



Safeguarding The Four Rs

Recognise, Respond, Record & Report

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1. CONTACT DETAILS

1.1. DESIGNATED PERSONS FOR SAFEGUARDING

NAME	TELEPHONE
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Sara O'Shea	07816 830058

1.2. SAFEGUARDING TRUSTEE

NAME	TELEPHONE
Sara O'Shea	07816 830058

2. THE FOUR Rs - RECOGNISE, RESPOND, RECORD & REPORT

2.1. RECOGNISING ABUSE

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment of a child, young person or adult at risk. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child or adult by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children, young people and adults at risk may be abused in a family, or in an institutional or community setting; by those known to them or, more rarely, by a stranger. They may be abused by an adult or adults or a child/young person or children/young people. There are many different ways in which people suffer abuse. The list below is, sadly, not exhaustive.

TYPE OF ABUSE	CHILD	ADULT AT RISK
Physical	Actual or likely physical injury to a child/young person, or failure to prevent physical injury to a child/young person.	To inflict pain, physical injury or suffering to an adult at risk.
Emotional	The persistent, emotional, ill treatment of a child/young person that affects their emotional and behavioural development. It may involve conveying to the child/young person that they are worthless and unloved, inadequate, or	The use of threats, fear or power gained by another adult's position, to invalidate the person's independent wishes. Such behaviour can create very real emotional and psychological distress. All forms of abuse have an emotional

	that they are given responsibilities beyond their years.	component.
Sexual	Involves forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child/young person is aware of what is happening. This includes non-contact activities, such as involving children/young people in looking at, or in the production of, pornographic material or watching sexual activities, or encouraging children/young people to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.	Any non-consenting sexual act or behaviour. No one should enter into a sexual relationship with someone for whom they have pastoral responsibility or hold a position of trust.
Neglect	Where adults fail to care for children/young people and protect them from danger, seriously impairing health and development.	A person's wellbeing is impaired and their care needs are not met. Neglect can be deliberate or can occur as a result of not understanding what someone's needs are.
ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS		
Financial	The inappropriate use, misappropriation, embezzlement or theft of money, property or possessions.	
Spiritual	The inappropriate use of religious belief or practice; coercion and control of one individual by another in a spiritual context; the abuse of trust by someone in a position of spiritual authority (e.g. minister). The person experiences spiritual abuse as a deeply emotional personal attack.	
Discrimination	The inappropriate treatment of a person because of their age, gender, race, religion, cultural background, sexuality or disability.	
Institutional	The mistreatment or abuse of a person by a regime or individuals within an institution. It can occur through repeated acts of poor or inadequate care and neglect, or poor professional practice or ill-treatment. The church as an institution is not exempt from perpetrating institutional abuse.	
Domestic Abuse	Domestic abuse is any threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between adults who are or have been in a relationship, or	

	<p>between family members. It can affect anybody regardless of their age, gender, sexuality or social status.</p> <p>Domestic abuse can be physical, sexual or psychological, and whatever form it takes, it is rarely a one-off incident. Usually there is a pattern of abusive and controlling behaviour where an abuser seeks to exert power over their family member or partner.</p>
Cyber Abuse	The use of information technology (email, mobile phones, websites, social media, instant messaging, chatrooms, etc.) to repeatedly harm or harass other people in a deliberate manner.
Self-Harm	Self-Harm is the intentional damage or injury to a person's own body. It is used as a way of coping with or expressing overwhelming emotional distress. An individual may also be neglecting themselves, which can result in harm to themselves.
Mate Crime	'Mate crime' is when people (particularly those with learning disabilities) are befriended by members of the community, who go on to exploit and take advantage of them.
Modern Slavery	Modern slavery is the practice of treating people as property; it includes bonded labour, child labour, sex slavery and trafficking. It is illegal in every country of the world.
Human Trafficking	Human trafficking is when people are bought and sold for financial gain and/or abuse. Men, women and children can be trafficked, both within their own countries and over international borders. The traffickers will trick, coerce, lure or force these vulnerable individuals into sexual exploitation, forced labour, street crime, domestic servitude or even the sale of organs and human sacrifice.
Radicalisation	The radicalisation of individuals is the process by which people come to support any form of extremism and, in some cases, join terrorist groups. Some individuals are more vulnerable to the risk of being groomed into terrorism than others.
Honour/Forced Marriage	An honour marriage/forced marriage is when one or both of the spouses do not, or cannot, consent to the marriage. There may be physical, psychological, financial, sexual and emotional pressure exerted in order to make the marriage go ahead. The motivation may include the desire to control unwanted behaviour or sexuality.
Female Genital Mutilation	Female genital mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the female external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical

	reasons as defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO). FGM is a cultural practice common around the world and is largely performed on girls aged between 10 and 18. Performing acts of FGM is illegal in the UK as is arranging for a child to travel abroad for FGM to be carried out.
Historic Abuse	Historic abuse is the term used to describe disclosures of abuse that were perpetrated in the past. Many people who have experienced abuse don't tell anyone what happened until years later, with around one third of people abused in childhood waiting until adulthood before they share their experience.

Whilst it is not possible to be prescriptive about the signs and symptoms of abuse and neglect, the following list sets out some of the indicators which might be suggestive of abuse:

- Unexplained injuries on areas of the body not usually prone to such injuries.
- An injury that has not been treated/received medical attention.
- An injury for which the explanation seems inconsistent,
- A child/young person or adult at risk discloses behaviour that is harmful to them.
- Unexplained changes in behaviour or mood (e.g. becoming very quiet, withdrawn or displaying sudden bursts of temper).
- Inappropriate sexual awareness in children/young people.
- Signs of neglect, such as under-nourished, untreated illnesses, inadequate care.

It should be recognised that this list is not exhaustive and the presence of one or more indicators is not in itself proof that abuse is actually taking place. It is also important to remember that there might be other reasons why most of the above are occurring.

2.2. RESPONDING TO A CONCERN

Everyone has their part to play in helping to safeguard children, young people and adults at risk within the life of the church:

- If the behaviour of a child, young person or adult at risk gives any cause for concern.
- If an allegation is made in any context about a child, young person or adult at risk being harmed.
- If the behaviour of any individual towards children, young people or adults at risk causes concern.

WHAT TO DO	WHAT NOT TO DO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen to and acknowledge what is being said. • Try to be reassuring & remain calm. • Explain clearly what you will do and what will happen next. • Try to give them a timescale for when and how you/the DPS will contact them again. • Take action – don't ignore the situation. • Be supportive. • Tell them that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were right to tell you; • You are taking what they have said seriously; • It was not their fault; • That you would like to pass this information on to the appropriate people, with their permission; • Be open and honest. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give contact details for them to report any further details or ask any questions that may arise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not promise confidentiality. • Do not show shock, alarm, disbelief or disapproval. • Do not minimise what is being said. • Do not ask probing or leading questions, or push for more information. • Do not offer false reassurance. • Do not delay in contacting the DPS. • Do not contact the alleged abuser. • Do not investigate the incident any further. • Never leave a child, young person or adult at risk waiting to hear from someone without any idea of when or where that may be. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not pass on information to those who don't need to know; not even for prayer ministry.

2.3. RECORDING AND REPORTING A CONCERN

When there are concerns that a child, young person or adult at risk is being abused, the following process must be followed.

The written record should: be made as soon as possible after the event; be legible; include the name, date of birth and address of the child, young person or adult at risk; include the nature of any concerns and description of any bruising or injuries that have been noticed; include an exact record of what the child, young person or adult at risk has said, using their own words where possible; include any action taken; be signed and dated; be kept secure and confidential (available only to the DPS and others responsible for safeguarding).

The report will be reviewed by the DPS with any other relevant information and a decision will be taken (often in liaison with others) as to what action should follow.

If you think that anyone is in imminent danger of harm, a report should be made immediately to the police by calling 999.

2.4. FULL SAFEGUARDING PROCEDURES

A full copy of our Safeguarding Procedures is available on the church website, on our noticeboards, from either of our designated persons for Safeguarding or from Pammy the Church Facilitator.