

Diocese of Bristol

Parish of Saint Barnabas Swindon

May 2024

**Safeguarding Children, Young People and Vulnerable Adults:
Policy and Procedure**

“Every person has a value and dignity which comes directly from the creation of male and female in God’s own image and likeness. Christians see this potential as 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”
Diocese of Bristol 2014

Contents:

1. Policy Context
 2. Policy statement
 3. Who is a child, young person, adult who may be vulnerable?
 4. What is abuse and neglect?
 5. What to do if you are concerned that abuse or neglect may be happening (Including allegations against people in a position of trust and ministering to those that may pose a risk)
 6. Confidentiality and Consent
 7. Record Keeping
 8. Safer Recruitment
 9. Roles and Responsibilities
 10. Other related policies
 11. Policy implementation and Review
- Appendix 1) Contact Numbers
- Appendix 2) Categories of Abuse and useful information

1. Policy Context

In developing this policy the parish of St Barnabas parish commits to following the safeguarding policies of the Church of England, safeguarding policy and guidance as issued by the Diocese of Bristol and commits to working within legislation and statutory guidance as related to the Safeguarding of Children, Young People and Adults.

The main relevant policies and guidance documents are:

Church of England:

Protecting all God's Children 2010

Promoting a Safe Church 2006

Promoting a Safer Church – Policy Statement 2017

Practice Guidance: Safer Recruitment 2016

Responding Well to Domestic Abuse 2017

Responding Well to those who have been Sexually Abused 2011

Responding to Safeguarding Concerns or Allegations that relate to Children, Young People and Vulnerable Adults 2018 - NEW December 2018

Practice Guidance Responding to, assessing and managing safeguarding concerns or allegations against church officers 2017

Practice Guidance Key Roles and Responsibilities of Church Office Holders and Bodies 2017

Risk Assessment for Individuals who may Pose Risk to Children or Adults 2015

Safeguarding Records Joint Practice Guidance 2015

Safeguarding Records Retention Tool Kit 2015

General Statement on Safeguarding Children in Towers 2015

These documents can be found on the Diocese of Bristol Website here: <https://www.bristol.anglican.org/safeguarding-resources/> look under National policies and procedures.

Diocese of Bristol:

Safeguarding Policy 2018

Domestic Abuse Policy 2017

Allegations Management Procedure 2018

Ministering to those who may present a risk 2018

Safer Recruitment Guidance and Toolkit 2017

Policy Date: May 2024
Version Number:
Due for review: May 2025

These documents can all be found on the Diocese of Bristol website: <https://www.bristol.anglican.org/safeguarding-resources/> and descriptions are given where these policies are referenced in this policy document.

Statutory Guidance:

Working Together 2018: This guidance from the Department of Education describes safeguarding processes and the safeguards that every organisation must have in place, including faith organisations. See the guidance at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children--2>

Care and Support Statutory Guidance 2018 This guidance from the Department of Health describes safeguarding processes for adults and the responsibilities of different organisations <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/care-and-support-statutory-guidance>

2. Policy Statement

It is the responsibility of all members of St Barnabas parish to give paramount importance to the nurture and care of children, young people and vulnerable adults in a safe and secure environment. It is about preventing harm to children and adults wherever possible.

We recognise that:

- The welfare of the child, young person or vulnerable adult is paramount.
- Everyone has different levels of vulnerability and each of us may be regarded as vulnerable at some time in our lives
- All children, young people and adults who may be vulnerable (regardless of age, disability, gender, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy, maternity, race, religion or belief, sex or sexual orientation) have the right to equal protection from all types of harm or abuse which can occur in all families and communities.
- Working in partnership with children, young people, vulnerable adults and their parents, carers and other agencies is essential in promoting their welfare.

We will develop a culture in our church that:

- Enables a safe and caring community to provide a loving environment where there is a culture of 'informed vigilance' as to the dangers of abuse.
- Enables and encourages concerns to be raised and responded to openly and consistently and protects children, young people and adults who may be vulnerable from actual or potential harm.
- Ensures all people feel welcomed, respected and safe from abuse.
- Values, listens to and respects children, young people and adults who may be vulnerable, encouraging them to be active contributors to the church community.

Policy Date: May 2024
Version Number:
Due for review: May 2025

- Encourages adults who may be vulnerable to lead as independent a life as possible.

When concerns are raised we will:

- Respond without delay to every concern raised that a child, young person or vulnerable adult may have been harmed, or may be at risk of harm, through abuse or neglect.
- Work with police, local authority and other partners in any investigation, including where allegations are made against a member of the Church community.
- Challenge any abuse of power, especially by anyone in a position of trust.

If abuse has occurred we will ensure:

- Informed and appropriate pastoral care is offered to any child, young person or adult who has suffered abuse, including support to make a complaint if so desired.
- Supervision is provided for any member of the Church Community known to pose a risk of harm to others.
- Appropriate pastoral care is provided to any member of our church against whom an allegation is made.

In all recruitment we will:

- Carefully select those with any responsibility within the Church (including voluntary workers) in line with the Church of England Safer Recruitment Practice Guidance 2016 (See St Barnabas Church Safer Recruitment Guidelines) and provide ongoing supervision, support and training.

In our publicity we will:

- Share information about good safeguarding practice with children, young people and vulnerable adults, their parents, carers and all those working and worshipping with them.

3. Who is a child, young person, adult who may be vulnerable?

Children and young people: for the purposes of this policy means anyone under the age of 18 years. Children and young people may be abused by an adult or child, male or female. It is far more common for a child or young person to be abused by a person known to them than by a stranger. This could be a parent, family member, friend, teacher, minister or anyone else. Children may be abused in person or via electronic media, they may experience harm as a result of seeing or hearing the abuse of others.

Where conflicts of interest arise between the welfare of the child and that of adults, the child's wellbeing must always be of paramount importance and priority.

Adults who may be vulnerable: The Care Act 2014 defines an adult to whom statutory safeguarding duties apply as an adult who:

Has needs for care and support (whether or not the Local Authority is meeting any of these needs). Is experiencing, or at risk of abuse or neglect. As a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of or the experience of abuse or neglect. (Care and Support Statutory Guidance 2018).

The definition may apply to anyone over the age of 18 who may not be able to protect themselves from abuse, harm or exploitation, which may be by reason of illness, physical, sensory or learning disability or impairment, mental illness, use of drugs or alcohol. Increased vulnerability may be temporary or permanent and may be visible or invisible.

An adult may be abused or neglected by family (including spouses, parents and children), friends, carers (paid and unpaid), strangers and professionals and members of the community. Those at risk may live alone or may live with family or in a care setting e.g. residential home.

4. What is abuse and neglect?

Please see the table attached as Appendix 2. This outlines the forms of abuse noted in legislation related to safeguarding children, young people and adults alongside some examples and potential indicators that abuse or neglect may be occurring.

5. What to do if you are concerned that abuse or neglect may be happening

You may see or hear something of concern or someone may tell you something of concern (a disclosure). If a child, young person or adult tells you that they have experienced abuse, are experiencing abuse or are concerned that they may be at risk:

Do	Don't
Listen. Try to move to a quiet space if possible.	Tell them to speak to someone else
Let the person talk at their own pace and say what they want to say. If you need to clarify points ask open questions like: Tell me... what happened. Explain... about the incident. Describe ...where it was, what happened.	Investigate. Ask leading questions e.g. why did they do that, was it 'name', did it hurt you?
Take it seriously.	Try not to react as though unbelieving or shocked.

Policy Date: May 2024
 Version Number:
 Due for review: May 2025

Reassure. Confirm they are doing the right thing by telling you.	Tell them not to tell stories.
Tell them you need to share the concern with the right people e.g. Parish Safeguarding Officer, police, social care	Promise to keep a secret or tell people who don't need to know.
Record what was said and the facts as accurately as possible, as soon as possible.	Try to just remember it.
	Contact the person the allegation is about

Whether a child, young person or adult has shared a concern with you or you have seen or heard something of concern...

If the situation is urgent i.e. there is an imminent risk of harm: contact the police on 101 or 999 as appropriate or contact the Local Authority Children or Adults safeguarding Teams:

- Swindon Borough Council: Children's Safeguarding Team

01793 466903 - Monday to Friday
01793 436699 - Out of hours/Weekends

- Swindon Borough Council: Adult Safeguarding Team

01793 463555 - Monday to Friday
01793 436699 - Out of hours/Weekends

Once you have sought advice from police or the Local Authority and the situation is made safe, inform the Parish Safeguarding Officer as soon as possible of the concern and actions taken, provide a written record of this. If the concern is about the Parish Safeguarding Officer contact the Incumbent or Diocesan Safeguarding Adviser.

If the situation is of concern but is not urgent: Contact the Parish Safeguarding Officer to report the concern and provide a written record (if the concern is about the Parish Safeguarding Officer contact the Incumbent or Diocesan Safeguarding Adviser). They will decide with you whether to discuss with the child, their parents or

Policy Date: May 2024

Version Number:

Due for review: May 2025

carers or the adult and any carers and whether a referral to the Local Authority Children or Adults Safeguarding Team is needed or any other action.

Note: Anyone can report a concern directly to police or the Local Authority at any-time.

St Barnabas parish hopes that all will follow this policy but where there is any concern that an issue has not been reported and should be or any reluctance to inform the church of an incident, St Barnabas parish wishes to make clear that the most important point is that those concerns are reported to the appropriate authority so that they can be acted upon where needed.

If there is an allegation that a person in a position of trust (minister, PCC member, staff member or volunteer) has abused or neglected a child or adult or that such a person may present a risk to a child or adult: The Diocese of Bristol 'Allegations Management Procedure' will be followed (copies of this procedure can be found on the Diocesan website and copies are held by the Parish Safeguarding Officers, Clergy and in the Parish Office). In brief this procedure requires that:

- The concern should be reported as above; report should reach police and Local Authority within 1 working day.
- The concern should not be made known to the person against whom the allegation is raised without agreement with police and or the Local Authority.
- Next steps will be decided in conjunction with police, Local Authority representatives (including Local Authority Designated Officer where there is a concern for the welfare of a child), the Diocesan Safeguarding Adviser and parish representatives (usually PSO, Incumbent and Churchwardens).

If a person is identified who has a caution or conviction for abuse of children and or adults who may pose a risk to others: (usually those with convictions for sexual or violent offences) the Diocese of Bristol guidance 'Ministering to those who may pose a risk' (Copies of this guidance can be found on the Diocesan website and copies are held by the Parish Safeguarding Officers, Clergy and in the Parish Office **Is this the case?**) will be followed. In brief this guidance advises that that Parish Safeguarding Officer and Diocesan Safeguarding Adviser are made aware and that the individual is informed that:

- To support their being part of the congregation as safely as possible, contact will be made with police, probation and other agencies connected with their case.
- The Diocesan Safeguarding Adviser and Church leaders will need to know of their circumstances.
- That a risk assessment will need to be completed

- And that a written agreement will be needed between the individual and the Church which agrees when the individual will or will not be involved in church services and activities, boundaries of behaviour and support offered.

6. Confidentiality and consent

Confidentiality: St Barnabas parish accepts the principle that only those with a need to know should be made aware of safeguarding concerns or other confidential information. All staff, ministers and volunteers are expected to share confidential information appropriately and to ensure that written records and verbal information is shared responsibly and stored securely.

Consent: St Barnabas parish accepts that all people have a right to make their own views and wishes known and that these wishes should be followed wherever possible.

Children: Where there is a concern that a child is experiencing or at risk of abuse or neglect they may ask those that know not to tell anyone. St Barnabas Parish accepts that we cannot do this; these concerns must be reported to the appropriate authorities to enable the child or young person to receive appropriate help and support. St Barnabas Parish asks all staff, ministers and volunteers to explain this to children in their care when appropriate. Where there is concern that a child is experiencing or is at risk of abuse or neglect St Barnabas parish expects that parents and carers will be communicated with and will have their consent sought for information to be shared with the Local Authority or other agencies. This should happen except where there is concern that to do so would place a child at increased risk or where a parent or carer may be involved in the sexual abuse of the child. In those circumstances advice of the Local Authority or police should be sought before informing the parents or carers of the concern. Where the allegation is against an individual who may have access to other children or vulnerable adults the referral should be made without seeking consent from parents or carers - how they are made aware of the concerns will be decided alongside statutory agencies.

Adults: Adults have the right to make their own decisions about their lives. Consent should be sought from an adult before information is shared about them. However, where an adult withholds consent for a safeguarding concern to be shared with statutory authorities (police and local authority), this should be accepted except where there may be others at risk (e.g. is the abuse or neglect is happening in a care home or hospital or the abuser has access to other vulnerable adults or children) or where there is reason to doubt that the individual has capacity to make that decision or where there is imminent risk of serious harm. Advice should be sought from statutory services (Adult social care or police) or the Diocesan Safeguarding Adviser where there is any doubt as to whether a concern should be referred.

7. Record Keeping

Records of all safeguarding concerns will be kept by the Parish Safeguarding Officers. They will keep a record of the initial concern and all actions taken. The records will be securely held in St Barnabas vestry safe. All those involved with any safeguarding concern must ensure that they provide to the Safeguarding Officer any records related to that case for secure storage.

Records will be retained as per Church of England guidance 'Safeguarding Records: Joint Practice Guidance for the Church of England and the Methodist Church' 2015 (Available on the Diocese of Bristol website).

St Barnabas Parish does not have access to secure email systems. Therefore great care should be taken where email is used to ensure that confidential information is not open to being accessed by unauthorised individuals. Individual's confidential information should not be communicated via email (e.g. any information should not make the individual identifiable by name, address etc.)

Records must be maintained of staff and volunteer training and DBS checks. These will be maintained by the Parish Safeguarding Officer.

8. Safer Recruitment and ongoing support and supervision

All recruitment of staff and volunteers will be undertaken in line with Church of England policy 'Safer Recruitment' 2016. See St Barnabas Parish Safer Recruitment Guidance for further information.

Recruitment of staff and volunteers will only be undertaken by those delegated such responsibility from PCC.

Recruitment of staff and volunteers will only be undertaken according to agreed process.

All recruited staff and volunteers will be made known to PCC.

No one who has not been safely recruited will be permitted to work unsupervised with children, young people or adults who may be vulnerable.

In brief: All staff and volunteers will:

- Have all recruitment checks completed and approved prior to starting in role.
- All eligible staff and volunteers will have a repeat DBS disclosure every 3 years. Any lapsed DBS check will require the post holder to stand down until the check has been completed.

Policy Date: May 2024

Version Number:

Due for review: May 2025

- Attend safeguarding training as required by the Church of England.
- Attend any other training as decided by the PCC.
- Have a named supervisor.

9. Roles and Responsibilities

Name	Responsibilities
Parochial Church Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree, implement, monitor and review annually this safeguarding policy and all associated policies • Ensure all staff and volunteers are recruited safely • Agree and implement supporting good practice guidance and processes • Ensure adequate insurance for all activities • Recruit and support adequate Parish Safeguarding Officers • Ensure all staff and volunteers are adequately trained and supervised
Parish Safeguarding Officer (PSO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to all safeguarding allegations and concerns according to policy and guidance • Monitor and report to PCC regarding adherence to policy and practice • Arrange safeguarding training and maintain records • Process DBS disclosures for the church and maintain records
Incumbent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as a point of contact should there be any safeguarding allegation or concern regarding a PSO
Church Wardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take part in the allegations management procedure when required • Take part in an 'agreement' as per 'ministering to those that may present a risk'
Activity Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the Safeguarding policy and associated good practice guidance • Ensure that activities are run according to good practice guidance • Report any safeguarding concerns as per policy • Ensure all volunteers are safely recruited • Ensure all volunteers have in date training and DBS check as required • Ensure all new volunteers receive agreed induction • Supervise agreed volunteers
Staff and Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the safeguarding policy and associated good practice guidance • Report any safeguarding concern as per policy
Church members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware of the safeguarding and associated policies • Report any concerns as per policy

10. Additional Related Policies

Photographs and videos

It is the policy of St Barnabas parish that no one should take photographs of children or young people without the written consent of that child's parent or carer and the consent of that child where they are old enough to give consent.

Where photographs are to be taken consent will be gained from parents and carers in advance, using the agreed form. This will stipulate: who will take photos, for what purpose they may be used, how they will be stored and after what period they will be destroyed.

All photos and videos taken for St Barnabas parish should be stored securely on devices belonging to PCC. No photo or video should be left stored on personal photography or videography equipment.

No photo will be taken, shared or used for any purpose which shows a child in any state of undress.

Children will not be named in publicity related to photographs or video.

Where an event may be photographed and is open to the public; signs will be displayed noting that photographs and or video may be taken and inviting anyone not wishing to be in any photos or video used to make this known to a named person. The photographer/ videographer will be named on these signs and will wear ID.

Only those delegated with that responsibility by PCC may ask for parental consent and arrange the taking of any photo or video.

Communications and Social Media

It is the policy of St Barnabas parish that no one employed on a paid or voluntary basis, serving as a PCC member or as a licensed minister will contact children or young people directly via social media, email, phone or text without the knowledge and consent of that child or young persons parent or carer.

Where such contact needs to be made (for example a text to advise of a change of time for an activity) the child's parent or carer will be asked for consent in advance and the parent or carer will be copied into that communication.

Very rarely contact may be made with a child or young person without the knowledge of the child's parents or carers (for example where there are serious safeguarding

Policy Date: May 2024
Version Number:
Due for review: May 2025

concerns for a child and it would increase the risk to the child to contact the parent). In this case the person making contact with the child must agree in advance with the Parish Safeguarding Officer that this is appropriate, a second adult should be copied into all communications e.g. Parish Safeguarding Officer or Incumbent and must keep a record of all communications and provide these to the Parish Safeguarding Officer for the case record.

Where a group wishes to have a social media account to publicise or communicate regarding their group or activity the following will apply:

- The account shall not be a personal account belonging to any group member or leader; it will be a separate group account.
- More than one adult will be administrator for the account so that all content and messages can be seen by more than one adult.
- All users will be made aware that bullying, harassment or other anti-social behaviour will not be tolerated. Information will be available to all users about how to raise a concern about the conduct of others and who with.
- Steps must be taken to prevent people outside the group having access to the names or personal details of anyone who is part of the group e.g. if a group Facebook page is used, the account settings should prevent group members being identified and any message sent to anyone other than the administrator.
- All those in a leadership role will ensure that their language is professional and appropriate e.g. not adding 'xx' to messages, not using nicknames that are not what the leader is called by everyone else, avoiding addressing others by endearments which would be ambiguous, such as 'love',

Hire of Church Premises for none Church events and activities (whether a fee is chargeable or not)

Organisations and individual users meeting at St Barnabas Parish will be expected to adhere to this safeguarding policy or where they work regularly with children, young people or adults who may be vulnerable, to have their own safeguarding policy.

St Barnabas Parish is responsible for overseeing users and ensuring that that agreed hire process and forms are in use. This will include obtaining a copy of the hirers safeguarding policy where relevant and providing a copy of this policy.

11. Policy implementation and Review

Policy Date: May 2024

Version Number:

Due for review: May 2025

This policy is agreed by the St Barnabas Parish PCC on 13th March 2019

All staff, volunteers and ministers are required to abide by this policy and associated good practice guidance.

This policy will be made available on the Church website, a copy will be available in each church building.

This policy will be monitored via annual audit and annual report to PCC

This policy is to be reviewed annually.

Next Review Due: November 2021

Appendix 1: Useful Contact numbers

- Our Parish Safeguarding Officer is:

Brenda Bassett Brenda Young (01793 339 742)

- Our Diocesan Safeguarding Adviser can be contacted on:
0117 906 0100.
- If advice is needed on a safeguarding issue and the PSO or DSA are not available, the Churches Child Protection Advisory Service (CCPAS) provide a helpline that can be contacted on 0845 120 4550. Please state that you are calling from a Diocese of Bristol church and contact your PSO as soon as possible to report that you sought advice from CCPAS and action taken.
- Swindon Borough Council: Children's Safeguarding Team
01793 466903 - Monday to Friday 8:30am – 5:00pm
01793 436699 - Out of hours/Weekends
- Swindon Borough Council: Adult Safeguarding Team
01793 463555 - Monday to Friday 8:30am – 5:00pm
01793 436699 - Out of hours/Weekends
- Police: 999 (emergency) or 101 (non-emergency)

Appendix 2: Categories of Abuse and additional information
Categories, Definitions and Indicators of Harm (Last Updated July 2010x V3)

Type Of Harm	Definition	Examples	Indicators
Physical Adults and Children	Non-accidental harm to careles rough handling al violence. Unlawful or inappropriate or physical interventions	Hitting, slapping, pinching, scalding, burning, dragging restraint, locking an individual car.	History of unexplained fa ies, bruising which is cha accidental injury – hand s marks, grip marks, bite m flinching, reluctant to und
Sexual Adults and Children	Direct or indirect involve activity without capacity Individual did not fully u pressured into consenti Note: A child under 16 y never consent to any se	Coercion to be involved in t watching of pornographic m touch e.g. of breasts, genita masturbation of either self c tion or attempted penetratio mouth with or by penis, fing objects	Pregnancy in a women u consent, difficulty in walk no apparent explanation, bloody underclothes or b bruising to the rectal and bruising. Behavioural cha explicit behaviour, explici harm, obsession with wa pregnancy may be exagg
Emotional Adults and Children	Behaviour which has a l an individual's emotiona development, causing n undermining their self-e ing individual's quality o Wilful infliction of menta person in a position of t	Shouting, coercion, bullying ignoring, threats of harm or intimidation, harassment, hur an individual of the right to c privacy, dignity, self -expres contact, undermining self-e over-dependence. Failure t environment for a child.	Loss of interest, withdraw depressed, frightened, av tact, irritable, aggressive behaviour, unexplained s self harm, refusing to eat ing, unusual weight gain

<p>Neglect</p> <p>Adults and Children</p>	<p>Failure of any person with responsibility for the care of an adult at risk or child to provide an amount and type of care that a responsible person is expected to provide.</p>	<p>Fail to meet basic needs including food, clothing, shelter, environment, access to health care, failure to provide for social needs.</p>	<p>Unwashed/ dirty appearance, small/big, untreated sores, isolation.</p>
<p>Financial</p> <p>Adults</p>	<p>The unauthorised taking, retention or misuse of any money, assets, funds, personal property or any resource at risk without their informed authorisation.</p>	<p>Misuse of power of attorney, Money and possessions stolen, appropriating money, valuable possessions or benefits, unexplained connection with wills, proper financial transactions, deny the right to access funds, unauthorised sale of property or possession of property or possession of part with money on false pretences.</p>	<p>Unexplained or sudden increase in bills, Power of Attorney used when a person lacks mental capacity to understand, unexplained withdrawal of money, person lacking goods they can afford, extortion payments for services.</p>
<p>Organisational</p> <p>Adults</p>	<p>Involves the collective failure of an organisation to provide safe and acceptable standards of care to adults at risk.</p> <p>Mainly relates to health care provision but aspects may include Church settings</p>	<p>Lack of individualised care, confinement or restriction, sensory deprivation, inappropriate use of rules, control.</p>	<p>Whistle blowing policy not accessible, insufficient engagement and development. Organisations not meeting those laid down by regulatory bodies, service users not treated with dignity and respect, service users not recognized and valued in their own right, gender, disability, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, service users.</p>

<p>Discriminatory Adults</p>	<p>Exists when values, beliefs or attitudes result in a misuse of power or opportunity to some groups.</p>	<p>Verbal abuse, harassment or discrimination, unequal treatment, unequal treatment, exclusion from services such as justice and access to services, harmful or derisive attitudes of language</p>	<p>Repeated exclusion from citizenship such as health, employment and criminal justice</p>
<p>Modern Slavery</p>	<p>Encompasses slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic labour. Traffickers and slave masters use whatever means they have to recruit, transport, harbour, receive, conceal or move individuals into a life of abuse and inhumane treatment.</p>	<p>Adult or Child trafficked into places in UK for purpose of forced labour. Adult or Child forced to work in UK. Adult or child forced to work in UK as farm labourer, car cleaner.</p>	<p>Individual may not have full access to identity documents. They may not have access to or contact with family. May never be left alone, may be in restrictive conditions, not be able to leave premises. May have no access to family or friends, may not know where they are or who they are.</p>
<p>Self Neglect</p>	<p>A wide range of behaviours that result in neglecting to care for one's physical, mental, hygiene, health or surroundings. This includes behaviour such as not eating, not taking care of one's appearance, not taking care of one's home.</p>	<p>May not react to or appropriately seek help for health care, food, warmth, shelter, environment that is an environmental health hazard, risk and not take any measures to reduce risk or inadequate measures.</p>	<p>Environment which is potentially hazardous, dirty, animal infested, crowded, noisy, draughty, damp, or otherwise in a state that it places the individual at risk. May have untreated or inadequately treated physical health issues.</p>

Domestic Abuse	Incident or pattern of incident involving controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse against a person who is or has been an intimate partner or family member regardless of sexual orientation. Age range 16-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes: psychological, sexual, financial, emotional, physical, called 'honour' based, Female Genital Mutilation; f 	Appears to be afraid of partner, person in intimate relationship; does not make their own choices, behaves as if they do not deserve to be hurt or mistreated; lacks self-esteem or appear to be vulnerable; appears unable or unwilling to leave; perpetrator, makes excuses for perpetrator's behaviour of the person and the harm caused, blames abuser or themselves
Spiritual Abuse	Inappropriate use of religious practice	The misuse of the authority of religious practice, penitential discipline, oppressive, intrusive healing or deliverance which may result in various	Could be any of the above

Some Additional Information:

Child Sexual Exploitation: All children and young people can be at risk of sexual exploitation. This includes boys and girls of any age. This is a form of sexual abuse. Whilst young people can give consent to sexual acts from the age of 16 (so long as they have the capacity to do so) they continue to be a risk of sexual exploitation beyond their 16th birthday. **Any concern that a child or young person may be at risk of or experiencing sexual exploitation must be reported immediately to Children's Social Care or the police.** Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities. Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the Internet/mo-

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mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. In all cases, those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child or young person's limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability.

Female Genital Mutilation: Female genital mutilation (sometimes referred to as female circumcision) refers to procedures that intentionally alter or cause injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. The practice is illegal in the UK. It has been estimated that over 20,000 girls under the age of 15 are at risk of female genital mutilation (FGM) in the UK each year, and that 66,000 women in the UK are living with the consequences of FGM. However, the true extent is unknown, due to the "hidden" nature of the crime. The girls may be taken to their countries of origin so that FGM can be carried out during the summer holidays, allowing them time to "heal" before they return to school. There are also worries that some girls may have FGM performed in the UK. Any concern that a child or adult who may be vulnerable may be at risk of FGM must be reported immediately to the relevant Local Authority or directly to police.

Terrorism and Extremism: Any person may become drawn into extremism or sympathy with such views and into terrorism. This will often happen through contacts made via the internet but a culture that supports this can develop in any community, group, school or faith organisation. The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places duties on certain bodies, not including Faith Organisations (excepting where such an organisation runs a school or other relevant premises) to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. Everybody should be alert to any indication that a person or group may be developing or has developed an interest or ideology that may include harm to others. **Any concern related to this whether for a child or adult must be reported to the police without delay.**