

DUNDONALD BAPTIST CHURCH



SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND VULNERABLE ADULTS POLICY

This policy will be reviewed annually on (date) March 2024

Signed _____

Date _____

Print Name _____

Appointment _____

Signed _____

Date _____

Print Name _____

Appointment _____

Church and Contact Details

Name: Dundonald Baptist Church (hereafter, "The Church")
Address: 927 Upper Newtownards Road
Dundonald, Belfast, Co. Down BT16 1RQ
Tel: 028 90480190
E-Mail: dp@dundonaldbaptistchurch.org

The Church is Baptist in belief, and is affiliated to the Association of Baptist Churches in Ireland.

Designated Person: Esther Dennison Telephone 07940 123403
Deputy Designated Person: Rodney Campbell Telephone: 028 9087 7917 or 07782 166020

ThirtyOneEight (THIRTYONEEIGHT) PO Box 133, Swanley, Kent, BR8 7UQ.
Telephone **0303 003 1111** info@thirtyoneeight.org

Local Social Services Belfast Health and Social Care Trust
Gateway to Children's Social Work Service:
Office telephone number between 9.00am and 5.00pm is **028 9050 7000**.
Out of hour's emergency number is **028 9056 5444**.

NSPCC Telephone **028 9035 1135**.
Police Care Unit Telephone **028 9025 9831** for criminal offences.
Police exchange Telephone **028 9065 0222** asking for the duty care officer

Church Insurance Company: Gallagher Insurance Brokers Ltd., Spectrum Building, 7th Floor, 55 Blythswood Street, Glasgow, G2 7AT **Phone:** 03330 100 787

Mission Statement

The Office Bearers recognise the importance of the church's ministry to children, young people and vulnerable adults and its responsibility to protect and safeguard the welfare of those entrusted to the church's care.

As part of its mission, the Church is committed to:

- Valuing, listening to and respecting children, young people and vulnerable adults as well as promoting their welfare and protection.
- Safe recruitment, supervision and training for all the workers and formal volunteers within the church who have responsibility for and access to children, young people and vulnerable adults.
- Adopting a procedure for dealing with concerns about possible abuse.
- Encouraging and supporting parents/carers.
- Supporting those affected by abuse in the church.
- Maintaining good links with the statutory childcare authorities and other organisations.

Church Policy

The Office Bearers recognise the need to provide a safe and caring environment for children, young people and vulnerable adults. It also acknowledges that children, young people and vulnerable adults can be the victims of physical, sexual and emotional abuse, and neglect. The Office Bearers have therefore adopted the procedures set out in this document (hereafter "the policy"). It also recognises the need to build constructive links with statutory and voluntary child protection agencies.

The Office Bearers are committed to on-going safeguarding training for all workers and formal volunteers and will regularly review the policy and guidelines.

The Office Bearers also undertake to follow the principles found within the Abuse Of Trust guidance issued by the Home Office and Northern Ireland Office and it is therefore unacceptable for those in a position of trust to engage in any behaviour that might allow a sexual relationship to develop for as long as the relationship of trust continues.

Dundonald Baptist Church – Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy v3.8 (27/09/2023)

Understanding Abuse & Neglect

A child is someone under 18 years of age, however, for clarity, **reference to a child in the remaining document also implies a vulnerable adult.**

In order to safeguard those in our places of worship and organisations we must know how to define or recognise abuse before we can respond to it. Defining child abuse is a difficult and complex issue. A person may abuse by inflicting harm, or failing to prevent harm. Children and adults in need of protection may be abused within a family, an institution or a community setting. Very often the abuser is known or in a trusted relationship with the child or vulnerable adult. The following definitions of abuse are adapted from the Safeguarding Board for Northern Ireland and are a good starting point for recognising abuse. In “Guidelines for working with Children and Young People,” more practical advice for recognising abuse is given.

PHYSICAL ABUSE – Is the deliberate physical injury to a child, or the wilful or neglectful failure to prevent physical injury or suffering. Some examples may include hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, being confined to a room. Watch out for Unexplained recurrent injuries or burns, Improbable excuses or refusal to explain injuries, fear of medical help or examination, fear of physical contact - shrinking back if touched, fear of suspected abuser being contacted, chronic running away. Bruising observed on a ‘Pre Mobile’ baby under 6 months of age requires an immediate report to the designated person.

EMOTIONAL ABUSE–Is the persistent emotional ill-treatment of a child such as to cause continuous adverse effects on the child’s emotional development. Examples would be telling a child they are worthless, unloved, inadequate or valued. It may also involve causing children to feel frightened or in danger. Watch out for physical, mental and emotional development lags, sudden speech disorders, continual self-depreciation ('I'm stupid, ugly, worthless, etc'), overreaction to mistakes, neurotic behaviour (rocking, hair twisting, self-mutilation), Inappropriate response to pain ('I deserve this')

SEXUAL ABUSE – Is to involve the child in sexual activity by way of force, enticement or deceit. It also includes either non-contact activities such as viewing pornographic material or watching sexual activity or encouraging a child to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.

NEGLECT – Is the persistent failure to meet a child’s basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in harm. Examples would be failure to provide adequate food, clothing, access to medical care or to protect a child from physical harm or danger.

BULLYING– Is verbal, physical, social or psychological behaviour that is harmful and involves the misuse of power by an individual or group towards one or more persons. Cyber bullying refers to bullying through information and communication technologies. Bullying is highly distressing and damaging form of abuse. Watch out for non-participation, asking for money, no food, missing possessions, nightmares, bed wetting or withdrawn. It will not be tolerated at Dundonald Baptist Church. Bullying should never be ignored but challenged

Responding to Concerns or Allegations of Abuse

Under **no** circumstances should a church worker carry out their own investigation into the allegation or suspicion of abuse. The person in receipt of allegations or suspicions of abuse will do the following:

- Report their concerns as soon as possible to the church Child Protection Designated Person who is nominated by the Office Bearers to act on their behalf in dealing with the allegation or suspicion of neglect or abuse, including referring the matter on to the statutory authorities.
- The Designated Person may also be required by conditions of the Church Insurance Policy to immediately inform the Insurance Company.

- In the absence of the Designated Person, or if the suspicions in any way involve the Designated Person then the report should be made to the Deputy Designated Person.
- If the suspicions implicate the Designated Person and/or the Deputy Designated Person, then the report should be made in the first instance to the Church Office Bearers or THIRTYONEEIGHT or alternatively contact Social Services the NSPCC or the police directly.
- Suspicions **must not** be discussed with anyone other than those nominated above. A written record of the concerns should be made in accordance with church procedures and kept in a secure place.
- Whilst allegations or suspicions of abuse will normally be reported to the Designated Person, the absence of the Designated Person or Deputy Designated Person should not delay referral to the Social Services Department.
- The Office Bearers will support the Designated Person and Deputy Designated Person in their role, and accept that any information they may have in their possession will be shared in a strictly limited way on a need to know basis.
- It is, of course, the right of any individual as a citizen to make a direct referral to the child protection agencies or seek advice from THIRTYONEEIGHT, although the Office Bearers hope that members of the church will use this procedure. If, however, the individual with the concern feels that the Designated Person or Deputy Designated Person has not responded appropriately, or where they have a disagreement with the Designated Person(s) as to the appropriateness of a referral they are free to contact an outside agency directly. We hope by making this statement that the Office Bearers demonstrate the commitment of the church to effective safeguarding of children, young people and vulnerable adults.

The role of the Designated Person / deputy Designated Person is to collate and clarify the precise details of the allegation or suspicion and pass this information on to the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety. It is Social Services task to investigate the matter.

Allegations Of Physical Injury Or Neglect

If a child or has a physical injury or symptom of neglect, the Designated Person or Deputy Designated Person will:

- Contact Social Services or THIRTYONEEIGHT for advice in cases of deliberate injury, if concerned about a child's safety or if a child is afraid to return home.
- Not tell the parents or carers unless advised to do so having contacted Social Services.
- Seek medical help if needed urgently, informing the doctor of any suspicions.
- For lesser concerns, (e.g. poor parenting), encourage parent/carer to seek help, but not if this places the child at risk of injury.
- Where the parent/carer is unwilling to seek help, offer to accompany them. In cases of real concern, if they still fail to act, contact Social Services direct for advice.
- Seek and follow advice given by THIRTYONEEIGHT (who will confirm their advice in writing) if unsure whether or not to refer a case to Social Services.

Allegations of Sexual Abuse

In the event of allegations or suspicions of sexual abuse, the Designated Person or Deputy Designated Person will:

- Contact the Social Services Duty Social Worker for children and families or Police Child Protection Team directly. They will **NOT** speak to the parent/carer or anyone else.
- If for any reason they are unsure whether or not to contact Social Services/Police they should seek and **follow** the advice given by THIRTYONEEIGHT. THIRTYONEEIGHT will confirm its advice in writing for future reference.

Appointment, Support, Supervision & Training of Leaders & Workers

The Office Bearers will ensure all workers will be appointed, trained, supported and supervised in accordance with the principles set out in any government guidelines with help from THIRTYONEEIGHT. The same principles will be applied to those appointed to work with vulnerable adults.

Volunteers - formal and occasional

"Formal volunteers" are taken to be any person who has a clearly-defined role, e.g. Pathfinders Leader, Gift Leader, Youth Leader, Crèche/Children's Church Organiser, etc and all those working with any organisation within the church on a regular basis. All these posts will have gone through the Office Bearers screening procedures. Formal volunteers will be aware of, and receive copies of the Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy which contains guidelines to be followed in the event of disclosure or if suspicious of abuse.

Volunteers aged 16/17 will always work alongside an adult who will be responsible for the activity and the young volunteer. Their appointment will follow the same screening process as adult volunteers.

"Occasional volunteers" are people who help out in times of crisis, for example when insufficient team leaders are present for a session or help out at one off events. These people will be in a position of trust and will come into close contact with children and young people for a limited period. They will work under supervision of a formal volunteer or an employee, and will work within the church's' Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy.

Support to those Affected by Abuse

The Office Bearers are committed to offering pastoral care, working with statutory agencies as appropriate, and support to those attending the church that have been affected by abuse.

Working With Offenders

When someone attending the church is known to have abused children, the Office Bearers will supervise the individual concerned and offer pastoral care, but in its commitment to the protection of children, set boundaries for that person which they will be expected to keep.

Guidelines for working with Children and Young People

Dundonald Baptist Church seeks to embrace the good practice outlined in the Children Act and will work towards meeting these recommendations.

The church should ensure that access to the building is safe and well lit.

As the worker, you should:-

1. Except in very exceptional circumstances, not be alone as the only worker with a group of children or young people where the activity cannot be seen. This applies to activities on Church premises, on a residential or any other event off the premises including during travel.

Recommended leaders to children ratio according to their age:

For 0 to 2 years 1 leader to every 3 children (1:3)

For 2 to 3 years 1 leader to every 4 children (1:4)

For 3 to 8 years 1 leader to every 8 children (1:8)

For over 8 years 1 leader for the first 8 children followed by 1:12

In addition to these ratios, there should be at least two leaders for a group of any size, of any age. If possible, have at least one male and one female if the group is mixed.

2. In a situation with a child where privacy and confidentiality are important, such as counselling, ensure that this meeting does not take place on your own, that at least one other adult is aware of the situation who is in the building and the young person is aware of their presence.
3. Treat all children and young people with respect and dignity befitting their age.
4. Watch your own language, tone of voice, body language and dress.
5. Never use physical punishment in dealing with children and young people.
6. Where possible, make sure another adult is present if, for example, a young child has soiled their underclothes and needs to be thoroughly washed, or needs medical attention. If available the parent/guardian should be called for.
7. Try to avoid where possible being left alone with a child in a car. Take steps when giving lifts to drop 2 children off at the last point, involve parents if necessary.
8. Consider carefully whether it is appropriate to share sleeping accommodation with children if you take a group away for a residential event. Normally workers should sleep in a separate room.
9. Actively intervene to stop any sexually provocative games.

As the Worker, you should NOT:

1. Engage in any of the following:-
 - a. participate in rough, physical or sexually provocative games – your role should be to supervise for example a game of football, rugby etc.
 - b. inappropriate and intrusive touching of any form;
 - c. any scape-goating, intimidating, ridiculing, or rejecting of a child or young person.
2. Invade the privacy of children when they are showering or toileting.
3. Make sexually suggestive comments to or about a young person, even in “fun”.
4. Let youngsters involve you in excessive attention seeking, especially that which is overtly sexual or physical in nature.
5. Invite a child or young person to your home alone or run groups in your home on your own.
6. Interact with children on social websites
7. Take private photographs of the children. Organisation leaders may nominate one leader to take group photographs occasionally for the purposes of promoting the organisation. Photos must be stored securely in accordance with the GDPR policy until they are no longer needed. Photographs must not be taken of anyone whose parents have not given permission.

Signs which might arouse your suspicions would include:

- Bruising, cuts or burns on the child's body, especially if these are in a place where you would not expect a child to accidentally injure itself.
- Sudden changes in behaviour, for example the child becoming very quiet or withdrawn.
- Aggressive behaviour, severe tantrums, an air of detachment or don't care attitude.
- Loss of weight
- The child being inappropriately dressed or ill-kempt
- The child being dirty or smelly
- Sexually explicit behaviour, for example playing games or showing an awareness which is inappropriate for the child's age
- The child only seems happy with you
- The child having few friends
- The child does not trust adults especially those who are closest.
- "Tummy Pains" with no medical cause
- Eating problems, including over eating or loss of appetite
- Disturbed sleep, nightmares and bedwetting
- Signs of depression or emotional withdrawal
- Relationships with adults which appear to be secretive and exclude others
- Comments that the child has made about a relationship or action of an adult that seem inappropriate

As you can see given the general nature of these signs and symptoms of abuse it would be very difficult for a children's worker to decide if a child is being abused. Some of these signs may appear in children who are not being abused but are ill or under stress. Most, though not all, abused children will exhibit a cluster of these symptoms. The key thing to remember is to seek help at the earliest possible stage. If you are at all concerned about a child in your care please turn to the section in this guide on "Responding to Concerns or Allegations of Abuse".

Good Practice with Colleagues

Leaders should encourage an atmosphere of mutual support and care which allows all workers to be comfortable enough to discuss inappropriate attitudes or behaviour. If you see another member of staff acting in ways that might be misconstrued, be prepared to speak to them or to your team leader about your concerns.

Good Practice in Supervision

A. The Youth and Children's leaders should ensure:-

1. Children are supervised carefully when under the leaders' care in accordance with the ratios on p.5
2. They meet with leaders and workers regularly to review and plan the work.
3. Workers are asked about working and personal relationships with the children.
4. Opportunities are created to observe the worker with the children.
5. Brief records are made of the facts of any incident, accident or anything else of note, which is observed or brought to their attention at a meeting/event.
6. Never text or make personal calls during a meeting, or use their phone for any purpose, unless they are the designated photographer.

B. If the Youth or Children's leaders have any doubts about a worker's relationships, they should explore further by talking:-

1. To the worker,
2. Confidentially, with other workers,
3. If necessary, with the child concerned,
4. With the Child Protection Designated Person / deputy Designated Person or Office Bearers.

This issue should not be dropped until the team leader is sure there is no further cause for concern.

C. The Youth and Children's leaders should watch for any child receiving exceptional treatment, being highly favoured or treated unduly harshly.

Anti-Bullying Policy

Rationale

Everyone at Dundonald Baptist Church has the right to feel welcome, secure and happy. Only if this is the case will all members of the church community be able to achieve to their maximum potential. Bullying of any sort prevents this being able to happen and prevents equality of opportunity. It is everyone's responsibility to prevent this happening and this policy contains guidelines to support this ethos.

Where bullying exists the victims must feel confident to activate the anti-bullying systems within the church to end the bullying. It is our aim to challenge attitudes about bullying behaviour, increase understanding for bullied children/young people and help build an anti-bullying ethos in the church.

This document outlines how we make this possible at Dundonald Baptist Church.

Definitions of Bullying

Bullying is deliberately hurtful behaviour that is repeated over a period of time, making it difficult for the person concerned to defend themselves. This can take the form of name-calling, threatened violence, violence, isolation, ridicule or indirect action such as spreading unpleasant stories about someone.

The church works hard to ensure that all children/young people know the difference between bullying and simply "falling out".

Actions to Tackle Bullying

Prevention is better than cure so at Dundonald Baptist Church we will be vigilant for signs of bullying and always take reports of incidents seriously. We will use the curriculum whenever possible to reinforce the ethos of the church and help children/young people to develop strategies to combat bullying-type behaviour.

Children/young people are told that they must report any incidence of bullying to an adult within group/church, and that when another child/young person tells them that they are being bullied or if they see bullying taking place it is their responsibility to report it to a member of staff. Children and Young people can report incidents anonymously by placing a note in any of the collection boxes on the wall.

All reported incidents of bullying will be investigated and taken seriously by the leaders. A record will be kept of incidents. The group leader of the victim will be responsible for this and will be required to give a copy of the report and the action taken to the Designated Person. Older children/young people may be asked to write a report themselves. In order to ensure effective monitoring of such occurrences, and to facilitate co-ordinated action, all proven incidences of bullying should be reported to the Office-Bearers. If bullying includes racist abuse then it should be reported to the child protection Designated Person to be recorded.

Upon discovery of an incident of bullying, we will discuss with the children the issues appropriate to the incident and to their age and level of understanding. If the incident is not too serious, a problem-solving approach may help. The adult will try to remain neutral and deliberately avoid direct, closed questioning which may be interpreted as accusatory or interrogational in style. Each child/young person must be given an opportunity to talk and the discussion should remain focused on finding a solution to the problem and stopping the bullying reoccurring.

There are various strategies that can be applied if more than one pupil is involved in bullying another. Role-play and other drama techniques can be used. If held regularly, this can be an effective way of sharing information and provide a forum for discussing important issues such as equal rights, relationships, justice and acceptable behaviour. It can also be used just within the affected group to confront bullying that already exists.

Victims who are worried about openly discussing an incident when the aggressors are present (e.g. taunting during a meeting) can be encouraged to go to the leader during open times (e.g. during craft/games). Victims need to feel secure in the knowledge that assertive behaviour and even walking away can be effective ways of dealing with bullying.

Parental Involvement

The parents of bullies and their victims will be informed of an incident and the action that has taken place and asked to support strategies proposed to tackle the problem. The bully will also be reminded of the possible consequences of

bullying and the sanctions for repeated incidents will be clearly explained to him/her. Persistent bullies may be excluded from the group.

Parents can be reminded regularly through letters to inform their children that they must tell someone should they ever be bullied. Keeping information from the group/church, or from their parents, will never help a problem to be solved, and will prolong the period a victim has to suffer. Whilst there is little history of bullying at Dundonald Baptist Church, we believe that one case is one case too many and we believe it is essential to constantly review this policy to ensure we are in a position to strengthen our approach to this issue. Where necessary we will call on outside resources such as the THIRTYONEEIGHT.

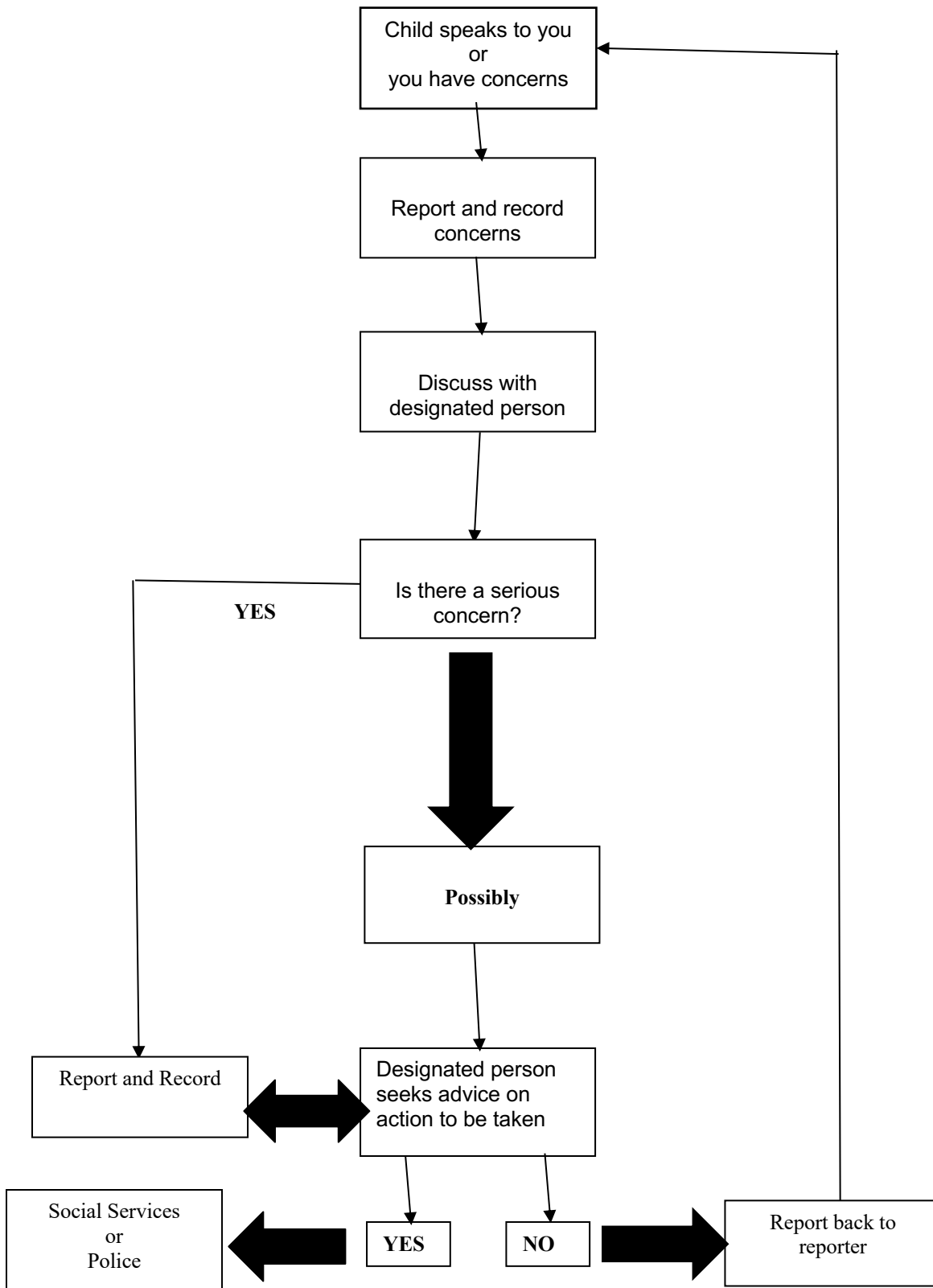
Social Networking Policy

Dundonald Baptist Church believes that communication between children and adults, by whatever means, should take place within clear, open, accountable, professional and Christian boundaries. Dundonald Baptist Church recognises the relevance of using social networking to communicate with children and young people but urges caution to ensure all existing child protection policies and guidelines are adhered to. As a guiding principle, leaders, staff and the wider Church family **should not have non-work related contact via electronic communication with children and young people under 18yrs**. Below are the protocols which leaders of organisations should insist upon from all their volunteers and leaders. The protocols should be covered in Safeguarding Training and highlighted regularly at Church Business Meetings to ensure all Church Members are aware.

- Work related communication should be via the use of group accounts, emails, texts etc
- In the rare event of needing to message or reply to an individual, a fellow leader should be carbon-copied into the message or added into the message thread so that it becomes a “group” rather than a one-on-one exchange
- Messages, whether private or group messages, whose content arouse suspicion or concern from a safeguarding point of view should be “screenshot,” printed and passed on to the designated person. The screenshot should include the time/date from the device screen. They should then be removed from the social network page. Parents of the person who made the post or message should be informed by the designated person, unless it is obvious that doing so would put that person in danger.
- Group social networking pages used for organisation information should be carefully moderated by leaders with administrator rights. Posts from members should be checked by an administrator before being “approved.”
- Group social networking pages should have more than one administrator. More than one administrator should be able to see “private messages” sent to the group page.
- If someone attempts to join a social media group page when they are known to be under the required age to use that social media platform, the administrators of the group should block that young person from joining the group.
- Leaders of adult organisations in the church should be aware of vulnerable adults attending and using social media. The same protocols above should be adhered to in this instance.

One area of difficulty is young people with already established connections with leaders, in particular, relatives. This must be managed and supervised appropriately by the leader of the programme and may include parental consent. We are also to be aware of and bound by the ‘Terms of Use’ issued by social media platforms for the weight of responsibility placed on ourselves to ensure that any communication with children and young people is above reproach and that the language used cannot be misconstrued as flirtatious or otherwise inappropriate. A sensible approach should be adopted regarding times of electronic communication with 0900hrs – 2100hrs suggested. All other guidelines and procedures covered in the church’s safeguarding policy should be applied when using social media platforms and other forms of electronic messaging.

Flow Chart of Action if you have concerns



RISK ASSESSMENT FOR ACTIVITY

Organisation: _____ **Activity:** _____ **Date:** _____

What is the hazard?	Who is at risk?	Likelihood Score 1 to 5 where 5 is High	Severity Score 1 to 5 where 5 is High	Multiply Likelihood score by Severity score	What can be done to remove, reduce the likelihood, severity or transfer the risk?

Complete this form and give a copy to the designated person. Please continue on a separate sheet if necessary

Signed **Date** **Countersigned by**
 designated person

This risk-assessment becomes out of date after _____

To help you in completing your risk assessment, you may wish to use this list of hazard key words...

PHYSICAL

Space – confined, open or vast (Is staffing sufficient to keep track of children)

Electricity- leads/sockets/supplies

Fire – flammable or combustible materials

Housekeeping – falling, tripping, slipping/hygiene

Movement – slip/fall/trip/wet/ice/slip/steps

Transport – signs/minibus/passenger lift/ramp/cars

Water – drowning/slipping/diving/electricity

Weather – hot/cold/wet/ice/wind/frost-bite/heat stroke/sunburn/hypothermia

PHYSIOLOGICAL

Fatigue/stress/trauma

OTHERS

Remember the people who may be at risk can include volunteers, drivers, children, elderly and members of the public.

Incident Report Form

Name of Person making Report: _____

Group _____

Date ___/___/___ Time: _____

Details of incident

Note: Any form of head injury should result in contacting the parents as soon as possible

Incident reported to: _____

Action taken:

Print Name: _____ Signed: _____ Date: _____

Group Leader: _____ Signed: _____ Date: _____

Parent (if applicable): _____ Signed: _____ Date: _____

Give completed form to designated person

Responding to Abuse – Workers Action Sheet

CONFIDENTIAL

Name of Organisation _____

Name of Child/Young Person _____

Address _____

Date of Birth ____ / ____ / ____

Name of Person Reporting Incident _____

Date ____ / ____ / ____ Time of incident ____ am/pm

Sequence of Events/Actual Words Used/Observations
(Use skin map overleaf where appropriate, but do not undress the child.)

Action Taken (including person(s) contacted)

Date ____ / ____ / ____ Time _____

Notes: _____

Give completed form to designated person

Dundonald Baptist Church – Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy v3.7

Application for Formal Volunteer working with Children and/or Young People and/or vulnerable adults. **give completed form to Elders*

Name of Church Organisation Applied for: _____

We ask all prospective workers with children and young people or vulnerable adults to complete this form and an Access NI check form. Completion of the forms means that you consent to having the appropriate checks completed to ensure your suitability to work with children and vulnerable adults. If there is insufficient room to fully answer any question, please continue on separate sheet. The church will keep the information confidentially, **unless requested by an appropriate authority**. Once completed please return both forms to the designated person.

Full Name: _____

Address: _____

_____ Post Code: _____

Daytime Tel No: _____ Evening Tel No: _____

Mobile Tel No: _____ Email address: _____

How long have you lived at the above address? _____ Years _____ Months

If less than 5 years, please give previous address(es) with dates on a separate sheet.

Please tell us about your Christian experience including the Church(es) you have attended and dates, the name(s) of minister/leader together with any activities undertaken.

Please give details of previous experience of looking after or working with children and/or young people. This should include details of any relevant qualifications or appropriate training either in a paid or voluntary capacity.

Do you suffer, or have you suffered, from any illness, which may directly affect your work with children or young people? YES NO (Please tick) If yes, please give details.

(Over) >

Because of the level of responsibility involved in youth and children's work we require you to provide us with the following information which will be read only by appropriate persons. Information about criminal convictions is requested to assist the selection process and will be taken into account only when the conviction is considered relevant to the post. Dundonald Baptist Church has a policy for the recruitment of ex-offenders and a copy is available on request. I understand that a satisfactory Enhanced Disclosure must be obtained before any application can be confirmed. This has been explained to me and I am aware that convictions that are not "protected" including spent convictions may be disclosed.

"Do you have any convictions that are not "protected" as defined by the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Exceptions) Order (N.I.) 1979, as amended in 2014?" **YES/NO**

If so, please state below the nature, date(s) and sentence of the offence(s)

Please note you are advised that under the provisions of the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Exceptions) Order (N.I.) 1979 as amended in 2014, you should declare all convictions that are not "protected" including 'spent' convictions.

Has there ever been any cause for concern regarding your conduct with children?

YES NO If yes, please give details

To your knowledge have you ever had any allegation made against you, which has been reported to, and investigated by, Social Services and/or the Police?

YES NO If yes we will need to discuss this with you.

Details of the organisation are given in the Appendix to the Church Constitution and this and a copy of the Church's Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy and Guidelines on Working with Youth are attached to this document. **You are required to fully acquaint yourself of these.**

Declaration

I understand the nature of the work with this group, and have read and will adhere to the churches rules, aims, and purposes and follow the churches Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy and guidelines. I confirm that the submitted information is correct and complete.

Signed _____ Date _____

Signed _____ (Elder) Date _____

To be completed by the designated person:

Access NI Certificate number _____ Date of issue _____

No Disclosures **Disclosures – follow up required**

Signed _____ (DP) Date _____

(Return form to Elders)

Dundonald Baptist Church – Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy v3.7