

Welcome to my second presentation about Safer Recruitment.

The aim for this session is to demystify the Safer Recruitment process, produced by the Methodist Church in Great Britian, and to review the various documents that form part of that process.

This session will explain the practical process we are required to follow, every time we recruit a volunteer to

a role, no matter how big or small that role is.

This session follows on from the first session, held on Tuesday 3rd October. That session explained the theoretical underpinning of Safer Recruitment, this session is looking at the practical aspects of the process.

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So let me start with a few reminders from the last session.



work with children, vulnerable adults or be in a position of

influence or responsibility.

In the last session I explained that Safer Recruitment is a legal requirement as referenced in numerous documents. Every organisation which recruits employees or volunteers must have a Safer Recruitment process. Therefore, Safer recruitment is not something we can opt out of or ignore.

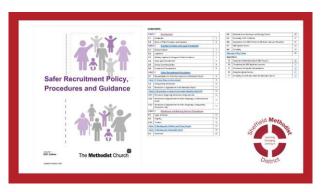
The understanding from a Methodist Church point of

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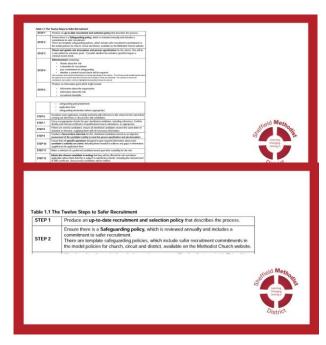


Safer Recruitment is an approach to the selection of staff and volunteers that highlights the importance of safeguarding and uses multiple sources of information to make informed decisions. This is particularly important in situations where the post holder may work with children, vulnerable adults or be in a position of influence or responsibility.

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I then went on to introduce the Safer Recruitment Policy that the methodist Church in Great Britain have produced, and which all churches, circuit and district must follow and adhere to.



This included the 12 steps process that ensures the church can shown that all legal aspects of the recruitment process have been met, fairly and proportionally.

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In the last session we looked in detail at the first two steps of the process, as these need to be in place in order to move onto the remaining, more practical 10 steps.

If you didn't attend the last session, I have recorded my presentation and this recording, alongside my notes and the PowerPoint slides, will soon be on the District website. The recording is only about 20 minutes long and I encourage you to have a look.

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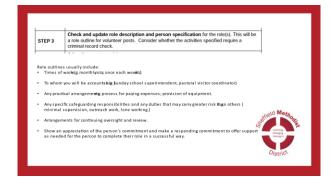


So, this session is all about the remaining 10 steps to the recruitment process. These 10 steps will look different if recruiting someone to a paid position or to a voluntary role. If you are recruiting someone to a paid role, I recommend seeking the expertise of Andrew Crawford, the Distict HR officer. The information I am sharing with you today is for recruiting someone to a voluntary role.

I imagine some may be thinking 10 steps is completely

unnecessary if you just want to recruit someone to a basic volunteer role, so let me take this opportunity to assure you that some of the steps require minimal time and effort, however they are still an important part of the process.

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So, given we have already established what needs to be in place for steps 1 and 2 we start today at steps 3, which is all about creating a role outline for the role you which to recruit someone too.

Some roles in our churches are long established, for example the role of steward or pastoral visitor. When new groups and outreach work is developed new roles will need to be created and developed. Regardless of where the role is old or new there needs to be an

outline of what that role involves.

A role outline doesn't need to be long and complicated; it simply needs to be enough to explain the basics.

It's easy to put down on paper what a role involves if the role has been in place for a while. It takes more though if the role is new, and it should form part of the group planning process.

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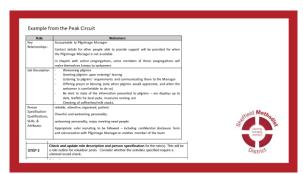
So let me give you some examples of what a role outline could look like.

The first example is from the Peak Circuit and is for a new role that has yet to be started.

It's not long, but is provides enough information for people to make an informed choice about where the role is right for them or not. And the Circuit has been transparent about the kind of volunteer they are

looking for.

You will notice under the Job Description section that basic takes are listed, but no specific detail is given. As the role develops and people perform these tasks, more information can be added.





This is why, if we refer back to task 3 of the 12 steps to safer recruitment, we see that we are asked to "check and update" the information we put out. A role outline therefore has the flexibility to grow and changes as we implement, reflect and learn from expereince.

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This role outline is from the Barnsley North West Church, and shows how more specific information can be included.

The first page still contains basic information needed, what is the role and what skills would someone need ect,

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however, it then provides very specific information which makes very clear what someone in the role would need to do.

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The last line meets steps 3 of the recruitment process as it states when the role was last reviewed and the intention to continue to review it in the future.

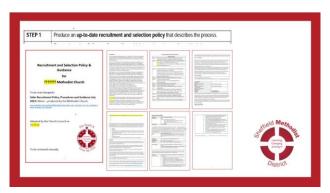


Two different examples but both effective.

People often ask me if I have set templates for roles, and I don't because the same role in one church can look very different in another church.







What I have done though is create a template you can fill in with your requirements. My template makes sure you have provided the right sort of information to help the prospective volunteer make an informed decision and also ensure the church or circuit have been clear in what kind of volunteer they are looking for.

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This template is in the local recruitment policy that I shared to helps you to meet step 1 of the 12 Steps to Safer Recruitment.

I discussed this document in detail in the last session so you can recap by watching that session if needed.

If you have a number of roles without a role outline, you may now start to feel overwhelmed, so let me suggest a way forward.



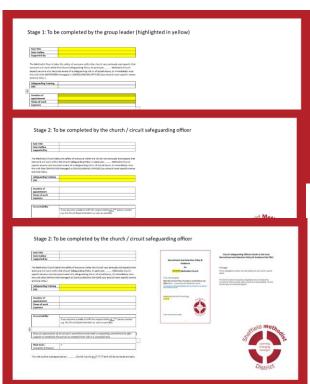
couple of hours.

I suggest, when creating a role outline, that 3 people are involved in the process: the group leader, the church or circuit safeguarding officer and someone with the authority to act on behalf of the church council or the circuit leadership team — perhaps the senior steward.

If you have lots of role without a role outline in place, then a quick way of creating the roles is to bring people together and tackle them all over a

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The group leaders need to complete their sections first. They could do this as part of the working group, or



they could do this prior to the meeting and pass the part-completed forms over.

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This is then passed to the safeguarding officer who then states what safeguards need to go with the role.

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Safeguarding officers, I have created for you a guide to help you with this task. This is discussed in length in the Church Safeguarding Officer handbook, in Chapter 4.

My guide talks you through how to decide if a DBS is needed and how to determine what level of training is needed. If your read the guidance document and decide you would like more help, then just send the half-completed role outlines to me and we can go

through them together. Remember, this process only needs to be completed once and reviewed annually.



Last the Church Council representative can fill in the remaining boxes and just like that a role outline has been created. These role outlines should then be presented at your next church council meeting for approval. If anyone has any questions or comments these can be addressed, but ultimately the role outlines should be approved and a record made in the meeting minutes.

I can imagine that some churches may have close to hat can feel an overwhelming task. If this is your

50 volunteer roles that all need a role outline, and that can feel an overwhelming task. If this is your situation, can I suggest that you aim to have the role outlines completed over a six-month period, rather than try and get things done asap. Work though groups one at a time. Arrange planning meetings where the group leader, safeguarding officer and council representative meet and complete the role outline together.

Having a role outline in place will make the remaining 9 steps if the recruitment process much easier – and you will find that the more detail you include, the easier the remaining steps are.

If you would like my help just let me know – I love paperwork and am very eager to provide help and support.

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So, let's move onto step 4 of the 12 steps to safer recruitment – advertising.

Advertising looks very different if you are recruiting people to a paid role, I'm just going to suggest ways to 'advertise' a voluntary role.



Advertising is simply a way of communicating. Therefore, advertising a role could be including a line in the church notices, or mentioning the need from the pulpit at the beginning of the Sunday service. It could be putting out an appeal on your Facebook page or it could be discussing the need at a church or circuit meeting. Advertising should be whatever method of communicating is most appropriate for your church or circuit, as long as it gives everyone the opportunity to

consider if this is something they would like to do and gives everyone the opportunity to put themselves forward.

In my experience you will attract more people if you have a good role outline which explains what they are being asked to do, and just as important, what they are not required to do.

Let me give you an example from something that happened to me at my church.

A number of years ago I was looking for someone who would help me, once a month, in Junior church. I made the appeal at the beginning of the Sunday service, and I also put something n the weekly notice sheet, but no-one came forwards. I was really surprised as all I was asking was for 40 minutes of someone's time, once a month.

As I went through the following week, I reflect on this and decided that perhaps not providing any details about the role was putting people off – perhaps people were thinking the role was more complicated that is actually would be.

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When I wrote the role outline for the 3 roles in Junior Church, I put them all down together on one page (practically so I could make sure I had included everything and not missed something out).

This was the role outline I created – please remember this was probably in 2015 so its not a polished as the role outline I'm encouraging you to complete, and the only version I could quickly was in draft form.

What is did though, was to show people what the role of Junior Church Assistant required and more importantly what it didn't. I put this on the notice board and the following Sunday I again appealed for help and this time suggested if people wanted to know more, they look at the outline on the notice board. This time about 5 people came forward. All said they were happy to help knowing they didn't have to do any planning and preparation or teaching.

I learnt a valuable lesson that day that has stayed with me – be clear about what you are asking. Again, another reason to take the time to create a good role outline.



Onto step 5 then of the 12 Steps to Safer Recruitment – producing an information pack.

It might be that a voluntary role doesn't require a formal information pack — but there will always be at least 1 safeguarding form that needs completing. If the role you are recruiting for is with children and young people or vulnerable adults more paperwork is needed. Additional paperwork is also needed if the role requires someone to have a key to a

building.

Again, having a good role outline, as discussed in step 3 makes this step much easier.

Let's go back to the role outline for a Worship steward that was created in the Barnsley circuit.

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We know the role will require a DBS check, as they have clearly stated this in the role description. Therefore, in their information pack they will need a Confidential Declaration Form for people to sign as this acts as the permission slip to carry out the check.

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In the role outline, there is reference to arriving 30 minutes before the service to open up. Therefore, a key to the building maybe needed. If it is, a key Holders Declaration Form should be included in the pack as well as the Lone Worker policy.

I recommend anyone with a key to a church building has a copy of the short policy in order to highlight safety measure that could be taken if they are in the building on their own. This

form is also needed if your church has key pads or codes to open external doors.



So, an appropriate information pack for a Worship Steward at Emmanual Church in Barnsley may simply be a poly pocket with:

- 1. Another copy of the **role outline**, as this goes into detail about what a worship steward does before, during and after an act of worship.
- 2. Confidential declaration form as the permission slip for

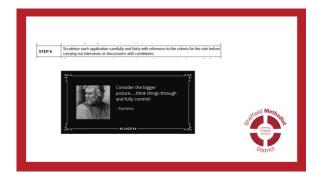
completing a DBS

- 3. **Key Holder declaration form** if they require keys to the building
- 4. **Lone Worker policy** if they have a key and therefore could access the building on their own.
- 5. Any other information the church, or circuit, decides to include....

If your role description is vague, then deciding on which safeguarding forms are needed becomes a more time-consuming tasks, and phone calls are most likely needed to clarity the situation.

Remember though, working out what is need in an information pack only needs to be done once. As my dad would say 'a stich in time saves nine' – do it well the first time and you save time in the long run.

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Onto step 6 – consider each application carefully before taking with people who have put their name forward.

Every year thousands of people volunteer in faith organisations. Almost without exception these volunteers are keen to give up their time and efforts simply because it helps others. However, just because most volunteers act altruistically doesn't mean that volunteers don't need to be screened.

Lack of care in accepting volunteers can lead to dissatisfaction and disappointment for both the volunteer and for the church. In a very small number of cases, lack of care in selection could lead to serious danger for service users.

Now is the time to acknowledge any niggles you might have about people who come forward. Let's go back to the role outline done in the Barnsley circuit.

Right at the start they listed the skills required for a person to do the role well.



If someone who came forward to volunteer had dreadful organisation skills, and you knew being organised was essential for the role, this is something that you might need to discuss further.

With my safeguarding hat on, if someone came forward to volunteer in junior church but they have shown no interest in the young people or the children's ministry before, this again is something that needs exploring.

If you feel awkward having these discussions involve other people. Believe me its far more awkward having a conversation once someone is in the role, than before they start.

Not everyone will be suitable for every role. I for instance, would make a dreadful finance officer, as I have no experience with bookkeeping and my financial planning skills are poor. I am a trained and qualified early years worker though, so I could be helpful in Junior Church.

With less and less people to do more and more roles, the temptation is to accept anyone who comes forward to help, however this is mistake and can lead to difficult situations down the line.

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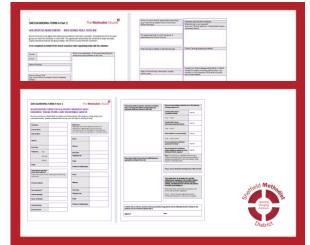
So, onto step 7 - carrying out appropriate checks, including references. Confirm identity and relevant certificates of course attended etc.

If you have a volunteer role, aimed specifically at working with children, young people or vulnerable adults them the Methodist Church requires them to fill out an Application Form, form A. This should be done BEFORE someone start in a role. Likewise, if a role requires someone to complete a DBS they must NOT

start in the role before a clear DBS certificate has been received.

Form A is in two parts – part one is to be completed by the volunteer and given back to the church and part 2 is completed by the church and given to the volunteer.

Part 2 is basically the role outline discussed in step 3, so once again having this in place saves time when completing step 7.



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Form A part 1 is basically an application form. It asks for the normal contact information, but it also asks for the contact details of two people who could provide a character reference.

References do not need to be professional references, we just need to know that people have the right skill set for the role. The form also asks if people have undertaken methodist safeguarding training and if they would be willing to undertake further training is

required.

Writing off for refences and completing a DBS check all takes time – currently a DBS the highest level of check is taking around 2 months to process. Therefore, is you need someone in a role quickly it would make sense to select someone who already has these things in place, something to think about in the previous step.

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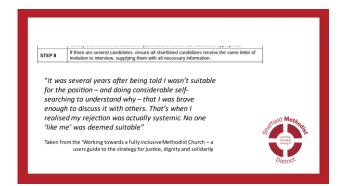
I know that people often express frustration at having to ask people to complete application forms, and volunteers have felt annoyed that the church doesn't trust them even though they have been attending for years.

Unfortunately, we know too many examples, in the Sheffield District alone, where people have groomed a church. Where they have spent years creating a respectable image of themselves only to finally start

abusing vulnerable people, many years later. In the last session I mentioned two examples of times people were not recruited properly and they ended up committing horrendous crimes.

Because we have to treat all people fairly, and without bias, we need one process for all, if we don't treat all people the same, we leave ourselves open to accusations of discrimination and prejudice.

If you are recruiting someone to a role that isn't with vulnerable groups step 7 may not apply, but I still encourage you to stop and think if there is anything you need to check before moving on.



Step 8 makes me smile a little – in my experience we never have enough people come forward to volunteer, so we have never been in a position to create a short list.

That being said, if several people are shortlisted for a post its important that all are treated fairly and with respect.

If you have a candidate who is visually impaired for example, you will need to consider how you will

supply them with the same letters or other necessary information.

The Methodist Church is committed to providing equality of opportunity to all persons when developing, co-ordinating and supporting volunteering. We recognise a clear moral obligation to promote fairness and equality in volunteering and value all individuals and their diverse & unique identity and backgrounds.

The quote on the screen is taken from the users guide to the strategy for justice, dignity and solidarity.

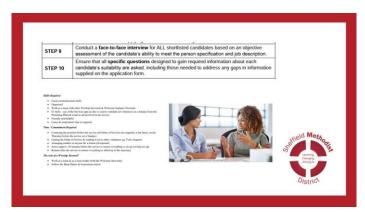
The report goes onto say that Our Calling as Methodists has always included a calling to social justice, but we have often failed to live that out because we have excluded people based on prejudices.

These might be people who live with a disability, or a different ethnicity, sexuality, age, gender, or life experience from ourselves. Sometimes we might deliberately exclude someone for one of these reasons because of a prejudice that we hold. Sometimes our biases are unconscious, and we do not realise the negative impact of our words and behaviours on another person.

Yet the belief that all human beings are loved by and created in the image of God is fundamental to who we are as Christians. Our behaviour needs to witness to our beliefs.

When you reach step 8, I ask that you take time to consider if you have acted inclusively.

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Steps 9 & 10 concerns face to face interviews, or when we are recruiting volunteers, an informal chat is often more appropriate.

If we were on the church council at Emmanuel in Barnsley for example, it would be appropriate to look through the role outline with the prospective volunteer and see if there are any areas that could be problematic.

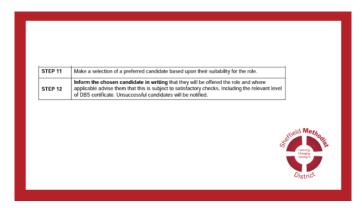


Under skills required there is mention of IT skills – an informal chat would be a good opportunity to find out if someone has the internet at home, as without it they may struggle.

Please don't fall into the trap of just accepting people because you are desperate to fill a role – take time to consider if they can do the role or if they would be better suited in another role – lets face it every church has plenty of work that needs doing.

Having a good role outline, as discussed in step 3, make the conversation easier if you have concerns about someone suitability. It becomes less of a personal attack if you are able to use criteria that has already be shared and agreed on.

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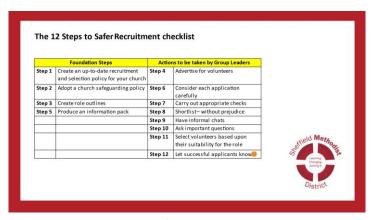
When it comes to steps 11 & 12, it's a lot easier to make decision when it's based-on fact and not on personal feelings. If you have to choose one person over another then being able to give a rational explanation can make it easier for the unsuccessful person to understand.

Hopefully, now we have gone through all the steps in details you will have a better understanding of what and why the Methodist Church ask that we all follow this Safer

Recruitment procedure.

The last 10 steps of the 12 steps are probably routine done in one way or the other, but we need to be intentional – making sure each step is covered rather than rather than breathing a sign of relief that your recruitment process just happens to tick most of the boxes.

So, lets recap the 12 steps and how to make the process as painless as possible.



Steps 1,2,3 and 5 are what I call the Foundation steps. If you take the time to get these steps in place the rest of the process is easy to complete.

These steps require the participation of the church or circuit safeguarding officer; the church or circuit leadership team and the individual leaders of group, for example the pastoral visitor's secretary or the Sunday school superintendent as well as specific

group leaders such as the food bank or lunch club lead.

Working together means the group leader can then proceed with the other steps. If the foundation steps have not been completed, you set the group leader an impossible task. Without the foundation steps in place, group leaders will not be able to complete all their tasks and therefore fall short of methodist expectations.

In my experience the process becomes difficult if the key people do not work together. Leave Safer Recruitment to just one person and it bound to be unsuccessful.

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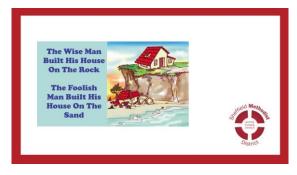


If your sat there, listening to all this, and realise you much work to do to get up to Methodist standards be kind to yourself and set a realistic timeframe to make changes.

I am very aware that the vast majority of people in our churches give their time freely because they want to see their church grow and flourish, providing Christian nurture to those inside and outside of their buildings.

I would encourage you to care and protect yourself too.

I would be delighted if you decided to spend this connexional year getting Safer Recruitment embedded in your church. You will be much more successful if you moved forward intentionally.



Remember the parable of the wise man who built his house on the rock compared with the man who build has house on the sand?

Start by creating an action plan. How many groups do you have? How many roles have a good role outline? How many roles need an outline creating. Reflect on the responsibilities discussed in the first session – and analyse what you <u>are</u> doing compared with what you <u>should</u> be

doing. Take time to thoroughly work through the process.

Better to take 12 months and do things to a high standard than rush through the process in a few weeks, making people feel stressed and pressured, and leaving you with a substandard system.

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If you're stuck speak to me and I'll help you come up with a plan to move the situation forward.

Thank you for listening. If you have any further questions, please get in touch – together we make our churches and circuits a safer place for all.

Thank you for listening.