



Diocese of Bristol

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 Safeguarding Policy 2018

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Policy Date: February 2026
Version Number: 13
Due for review: February 2027

1. Introduction & Policy Context

The following policy and procedures were agreed by the St Andrew's Church PCC on 24th January 2023, and St Peter's Church PCC on 16th January 2023, and will be reviewed annually to ensure that the Benefice can meet its obligations to safeguard children and young people, and vulnerable adults.

Incumbent: Rev Dr Andy Murray

Associate Vicar: Rev Nic Harris

Associate Minister: Rev Melanie Griffiths

St Peter's Churchwarden: John Maslen

St Andrew's Churchwardens: Heather Windows & Esther Mutahinduka

The Benefice of St Andrew's Church, Avonmouth and St Peter's Church, Lawrence Weston, (hereby referred to as 'the parishes') 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.

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.

The 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

Safer Recruitment and People Management: Practice Guidance, 2021

Safeguarding Learning and Development Framework, 2021

Responding Well to Domestic Abuse, 2017

Responding Well to Victims and Survivors of Abuse, 2021

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

Roles and Responsibilities of Church Office Holders and Bodies, 2017

Safeguarding Children, Young People and Vulnerable Adults, 2021

Safer Environment and Activities, 2019

The Code of Safer Working Practice, 2019

Safeguarding Records Joint Practice Guidance, 2015

Safeguarding Records Retention Tool Kit, 2015

General Statement on Safeguarding Children in Towers, 2015

Further information can be found via the Church of England Safeguarding e-manual and Policies and Practice Guidance pages:

[Safeguarding e-manual | The Church of England](#)

[Policy and Practice Guidance | The Church of England](#)

Policy Date: February 2026
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Diocese of Bristol:

Safeguarding Policy, 2023
Allegations Management Procedure, 2023
Ministering to those who may present a risk, 2023

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

Statutory Guidance:

Working Together 2018: This guidance from the Department for Education describes safeguarding processes and the safeguards that every organisation must have in place, including faith organisations, when safeguarding children. Read or download a PDF version of the guidance at [Working Together to Safeguard Children](https://www.workingtogetheronline.co.uk) or view it online at www.workingtogetheronline.co.uk

Care and Support Statutory Guidance 2016: This is guidance from the Department of Health which describes safeguarding processes for adults and the responsibilities of different organisations: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-act-statutory-guidance/care-and-support-statutory-guidance#safeguarding-1>

2. Policy Statement

It is the responsibility of all members of the parishes 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.
- 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 and people management Practice Guidance, 2021 ([Safer Recruitment and People Management Guidance | The Church of England](#)) 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. Where the Parish has a website we will ensure there is clear information available regarding our safeguarding arrangements, including a copy of the Parish Safeguarding Policy and other relevant information.

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, 2016)

The definition may apply to anyone 18 years old and over 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
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:

BRISTOL CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE TEAM: First Response - 0117 903 6444

Bristol Adults Safeguarding Team: You can call 'Care Direct' on 0117 922 2700, 8.30am to 5pm, Monday to Friday. There's an answerphone service outside these hours.

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

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 Officer.

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 Officer). They will decide with you whether to discuss with the child, their parents or 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.

Benefice Safeguarding Officers

Judy Helme	Tel: 0117 982 9893 (St Andrew's, Avonmouth)
Julie Morgan	Tel: 0117 982 6885 (St Andrew's, Avonmouth)
Llewelyn Lawton	Tel: 07419 736884 (St Peter's Lawrence Weston)

Vicar: Rev Dr Andy Murray (07966 790 535)

Associate Vicar: Rev Nic Harris (07307 852146)

Associate Minister: Melanie Griffiths (07435 974708)

Please note that Andy & Nic's day off is Friday, and that Melanie works a part time flexible working week, so any phone messages left on their voicemail will not be responded to until their next working day, at the earliest.

Diocesan Safeguarding Officer

Adam Bond Tel: 07543 504977 (office hours) Email: adam.bond@bristoldiocese.org

Out of hours: For any urgent out of hours concerns contact the Thirty One:Eight (formerly CCPAS) helpline on 0303 003 11 11. When calling, please state that you are calling from a Church within the Diocese of Bristol. This will enable Thirtyone: to ensure that relevant information is passed to the Diocesan Safeguarding Adviser or to other Diocesan staff as required to support you. Further information about Thirtyone:eight is available at: <https://thirtyone:eight.org>

The Parishes hope 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 the parishes wish 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'¹ 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 Officer 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 present a risk'² (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) will be followed. In brief this guidance advises that that Parish Safeguarding Officer and Diocesan Safeguarding Officer 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 Officer 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: The parishes accept the principle that only those with a need to know should be made aware of safeguarding concerns or other confidential information. All staff, ministers

1

<http://www.bristol.anglican.org/content/pages/documents/63f867984a2096dde307eac2e2187b1959740568.pdf>

2

<http://www.bristol.anglican.org/content/pages/documents/59f69dcc0f98e48336828e56a14ded8890ed6c4d.docx>

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: The parishes accept 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. The parishes accept that we can not do this; these concerns must be reported to the appropriate authorities to enable the child or young person to receive appropriate help and support. The parishes ask 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, the parishes expect 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 Officer 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 at St Andrew's Church Avonmouth, in the vestry safeguarding filing cabinet. 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' 2015³.

Great care should be taken where email is used to ensure that confidential information is not open to being accessed by unauthorised individuals. Records must be maintained of staff and volunteer training and DBS checks. These will be maintained by the Parish Safeguarding Officer.

³ <https://www.churchofengland.org/sites/default/files/2017-11/safeguarding%20joint%20practice%20guidance%20-%20safeguarding%20records.pdf>

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 and People Management, 2021'⁴. Recruitment of staff and volunteers will only be undertaken by those delegated such responsibility from PCC. All recruited staff and volunteers will be made known to PCC. Recruitment of staff and volunteers will only be undertaken according to agreed process (See **Appendix 1**). No one who has not been safely recruited will be permitted to work unsupervised with children, young people or adults who may be vulnerable.

Please note that the 'Safer Recruitment and People Management Guidance' only applies to recruitment for roles which work directly with children, young people or vulnerable adults. For other roles within the life of the church, such as those regularly undertaking bible readings in services, leading prayers, leading or being part of the worship band, we will follow the normal safer recruiting process but with a simplified application form, interview and reference process.

In brief: All staff and recruited volunteers will:

- Have a role description and a named supervisor
- 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.
- Attend safeguarding training as required by the Church of England
- Attend any other training as decided by the PCC or ministry leader.

9. Roles and Responsibilities

Name	Responsibilities
Parochial Church Council (PCC)	<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 provide adequate support to 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 • PSO cannot be the incumbent/Priest-in-charge
Incumbent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as a point of contact should there be any safeguarding allegation or concern regarding a PSO

⁴ <https://www.churchofengland.org/safeguarding/safeguarding-e-manual/safer-recruitment-and-people-management-guidance>

Name	Responsibilities
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 the parishes 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 The parishes 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 the parishes that no one employed on a paid or voluntary basis, serving as a PCC member or as a licenced 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 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'.
- Further advice and information regarding online safety is available from the Diocese Safeguarding Team.
- The church administrator oversees the church's social media content and therefore this member of staff is able to monitor online interactions by the church staff/clergy on those channels. Any of these channels can be reviewed by the PSOs where needed.
- Some church ministries have their own WhatsApp groups, containing communications between group leaders and members. Where those members are under the age of 18 (in the case of the youth group), parent's consent will be needed, before the young person joins the group. All communication within these groups is open to being reviewed by the PSOs.

Mobile phones

It is our intention that church ministry staff/clergy are supplied with a mobile phone line, dedicated for work purposes. Ministry staff/Clergy to provide a phone handset for this purpose. Having a separate work phone allows for the phone to be switched off outside working hours, and for usage to be accountable. This means that the work phone number is the only number that is given out to the church or community contacts, and the church officer's personal number can remain private. Texts or conversations that raise concerns should be saved and passed on to the named person or the PSO/incumbent (or if unavailable the DSO). If the member of staff/clergy wishes to continue using their own private mobile phone number, they may do so with the agreement of their line manager.

Hire of Church Premises for non-Church events and activities (whether a fee is chargeable or not)

Organisations and individual users meeting in the parish buildings 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.

The parishes are 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.

Health and Safety

1. An up to date First-Aid Kit should be available at all times. This will be maintained by the Church Wardens.
2. All accidents should be recorded in the Accident Book, indicating what happened, when, who was present and who was affected by the accident. The report should be signed and dated and a copy held in the benefice office.
3. Incidents which occur which could give rise to an accident in the future should be noted and reported to the Ministry Leader for future reference in order that steps may be taken to avoid such accidents.
4. A register should be kept of attendance at all children's and youth groups, including a list of the adults who were present. Parental consent should be obtained for regular attendance at all Youth and Children's groups. These records will be kept by the children's & youth ministry leaders, and then archived at the end of the each year, by the PSO, who will keep these records indefinitely in a locked cabinet.
5. Church premises will not be used to provide sleeping accommodation without the specific permission of the PCC
6. If a church group wishes to take a party of young people on a day trip or for residential activities they should ensure that parental consent to the trip, risk assessments, health forms etc are properly completed.
7. Risk assessments should be completed for all unusual activities.

Insurance

1. A comprehensive insurance policy is in place
2. Organisations which use the building may need to have their own additional insurance arrangements.
3. Where children are being taken out, the organisers must ensure that there is appropriate insurance cover for transport to and from the activities involved. The PCC needs to be informed of all planned external activities; alternatively the Leadership team can be consulted on behalf of the PCC if there is no PCC meeting in advance of the trip.

Staffing levels

1. Those responsible for organising particular activities need to think carefully about safe staffing levels, taking into account the age ranges of the children involved, any special needs they may have, the nature of the activities, and staff qualifications where that is appropriate (e.g. if groups of children are being taken swimming).
2. The number of adults needs to be increased to take account of the factors above e.g. if groups are being taken out on a trip to take account of potential dangers and risks. The number of adults needed to deal with under-3s should ensure that no-one would have to carry more than 2 children in the event of a fire or other emergency. If there are children with disabilities they will need special consideration.
3. Specific ratios are recommended for the number of children to adults, and it is necessary to be aware and plan these levels. Wherever possible there should always be two adults with any group of children, however small the group. We recommend:

Age of Children	Maximum group size with TWO ADULTS	ADDITIONAL Adults required
Aged 0-2 years	4	For additional children up to a maximum of 2 – one additional adult
Aged 2-3 years	8	For additional children up to a maximum of 4 – one additional adult
Aged 3-8 years	16	For additional children up to a maximum of 8 – one additional adult
Over the age of 8 years	20	For additional children up to a maximum of 12 – one additional adult

4. It can be helpful to check that there is a first-aider present on site.
5. Where other organisations are using church premises they should meet the staffing requirements of their registering authority or umbrella organisation.

6. A married couple, or a couple in a close personal relationship, should not be the only leaders of a group. However, as long as there are other adult leaders present, a married couple can count as two individuals for the purpose of the adult/child ratios above.
7. No children or young people under the age of 18yrs will be left in overall charge of other children and young people. A volunteer leader under the age of 18 does not count as an adult in the required child/adult ratios.

Practical Considerations for groups & activities

1. **Toileting:** Parents are asked to take their children to the toilet prior to leaving them to be registered in their group. **Pre-school Children (age 5 and under):** A female leader will accompany the child to the toilet. The leader should wait outside the closed cubicle door unless the child requires assistance, and should be within eyeshot of another leader. The cubicle door must not be closed with the leader and child inside. The child and leader must wash their hands with soap before returning to their group. **Older Children:** Leader will allow individual children to go to the toilet at their discretion.
2. **Physical Contact:** One of the aims of the following guidelines is for us as a church to provide a warm, nurturing environment for children and young people whilst avoiding any inappropriate behaviour. It may be appropriate to comfort a child or young person who has either hurt him/herself or is distressed, but adults should be encouraged to take their cue from the child/young person. Try to make sure other adults are around. Child abuse is harm of a very serious nature. It is unlikely that appropriate physical contact in the course of work with children and young people could be misconstrued as abuse if the following guidelines are followed:
 - All volunteers must work with, or within sight of, another adult.
 - If any activity requires physical contact make sure that the child/young person and their parents are aware of this and its nature.
 - There must be no physical punishment of any kind.
 - Avoid physically rough games. In the light of these guidelines each group will have discussed what is appropriate within that group
 - Avoid unnecessary touch.
 - Avoid taking young children to the toilet, but when unavoidable make sure another adult is informed or organise a toilet break for the whole group.
 - First aid should be administered by someone suitably qualified and with others present. The child should administer possible first aid itself.
 - Very occasionally it may be necessary to restrain a child or young person who is harming him/herself or others. If possible, try to make sure there is another adult present. Use the least possible force and inform the parents as soon as possible.
 - All significant incidents of physical touching (e.g. restraining a child or young person who is violent, physically removing a young person from the group, or

preventing a young person from entering the group) that could give rise to concern or complaint should be recorded in the incident book and be reported to the PSOs.

- All physical contact should be an appropriate response to the child/ young person's needs and not the needs of the adult (i.e. initiated by the child/cue from the child).
- Colleagues must be prepared to support each other.
- Other adults should be prepared to speak out and take necessary action if any adult is behaving inappropriately and make sure the PSOs are aware of the situation.

3. Unaccompanied children: Sometimes children and young people may attend worship or specific groups, apparently without the knowledge of their parents. No hard and fast guidelines can be given, and the age of the child/ young person should be taken into consideration. The following points may assist:

- Establish whether the child/ young person attends with his/her parents'/guardians' knowledge, or at least without his/her parents'/ guardians' objections.
- Establish their contact details (address and home telephone number). Include these on the register/ signing in book.
- Provide information about the group to the child to take to his/her parent/ guardian and a registration form. Inform the child or young person that they can enter but if they wish to come to the group on a regular basis, they should ask their parent to fill in the registration form and bring it along next time.
- If someone turns up for a second time without their registration form we would phone the parent/ guardian to gain verbal consent and explain to the parent/ guardian that we need the form for the next time.
- If there are very exceptional circumstances where a child is vulnerable and doesn't want to seek parental consent, they can keep coming only after the situation has been checked with one of the church PSOs/Vicar.
- Bear in mind that the child may have some school, home or personal difficulties, which s/he may not be willing to disclose, and which need sensitive handling.
- Remember that, for an unaccompanied child/young person, Church may be a rare 'safe place.'

IF YOU SUSPECT A CHILD OR VULNERABLE ADULT IS AT RISK OF ABUSE, THE ONE THING YOU MUST NOT DO IS NOTHING

Appendix 1: Procedure for the appointment of paid and volunteer staff

The Benefice of St Andrew's, Avonmouth and St Peter's, Lawrence Weston adheres to the Church of England policy "Safer Recruitment, 2021":

<https://www.churchofengland.org/safeguarding/safeguarding-e-manual/safer-recruitment-and-people-management-guidance>

1. All paid and volunteer roles with a leadership responsibility within the church, which bring people into regular contact with children, young people and vulnerable adults will have a description of the role. Role descriptions will be prepared by the person(s) responsible for the particular area of ministry.
2. The PCC is responsible for 'employing' all workers (whether paid or volunteer) and all staff and volunteers will have a named supervisor.
3. There will be appropriate application forms for all paid and volunteer roles. Information on such forms will be treated as confidential and stored securely in the locked safeguarding cabinet (in St Andrew's Church vestry) by the PSO.
4. References must be taken up. Where anxiety is raised, further advice may be sought from the Diocesan Safeguarding Adviser.
5. Suitable candidates for the above volunteer roles will have worshipped at St Andrew's or St Peter's for a minimum period of six months except in exceptional circumstances (the incumbent and Parish Safeguarding Officer will be consulted in all instances). Candidates will be interviewed by the appropriate Church Leader, and the responsibilities of the candidate and of the church will be made clear.
6. All appropriate criminal record checks will be undertaken before the applicant starts in post and 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.
7. The person appointed will sign the safe recruitment form indicating that they have read and understood the role description, and Safeguarding policy, and will comply with the expectations laid out in both documents.
8. The Parish Safeguarding Officer or the Recruiting Team will inform the PCC about all appointments.
9. There will be a probationary period of 3 months for all paid and volunteer staff, including those employed on a permanent basis, with a review before the period comes to an end. Those involved in temporary posts (e.g. holiday club) should be offered a debriefing meeting and a note made of any safeguarding concerns.
10. Anyone working in a continuing way will have an annual review with the appropriate Ministry Leader. Training will be available for those working with children, young people or vulnerable adults. This will include both induction training and training updates. Information about the Safeguarding Policy should be part of regular training.

Appendix 2: Categories of Abuse and additional information

Categories, Definitions and Indicators of Harm (Last Updated April 2017 v4)

Type Of Harm	Definition	Examples	Indicators
Physical Adults and Children	Non-accidental harm to the body. From careless rough handling to direct physical violence. Unlawful or inappropriate use of restraint or physical interventions.	Hitting, slapping, pinching, shaking, pushing, scalding, burning, dragging, kicking, physical restraint, locking an individual in a room or a car.	History of unexplained falls or minor injuries, bruising which is characteristic of non-accidental injury – hand slap marks, pinch marks, grip marks, bite marks, scalds, flinching, reluctant to undress.
Sexual Adults and Children	Direct or indirect involvement in sexual activity without capacity and/or consent. Individual did not fully understand or was pressured into consenting. Note: A child under 16 years old can never consent to any sexual act	Coercion to be involved in the making or watching of pornographic material. Coercion to touch e.g. of breasts, genitals, anus, mouth, masturbation of either self or others, penetration or attempted penetration of vagina, anus, mouth with or by penis, fingers and or other objects	Pregnancy in a women unable to give consent, difficulty in walking or sitting with no apparent explanation, torn, stained or bloody underclothes or bedding, Bleeding, bruising to the rectal and/or vaginal area, bruising. Behavioural changes, sexually explicit behaviour, explicit language, self harm, obsession with washing, fear of pregnancy may be exaggerated
Emotional Adults and Children	Behaviour which has a harmful effect on an individual’s emotional well being or development, causing mental distress undermining their self-esteem and affecting individual’s quality of life. Wilful infliction of mental suffering by a person in a position of trust and power.	Shouting, coercion, bullying, blaming, insulting, ignoring, threats of harm or abandonment, intimidation, harassment, humiliation, depriving an individual of the right to choice and their privacy, dignity, self - expression, deprivation of contact, undermining self-esteem,	Loss of interest, withdrawn, anxious or depressed, frightened, avoiding eye contact, irritable, aggressive or challenging behaviour, unexplained sleep disturbance, self harm, refusing to eat, deliberate soiling, unusual weight gain or loss

Type Of Harm	Definition	Examples	Indicators
		isolation and over-dependence. Failure to provide a loving environment for a child.	
Neglect Adults and Children	Failure of any person who has responsibility for the charge, care or custody of an adult at risk or child to provide the amount and type of care or treatment that a responsible person could be expected to provide.	Fail to meet basic needs including food, environment, access to health care and education, failure to provide for social needs.	Unwashed/ dirty appearance, clothes too small/big, untreated sores or infections, isolation.
Financial Adults	The unauthorised taking (theft), deprivation or misuse of any money, income, assets, funds, personal belongings or property or any resources of an adult at risk without their informed consent or authorisation.	Misuse of power of attorney or appointeeship. Money and possessions stolen, misuse or misappropriating money, valuables or property, possessions or benefits, undue pressure in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, denying the adult at risk the right to access funds, unauthorised disposal of property or possessions, being asked to part with money on false pretences,	Unexplained or sudden inability to pay bills, Power of Attorney obtained and misused when a person lacks or does not lack mental capacity to understand, unexplained withdrawal of money with no benefits, person lacking goods or services that they can afford, extortionate demands for payments for services
Organisational Adults	Involves the collective failure of an organisation to provide safe, appropriate and acceptable standards of service to adults at risk.	Lack of individualised care, inappropriate confinement or restriction, sensory deprivation,	Whistle blowing policy not in place and accessible, insufficient employees training and development. Organisational standards not meeting

Type Of Harm	Definition	Examples	Indicators
	Mainly relates to health and social care provision but aspects may be relevant to Church settings	inappropriate use of rules, custom and practice	those laid down by regulatory bodies, service users not treated with dignity and respect, diverse needs not recognized and valued in terms of age, gender, disability, ethnic origin, race or sexual orientation, services not flexible
Discriminatory Adults	Exists when values, beliefs or culture result in a misuse of power that denies opportunity to some groups or individuals.	Verbal abuse, harassment or similar treatment, unequal treatment, deliberate exclusion from services such as education, health, justice and access to services and protection, harmful or derisive attitudes, inappropriate use of language	Repeated exclusion from rights afforded to citizens such as health, education, employment and criminal justice
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.	Adult or Child trafficked into UK or between places in UK for purpose of sexual abuse or labour. Adult or Child forced to work as domestic servant. Adult or child forced to work as sex worker, farm labourer, car cleaner.	Individual may not have their passport or Identity documents. They may not have access to or contact with friends and family. May never be left alone, live in poor conditions, not be able to leave of own free will. May have no access to funds. May not know where they are or who they are with.
Self Neglect	A wide range of behaviour involving neglecting to care for one's personal	May not react to or appropriately fulfil needs for health care, food, warmth. May live in an	Environment which is poorly maintained, dirty, animal infested, cramped to the

Type Of Harm	Definition	Examples	Indicators
	hygiene, health or surroundings and includes behaviour such as hoarding.	environment that is an environmental or fire risk and not take any measure to reduce risk or inadequate measures.	degree that it places the individuals wellbeing at risk. May have untreated or inadequately treated physical health issues.
Domestic Violence	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 sexuality. Age range 16+	Includes: psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional abuse; so called 'honour' based violence; Female Genital Mutilation; forced marriage.	Appears to be afraid of partner / of making own choices, behaves as though she/he deserves to be hurt or mistreated, low self-esteem or appear to be withdrawn, appears unable or unwilling to leave perpetrator, makes excuses for or condones the behaviour of the person alleged to have caused harm, blames abuse on themselves
Spiritual Abuse ⁵⁶ (not defined in Statutory Guidance)	Inappropriate use of religious belief or practice	The misuse of the authority of leadership or penitential discipline, oppressive teaching or intrusive healing or deliverance ministries which may result in various types of harm.	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**

⁵ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/175437/Action_Plan_-_Abuse_linked_to_Faith_or_Belief.pdf

⁶ <https://thirtyoneeight.org/media/gbsj1haw/spiritualabusesummarydocument.pdf>

Policy Date: February 2026
Version Number: 13
Due for review: February 2027

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/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 of 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.**

Position of Trust: The Sexual Offences Act 2003 has been amended to clarify the meaning of a person in a "position of trust". Under the new law, A has a position of trust in relation to B if they actually and knowingly coach, teach, train, supervise, or instruct B on a regular basis in a sport or a religion.

The age of consent for sexual activity in the UK rises from 16 years to 18 years where one person in a position of trust is involved. The implications of this change in law is to make it illegal for religious leaders and sports coaches to engage in sexual activity with those aged 16 and 17 years.