

# Heworth Christ Church Parish Policy for Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults

The Parochial Church Council (PCC) has a Parish Safeguarding Officer (PSO) to safeguard vulnerable adults who may be at risk of abuse or neglect entering or using the church premises. The PSO is appointed annually and will ensure the implementation of both this policy and the York Diocesan Safeguarding policy and will report directly to the PCC. This policy will be reviewed as necessary and annually by the PCC.

## Church Policy Statement

The Church of England is committed to encouraging an environment where all people, especially those who may be at risk for any reason, are able to worship and pursue their faith journey with encouragement and in safety. This church recognises that there are different levels of vulnerability and that everyone may be regarded as vulnerable at some time in their lives. For the purposes of this document safeguarding duties (as defined in the Care Act 2014) apply to an adult, over the age of 18, who meets the following circumstances:

- has need for care and support (whether the local authority is meeting any of those needs or not)
- is not able to protect himself/ herself from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect.

*The adult experiencing or at risk of abuse or neglect will hereafter be referred to as the vulnerable adult.*

The PCC takes seriously its safeguarding obligations and responsibilities and is committed to:

- Promoting the inclusion, empowerment, and wellbeing of all adults, recognising that the church has the care of the souls of all who live in the parish.
- Providing respectful pastoral ministry to all, recognising any power imbalance within such a relationship.
- Safeguarding all adults who may be at risk of abuse or neglect, ensuring their wellbeing in the life of the church.
- Equipping church workers and members to be alert to the abuse of adults and be aware of their duty to report any suspected abuse or neglect.
- Promoting safe practice by those in positions of trust.
- Recruiting carefully all church workers involved in a pastoral role and using the Disclosure and Barring Service when legal or appropriate, in accordance with the Diocese guidelines.
- Supporting, resourcing, training and regularly reviewing those who undertake work amongst people who may be at risk.
- Adopting the guidelines of the Church of England and the policy of the Diocese of York.
- Adhering to the guidance and principles of the Care Act 2014 on the Safeguarding of adults (see Appendix I).
- Complying with the principles of the Mental Capacity Act 2005 when it may be appropriate (see Appendix I).
- Recognising its duty to work together with the local authority, police and local Safeguarding Adults Board seeking their advice when necessary.
- Supporting anyone who has suffered abuse by offering or arranging sensitive and informed pastoral care, including support to make a complaint if desired.

## Safeguarding Adults

Safeguarding means protecting an adult's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect. It involves people and organisations working together to prevent and stop both the risks and experience of abuse

or neglect, whilst ensuring that the adult's wellbeing is promoted. This includes, respecting their views, wishes, feelings and beliefs when deciding on any action. Recognising that adults sometimes have complex interpersonal relationships and may be ambivalent, unclear, or unrealistic about their personal circumstances.

An adult with care and support needs who may be at risk may be:

- An elderly person
- A person with a physical disability, a learning difficulty, or a sensory impairment
- A person with mental health needs, including dementia or a personality disorder
- A person with a long-term health condition;
- A person who misuses substances or alcohol to the extent that it affects their ability to manage day-to-day living.

### **Types of Abuse:**

- Physical abuse – including assault, hitting, slapping, pushing, misuse of medication, restraint, or inappropriate physical sanctions
- Domestic violence – including psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional abuse; so, called 'honour' based violence
- Sexual abuse – including rape, indecent exposure, sexual harassment, inappropriate looking or touching, sexual teasing or innuendo, sexual photography, subjection to pornography or witnessing sexual acts, indecent exposure and sexual assault or sexual acts to which the adult has not consented or was pressured into consenting
- Psychological abuse – including emotional abuse, threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, cyber bullying, isolation or unreasonable and unjustified withdrawal of services or supportive networks
- Financial or material abuse – including theft, fraud, internet scamming, coercion in relation to an adult's financial affairs or arrangements, including in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions, or benefits
- Modern slavery – encompasses slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude. Traffickers and slave masters use whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive, and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude, and inhumane treatment
- Discriminatory abuse – including forms of harassment, slurs, or similar treatment; because of race, gender and gender identity, age, disability, sexual orientation, or religion
- Organisational abuse – including neglect and poor care practice within an institution or specific care setting such as a hospital or care home, for example, or in relation to care provided in one's own home. This may range from one off incidents to on-going ill-treatment. It can be through neglect or poor professional practice as a result of the structure, policies, processes, and practices within an organisation
- Neglect and acts of omission – including ignoring medical, emotional, or physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health, care and support or educational services, the withholding of the necessities of life, such as medication, adequate nutrition, and heating
- Self-neglect – this covers a wide range of behaviour neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings and includes behaviour such as hoarding
- Spiritual Abuse: The church should also be aware that spiritual abuse may occur within and outside faith communities and can arise from the inappropriate use of religious belief or

practice; the misuse of authority; intrusive healing and deliverance ministries; and the denial of the right of faith or the opportunity to grow in the love of God.

### **Action when Abuse of an Adult is Suspected or Disclosed**

If a church member or worker suspects that an adult is being, or is at risk of being, abused or neglected, they must act on their concerns. Not responding may be seen as act of abuse.

- Adults may find it difficult to disclose abuse and need support to tell their story. They should be listened to without leading questions or suggestions that may influence or confuse the story. The listener should not show shock or judgment.
- If the person fulfils the criteria for being an adult at risk of abuse or neglect, or if they express suicidal thoughts, they should be informed that the information will have to be passed on as part of our duty of care, preferable with their consent (unless they lack the capacity to give this).
- Careful notes must be kept, recording information and direct quotes where possible. Notes should be made as soon as possible following the disclosure, signed, and dated and kept securely. These will be attached to a completed Parish Safeguarding Proforma for Visiting or Disclosure.
- If the person is at immediate risk of harm or danger, the police and/or Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) must be contacted. The PSO or, in their absence, the incumbent should be informed as soon as possible but no more than 24 hours after the incident.
- If the person is not at immediate risk, the PSO should be informed. They consult with the Diocesan Safeguarding Adviser (DSO) and may also discuss with and/or make a referral to the MASH team. If a criminal offence has occurred the police will be informed.
- Pastoral care and support will be offered to the person who has disclosed the abuse or is at risk or abuse and neglect.

All people within the church who work with adults who may be at risk of abuse or neglect will agree to read and abide by these recommendations and the guidelines established by this church.

### **Useful Telephone numbers:**

- Parish Safeguarding Officer – Jane Kasiuk 01904424164/07969351402
- Diocesan Safeguarding Adviser – Rob Marshall 01904 699509/07914668907
- MASH (Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub) 01904 551900 – *Outside of Office hours or Public Holiday 03001312131*
- Local Police: 101

### **Policy Adoption**

This policy is adopted and will be reviewed annually by the PCC. A signed and dated copy must be sent annually to the Diocesan Safeguarding Adviser.

Signed by Incumbent: Rev'd Paul Deo

Print name: Rev'd Paul Deo

Date: 13 June 2023

Signed by Parish Safeguarding Officer: Jane Kasiuk

Print name: Jane Kasiuk

Date: 13 June 2023

Signed by Churchwarden: Mick Anderson

Print name: Mick Anderson

Date: 13 June 2023

## **Appendix I**

### **STATUTORY PRINCIPLES FOR SAFEGUARDING ADULTS**

#### The Care Act 2014

The Care Act is the first piece of legislation that puts Adult Safeguarding on a statutory basis. It came into force on 1 April 2015. Its key principles are:

- Empowerment – people being supported and encouraged to make their own decision and informed consent.
- Prevention – it is better to act before harm occurs.
- Proportionality – the least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented.
- Protection – support and representation for those in greatest need.
- Partnership – local solutions through services working with their communities.
- Communities (including the church) have a part to play in preventing, detecting, and reporting neglect and abuse.
- Accountability – accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding.

#### The Mental Capacity Act 2005

Some adults within the church, or served by the church, may have “an impairment of the mind or brain, or a disturbance affecting the way their mind or brain works.” If this means that the person is unable to make a necessary decision, they may lack the mental capacity to do so. It must not be assumed that someone lacks mental capacity based on their age, appearance, condition, or an aspect of their behaviour.

The five key principles of the Mental Capacity Act are:

1. A presumption of capacity: Every adult has the right to make his or her own decisions and must be assumed to have capacity to do so unless it is proved otherwise. We cannot assume that someone cannot decide for themselves just because they have a particular medical condition or disability.
2. Individuals being supported to make their own decisions: Every effort must be made to encourage and support people to make the decision for themselves.
3. Unwise decisions: People have the right to make what others might regard as an unwise or eccentric decision. We cannot treat them as lacking capacity for that reason.
4. Best interests: Any action taken, or any decision made for, or on behalf of that person, must be made in his or her best interests.

5. Least restrictive option: Any decisions made on behalf of the person must act in a way that would interfere less with the person's rights and freedoms of action, or whether there is a need to decide or act at all.

## **Appendix II**

### **SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDANCE: INDICATORS AND PREDICTORS OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT**

#### Possible signs and indicators of abuse

All people in the church working with adults who may be at risk should be aware of warning signs and symptoms of abuse. Possible signs and indicators of abuse to be aware of may include ( not exclusively):

#### Physical abuse:

- A history of unexplained falls or minor injuries
- Bruising or burns of unusual location or type
- Finger marks
- Being excessively withdrawn and/or compliant
- Appearing frightened of or avoiding physical contact.

#### Emotional or psychological abuse:

- Low self-esteem
- Person in a state of neglect
- Difficulty in making choices because the person has never been allowed to make them for themselves
- Derogatory statements made about a person when they are present
- Eager to please and subservient
- Financial or legal abuse
- Change in living conditions
- Lack of heating, clothing, or food
- Inability to pay bills/unexplained shortage of money
- Unexplained withdrawals from an account
- Unexplained loss/misplacement of financial documents
- Recent addition of authorised signers on a donor's signature card
- Sudden or unexpected changes in a will or other financial documents.

#### Neglect:

- Excessively and inappropriately craving attention
- A marked change in a relationship between vulnerable adult and others
- Poor physical state of person and/or their home.

#### Sexual abuse:

- A change in the person's usual behaviour
- Withdrawal, choosing to be alone most of the time
- Overt sexual behaviour/language by the adult
- Self-inflicted injury
- Disturbed sleep patterns
- Torn, stained or bloody underclothes
- Social isolation of the vulnerable person by the caregiver.

#### Domestic Abuse:

- An incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence, or abuse by someone who is, or has been, an intimate partner or family member regardless of gender or sex
- Includes psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional abuse, so called 'honour' based violence, Female Genital Mutilation; forced marriage etc.
- The age for this is extended down to 16
- Domestic abuse should be considered for safeguarding responses.

#### Patterns of abuse vary and include:

- Serial abusing in which the perpetrator seeks out and 'grooms' individuals. Sexual abuse sometimes falls into this pattern as do some forms of financial abuse
- Long-term abuse in the context of an ongoing family relationship such as domestic violence between spouses or generations or persistent psychological abuse;
- Opportunistic abuse such as theft occurring because money or jewellery has been left lying around.

#### Factors which may lead to abuse:

Abuse and neglect are more likely to occur if a person rejects help; has a communication difficulty; displays challenging behaviour or behaves in an unusual way. They are also more likely if a carer feels lonely or isolated; is under stress due to poor income or housing conditions; has other responsibilities; has physical or mental health problems; is dependent on alcohol or drugs; has had poor long-term family relationships or where family violence is the norm; or where the person who abuses is dependent upon the person they abuse for accommodation, financial or emotional support.

#### People who abuse may be:

relatives or other family members; neighbours; friends; carers; professional staff; volunteers; other service users; care practitioners; strangers; and people who deliberately exploit adults they perceive to be vulnerable. Within the church they may include clergy or professional church workers; church members; members of community groups and members of church visiting teams. Organisations may also abuse and cause harm by the way they conduct practice, and churches and Christian groups must be aware of this.

## **Appendix III**

### **THE CHURCH AND SURVIVORS OF ABUSE**

Many survivors of abuse have problems attending church, and it may be that some of those within or on the fringes of the church include survivors.

The following have been identified as things that can be difficult for survivors:

- Saying the Lord's Prayer (believing that they must forgive immediately, or God will reject them);
- Specific words, such as 'Father', 'sin', 'let Jesus come into you' or 'overshadow' can trigger unwanted feelings or images

- The Peace can frighten survivors because they may not want to be touched or, particularly, hugged
- The emphasis on sin can be so difficult that some survivors leave the church altogether
- Anointing and touch can be very difficult for someone whose body boundaries have been violated.

Holy Communion can be difficult:

- The use of words such as 'blood' and 'body' can trigger memories of abuse
- Some cannot cope with anyone behind them, so queuing to get to the altar may be difficult
- Having to get physically close to others might lead to unwelcome smells such as deodorant, aftershave or the smell of alcohol
- Kneeling to receive communion or a blessing may trigger memories of abuse.

For those who have been ritually or spiritually abused:

- Triggers may include ritual symbols and equipment such as the altar, candles, chalice, crosses and crucifixes, the sacrificial lamb
- People abused by those in ministry may have been told such things as it was "ordained by God", "a special service to those who serve the Lord", "a blessing from God" or "Spirit-led", making these phrases difficult for them
- A sense of pollution may be internalised, and some survivors feel that if they go to church they will 'pollute' the service of others because of their feelings of guilt and shame.

It is important to recognise the vulnerability of survivors, especially when they are in crisis or in the early stages of healing. They may be over-compliant and easily manipulated and the power imbalance within pastoral care should be recognised. Sensitivity, care, and informed support may be required to empower people to work through these issues to discover the liberating truth of the Gospel.

Author – Jane Kasiuk. Ratified HCC PCC June 2023    Review date :\_ June 2024

Note: The original signed copies are kept by the P.C.C secretary