safeguarding practices.
- Make our Safeguarding Policy available, and ensure all Chaplains adhere to this policy. Behaviour Management sanctions may be taken against Chaplains who fail to abide by this policy.
- Provide **CHAPLAINCY FOR BANBURY** safeguarding leads (CfB Chair and Lead Chaplain), and those working as volunteer chaplains with training on safeguarding children and vulnerable adults.
- Review our Safeguarding practice and policy at regular intervals.

6 DEFINITIONS OF TYPES OF ABUSE

6.1 *Physical Abuse of Children, Young People or Vulnerable Adults*

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

Physical harm may also be caused when a parent/carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child or vulnerable adult.

Physical Abuse - Indicators	
<i>Physical Indicators</i>	<i>Behavioural Indicators</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unexplained injuries – bruises / abrasions / lacerations ▪ The account of the accident may be vague or may vary from one telling to another ▪ Unexplained burns ▪ Regular occurrence of unexplained injuries <p>Most accidental injuries occur on parts of the body where the skin passes over a bony protrusion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Withdrawn or aggressive behavioural extremes ▪ Uncomfortable with physical contact ▪ Seems afraid to go home ▪ Complains of soreness or moves uncomfortably ▪ Wears clothing inappropriate for the weather, in order to cover body ▪ The interaction between the child, vulnerable adult and its carer

6.2 Neglect

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's or vulnerable adult's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's or vulnerable adult's health or development.

Neglect may involve a parent/carer failing to:

- Provide adequate food, clothing and shelter;
- Protect a child or vulnerable adult 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 or vulnerable adult's basic emotional needs.

Neglect - Indicators	
<i>Physical Indicators</i>	<i>Behavioural Indicators</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unattended medical need ▪ Underweight or obesity ▪ Recurrent infection ▪ Unkempt dirty appearance ▪ Smelly ▪ Inadequate / unwashed clothes ▪ Consistent lack of supervision ▪ Consistent hunger ▪ Inappropriately dressed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor social relationships ▪ Indiscriminate friendliness ▪ Poor concentration ▪ Low self-esteem ▪ Regularly displays fatigue or lethargic ▪ Frequently falls asleep ▪ Frequent unexplained absences

6.3 Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child or vulnerable adult such as to cause severe and persistent effects on the child's or vulnerable adult's emotional development, and may involve:

- Conveying to children or a vulnerable adult that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person;
- Imposing age or developmentally inappropriate expectations on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's or vulnerable adult's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child or vulnerable adult participating in normal social interaction;
- Seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another;
- Serious bullying, causing children or vulnerable adults frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children or vulnerable adults.

Emotional Abuse - Indicators	
<i>Physical Indicators</i>	<i>Behavioural Indicators</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor attachment relationship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low self-esteem ▪ Unhappiness, anxiety ▪ Withdrawn, insecure

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unresponsive/neglectful behaviour towards the child's or vulnerable adults emotional needs ▪ Persistent negative comments about the child or vulnerable adult ▪ Inappropriate or inconsistent expectations ▪ Self harm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attention seeking ▪ Passive or aggressive behavioural extremes
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6.4 Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child, young person or vulnerable adult to take part in sexual activities, including prostitution, whether or not the child or vulnerable adult is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative (e.g. rape, buggery or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts.

Sexual abuse includes non-contact activities, such as involving children or vulnerable adults in looking at, or in the production of pornographic materials, watching sexual activities or encouraging children or vulnerable adults to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.

Sexual Abuse - Indicators	
<i>Physical Indicators</i>	<i>Behavioural Indicators</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign of blood / discharge on the child's or vulnerable adult's underclothing ▪ Awkwardness in walking / sitting ▪ Pain or itching – genital area ▪ Bruising, scratching, bites on the inner thighs / external genitalia ▪ Self harm ▪ Eating disorders ▪ Enuresis / encopresis ▪ Sudden weight loss or gain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sexually proactive behaviour or knowledge that is incompatible with a child's age & understanding ▪ Drawings & or written work that is sexually explicit ▪ Self harm / Suicide attempts ▪ Running away ▪ Substance abuse ▪ Significant devaluing of self ▪ Loss of concentration

6.5 Spiritual Abuse

Spiritual abuse is a form of emotional and psychological abuse. Within safeguarding, it is not a separate category of abuse. Spiritual abuse of a child is a form of emotional abuse, and spiritual abuse of an adult is a form of psychological abuse. It is characterised by a systematic pattern of coercive and controlling behaviour in a religious context. The key aspect of spiritual abuse is the religious context in which the abuse occurs and the ways in which people are controlled through the misuse and abuse of religious scripture, divine position, spiritual threats and fear of spiritual consequences and the suggestion of God as complicit.

Spiritual abuse - Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of scripture to manipulate or force a person into acts they would not wish to consent to. • Prophetic ministry is an important part of the work of the Church, and this is affirmed. However, a warning sign of spiritual abuse can be exercising control through invoking fear of spiritual consequences for disobedience. To be clear the issue is not the discussion of spiritual consequences as provided in

the Bible, but the exercise of control over another person through instrumentalising their fear

- Exercising control through the suggestion that obedience to the abuser is equivalent to obedience to God
- Emotional manipulation in the guise of righteousness
- Being manipulated or feeling pressured into service or conformity
- Feeling unable to say no to increasing demands for time, service and obedience
- Pressure to conform to expectations and believe exactly the same as others in the church context
- Forcing or requiring a person to share every aspect of their life for scrutiny under the guise of accountability.
- Censorship, including inability to ask questions, raise concerns or disagree.
- Isolation or rejection of those who will not conform
- The misuse of a pastoral or mentoring relationship in such a way the individual experiences coercion and control justified by theology, scripture or divine position.

6.6 Discriminatory forms of Abuse

This form of abuse involves direct or indirect discrimination of children or vulnerable adults because of their race, gender, sexuality, disability, religion, mental health status or age.

Discriminatory Abuse – Examples:

- Lack of culturally or gender sensitivity in care practices
- Access to services denied due to lack of disability awareness and access needs of members
- No attempt to address language barriers
- No provision of culturally sensitive food
- No awareness of importance of faith festivals etc.