

The Hungarian Reformed Church in the UK

Child Protection Policy

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ANGLIAI MAGYAR REFORMÁTUS EGYHÁZ

THE HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH IN THE U.K.

17 St Dunstan's Road, London W6 8RD

Tel 020 87488858 Founded in 1948

www.reflondon.hu

Minister: Rev. István Salánki

SECTION 1

Details of the place of worship / organisation

Name of Place of Worship / Organisation: The Hungarian Reformed Church in the UK

Address: 17 St Dunstan's Road, London W6 8RD

Tel No: 020 8748 8858

Email address: info@reflondon.hu

Charity Number: 1026001

Insurance Company:

Ansvar Insurance, Ansvar House, St Leonards Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex BN21 3UR

- The Hungarian Reformed Church in the UK is committed to providing activities and programmes for children and young people in a caring and safe environment run within the framework of best current practice.
- The aim of all our activities is to introduce children and young people to the Christian faith and to teach and apply the message of the Bible to them in a faithful and relevant way.

Our commitment

As a Church Leadership we recognise the need to provide a safe and caring environment for children, young people and vulnerable adults. We acknowledge that children, young people and vulnerable adults can be the victims of physical, sexual and emotional abuse, and neglect. We accept the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant of Human Rights, which states that everyone is entitled to "all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status". We also concur with the Convention on the Rights of the Child which states that children should be able to develop their full potential, free from hunger and want, neglect and abuse. They have a right to be protected from "all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s), or any other person who has care of the child." As a Leadership we have therefore adopted the procedures set out in this safeguarding policy in accordance with statutory guidance.

The policy and attached practice guidelines are based on the ten **Safe and Secure** safeguarding standards published by the Churches' Child Protection Advisory Service (CCPAS).

The Hungarian Reformed Church in the UK undertakes to:

- Endorse and follow all national and local safeguarding legislation and procedures, in addition to the international conventions outlined above.
- Provide on-going safeguarding training for all its workers and will regularly review the operational guidelines attached.
- Ensure that the premises meet the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 and all other relevant legislation, and that it is welcoming and inclusive.
- Support the Safeguarding Coordinator in their work and in any action they may need to take in order to protect children and vulnerable adults.

SECTION 2

Recognising and responding appropriately to an allegation or suspicion of abuse

Understanding abuse and neglect

Defining child abuse is a difficult and complex issue. A person may abuse by inflicting harm, or failing to prevent harm. Children 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.

In order to safeguard those in our places of worship and organisations we adhere to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and have as our starting point as a definition of abuse, Article 19 which states:

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.

2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

Definitions of abuse

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm.

Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting; by those known to them or, more rarely, by a stranger. They may be abused by an adult or adults or another child or children.

Physical abuse

Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

Emotional abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them, making fun of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.

Sexual abuse

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

Neglect

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment);
- protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger;
- ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional need.

Further Definitions of Abuse

Significant Harm

This relates to the degree of harm that triggers statutory action to protect a child. It is based on the individual child's health or development compared to that which could reasonably be expected of a similar child, e.g. severity of ill treatment, degree and extent of physical harm, duration and frequency of abuse and neglect, premeditation. Department of Health guidance suggests that 'significant' means 'considerable, noteworthy or important.'

Children in Whom Illness is Fabricated or Induced (formerly known as Munchausen's Syndrome by Proxy)

This is a form of child abuse in which the parents or carers give false accounts of symptoms in their children and may fake signs of illness (to draw attention to themselves). They seek repeated medical investigations and needless treatment for their children. The government guidance on this is found in 'Safeguarding Children in whom Illness is Fabricated or Induced' (2002).

Spiritual Abuse

Linked with emotional abuse, spiritual abuse could be defined as an abuse of power, often done in the name of God or religion, which involves manipulating or coercing someone into thinking, saying or doing things without respecting their right to choose for themselves. Some indicators of spiritual abuse might be a leader who is intimidating and imposes his/her will on other people, perhaps threatening dire consequences or the wrath of God if disobeyed. He or she may say that God has revealed certain things to them and so they know what is right. Those under their leadership are fearful to challenge or disagree, believing they will lose the leader's (or more seriously God's) acceptance and approval.

Domestic Violence

The shared Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and government definition of domestic violence is: "any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults, aged 18 and over, who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender and sexuality." (Family members are defined as mother, father, son, daughter, brother, sister and grandparents, whether directly related, in-laws or step-family.)

In 2004 the Government's definition of domestic violence was extended to include acts perpetrated by extended family members as well as intimate partners. Consequently, acts such as forced marriage and other so-called "honour crimes", which can include abduction and homicide, can now come under the definition of domestic violence.

The definition of domestic violence in Working Together 2010 states:

Forced marriage and honour-based violence are human rights abuses and fall within the Government's definition of domestic violence. (Section 6.21)

Nearly a quarter of adults in England are victims of domestic violence. Although both men and women can be victimised in this way, a greater proportion of women experience all forms of domestic violence, and are more likely to be seriously injured or killed by their partner, ex-partner or lover. (Section 9.17)

Complex (organised or multiple) abuse

This abuse may be defined as abuse involving one or more abusers and a number of children. The abusers concerned may be acting in concert to abuse children, sometimes acting in isolation, or may be using an institutional framework or position of authority to recruit children for abuse.

Complex abuse occurs both as part of a network of abuse across a family or community, and within institutions such as residential homes or schools. Such abuse is profoundly traumatic for the children who become involved. Its investigation is time-consuming and demanding work, requiring specialist skills from both police and social work staff.

Child Prostitution

Working Together to Safeguard Children (2006) Section 6.2 stated:

“Children involved in prostitution and other forms of commercial sexual exploitation should be treated primarily as the victims of abuse, and their needs require careful assessment.”

See also 'Safeguarding Children Involved in Prostitution (2000)

In Working Together to Safeguard Children (2010) it states:

The Sexual Offences Act 2003 introduced a number of new offences to deal with those who sexually exploit children and young people. The offences protect children up to the age of 18 and can attract tough penalties. They include:

- paying for the sexual services of a child;
- causing or inciting child prostitution;
- arranging or facilitating child prostitution;
- and controlling a child prostitute.

(Section 12.10)

Bruising in children who are not independently mobile

Bruising is the commonest presenting feature of physical abuse in children. Bruising in children who are not independently mobile is of particular concern. The younger the child the greater the risk that bruising is non-accidental. Any bruising or a mark that might be bruising, in a child of any age, who is not independently mobile should be taken as a matter for inquiry and concern and should raise suspicion of maltreatment. It should result in an immediate referral to Children's Social Care Services and an urgent paediatric opinion.

Signs and Symptoms

Common indicators of abuse and neglect may include:

Physical abuse:

- Any injuries not consistent with the explanation given for them.
- Injuries that occur to the body in places that are not normally exposed to falls, rough games, etc.
- Injuries that have not received medical attention.
- Admission of punishment that appears excessive

Neglect:

- Under-nourishment, failure to grow, constant hunger, stealing or gorging food,
- Persistent tiredness
- Inadequate hygiene, inappropriate dress
- Failure to seek appropriate health care.
- Low self esteem

Sexual abuse:

- Allegations made by a child concerning sexual abuse.
- Excessive preoccupation with sexual matters and detailed knowledge of adult sexual behaviour
- Age-inappropriate sexual play, knowledge or language.
- Severe sleep disturbances with fears, phobias, vivid dreams or nightmares,
- Eating disorders – anorexia, bulimia.
- Repeated urinary infections
- Genital injuries

Emotional abuse:

- Changes or regression in mood or behaviour
- Depression/aggression, extreme anxiety.
- Obsessions or phobias.
- Inappropriate relationships with peers and/or adults.
- Inappropriate emotional responses
- Attention-seeking behaviour.
- Developmental delay, particularly speech and language delay

There is no one definitive sign, symptom or injury. A series of seemingly minor events can be as damaging as one major event.

How to respond to a child wishing to disclose abuse

Ensure the physical environment is welcoming, giving opportunity for the child to talk in private but making sure others are aware the conversation is taking place.

- It is especially important to allow time and space for the child to talk
- Above everything else listen without interrupting
- Be attentive and look at them whilst they are speaking
- Show acceptance of what they say (however unlikely the story may sound) by reflecting back words or short phrases they have used
- Try to remain calm, even if on the inside you are feeling something different
- Be honest and don't make promises you can't keep regarding confidentiality
- If they decide not to tell you after all, accept their decision but let them know that you are always ready to listen.
- Use language that is age appropriate and, for those with disabilities, ensure there is someone available who understands sign language, Braille etc.

Helpful responses:

- You have done the right thing in telling
- I am glad you have told me
- I will try to help you

Don't say:

- Why didn't you tell anyone before?
- I can't believe it!
- Are you sure this is true?
- Why? How? When? Who? Where?
- I am shocked, don't tell anyone else

Responding to allegations of abuse

Under no circumstances should a worker carry out their own investigation into an allegation or suspicion of abuse. Following procedures as below:

- The person in receipt of allegations or suspicions of abuse should report concerns as soon as possible the Safeguarding Coordinator, who is nominated by the Church Leadership 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.
- If the suspicions implicate the Safeguarding Coordinator, then the report should be made in the first instance to the Churches' Child Protection Advisory Service (CCPAS) PO Box 133, Swanley, Kent, BR8 7UQ. Telephone 0845 120 4550. Alternatively contact Social Services or the police.

- Where the concern is about a child the Safeguarding Coordinator should contact Children's Social Services or take advice from CCPAS as above.

The local Children's Social Services office telephone numbers (office hours) are:
London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, Family Services 020 8753 6600

Out of hours service: 020 8748 8588

Further information is available on London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham website: <https://www.lbhf.gov.uk/children-and-young-people/children-and-family-care/child-protection>

- Where required the Safeguarding Coordinator should then immediately inform the insurance company
- Suspicions must not be discussed with anyone other than those nominated above. A written record of the concerns should be made in accordance with these procedures and kept in a secure place.
- Whilst allegations or suspicions of abuse will normally be reported to the Safeguarding Coordinator, the absence of the Safeguarding Coordinator should not delay referral to Social Services, the Police or taking advice from CCPAS.
- The Church Leadership will support the Safeguarding Coordinator 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 safeguarding agencies or seek advice from CCPAS, although the Church Leadership hope that members of the church will use this procedure. If, however, the individual with the concern feels that the Safeguarding Coordinator has not responded appropriately, or where they have a disagreement with the Safeguarding Coordinator as to the appropriateness of a referral they are free to contact an outside agency direct.

The role of the Safeguarding Coordinator is to collate and clarify the precise details of the allegation or suspicion and pass this information on to statutory agencies who have a legal duty to investigate.

Detailed procedures where there is a concern about a child:

Allegations of physical injury, neglect or abuse

If a child has a physical injury, a symptom of neglect or where there are concerns about emotional abuse, the Safeguarding Coordinator will:

- Contact Children's Social Services (or CCPAS) 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 Children's 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 significant harm.

- 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 Children's Social Services direct for advice.
- Seek and follow advice given by CCPAS (who will confirm their advice in writing) if unsure whether or not to refer a case to Children's Social Services.

Allegations of sexual abuse

In the event of allegations or suspicions of sexual abuse, the Safeguarding Coordinator will:

- Contact the Children's Social Services Department Duty Social Worker for children and families or Police Child Protection Team direct. They will NOT speak to the parent/carer or anyone else.
- Seek and follow the advice given by CCPAS if, for any reason they are unsure whether or not to contact Children's Social Services/Police. CCPAS will confirm its advice in writing for future reference.

SECTION 3

Prevention

Safe recruitment

The Church Leadership will ensure all workers will be appointed, trained, supported and supervised in accordance with government guidance on safe recruitment. This includes ensuring that:

- Sunday school teachers and youth group leaders have been interviewed by the Minister and/or Church Leadership
- Safeguarding has been discussed at interview
- A disclosure and barring check has been completed (we will comply with Code of Practice requirements concerning the fair treatment of applicants and the handling of information)
- Suitable training is provided for the successful applicant
- The applicant is aware that the church's safeguarding policy can be found on our website and knows how to report concerns.

In addition:

- No leader or helper will be appointed without the authorisation of the Minister and/or Church Leadership
- Leaders and helpers should be over 18 years of age. Church members under 18 years of age may serve as assistant helpers provided they are under adult supervision.

SECTION 4

Pastoral Care

Supporting those affected by abuse

The Church Leadership is committed to offering pastoral care, working with statutory agencies as appropriate, and support to all those who have been affected by abuse who have contact with or are part of the church. Pastoral care and support through the Church's groups and activities will be at the core of this. Matters will be dealt with on a confidential basis.

SECTION 5

Practice Guidelines

As a church working with children, young people and vulnerable adults we wish to operate and promote good working practice. This will enable workers to run activities safely, develop good relationships and minimise the risk of false accusation.

Bullying

Children are sometimes the subjects of bullying by other children. This could be verbal or physical. Leaders and helpers must be alert to this. We are committed to providing a safe environment where all the children and young people who attend clubs and activities run by the church can participate in a secure atmosphere.

Bullying is not acceptable. If children report any incidents of bullying to leaders and helpers or if leaders and helpers are aware of bullying they should report incidents to the Minister.

The following actions should be taken: The leader or helper should:

- Report verbally Safeguarding Coordinator. The leader and helper concerned will speak to the person being bullied and the alleged bully separately and privately. It is not appropriate to promise total confidentiality. Matters should be dealt with on a need-to-know basis.
- Each person should be asked to explain what has happened and reasons why. (Leaders and helpers should avoid asking leading questions.) A factual record should be made of exactly what each person has said, avoiding any interpretation.
- Reassurance should be given to the person being bullied that the matter will be dealt with. It must be explained that the leader will have to talk to the Safeguarding Coordinator and to their parents.
- Explain that bullying is unacceptable.
- If appropriate it may be possible to have a private meeting where the person who has bullied is asked to apologise. Do not do this without discussing this with the relevant Group Leader, who will act in consultation with the Safeguarding Coordinator and parents.
- After consultation with the Safeguarding Coordinator it may be necessary to take other action.
- Speak privately to the parents of the person being bullied and explain the situation without naming the person who has bullied. Reassure parents about our policy and what is being done.

- Speak privately to the parents of the person who has allegedly bullied, without naming the person they bullied. Explain that this behaviour is unacceptable and what steps have been taken. Refer parents to our policy.
- After the incident has been dealt with monitor the situation to ensure that there is no repeat of the behaviour.

Care of Children: Parental Permission

Group leaders must ensure that parents or guardians of children and young people attending Church activities (whose parents are not present) are fully aware of all activities planned.

- The leader or helper in charge of any event should be aware of any medical conditions that might have an effect on a child being able to join in with the activities that are planned.

Incidents

Incident forms should be available to every group. Incident forms should be completed for the following:

- Bullying
- Violence toward other children or adults involved in the group
- Damage or theft of property of the Church or individuals within the group
- Verbal abuse directed at children or adults
- Child or adult attending a meeting with a notifiable disease
- Accident or injury that requires medical assistance to be sought
- Racial abuse

First Aid

The group leader should ensure the availability of first aid at all times (both personnel and kit). The exact location of a suitable first aid kit and the accident book should be known at the start of each meeting.

- Details of the accident/injury should be recorded in the accident books to be found with the first aid box. The record should be completed as soon as possible – no longer than 24 hours.
- Parents should be informed of the accident when the child/young person is collected.
- If the accident or injury requires further medical treatment, ie an ambulance is called, a doctor is consulted or hospital treatment is required, then an incident form must also be completed. Parents must be contacted as soon as possible. A copy of the incident form should be given to the Safeguarding Coordinator within 24 hours.

Discipline

Discipline is necessary to ensure a safe and caring environment. As far as possible discipline should be aimed at encouraging positive behaviour. The aim will be to reward and encourage positive behaviour. Groups will adhere to the standards of discipline outlined in this document.

Examples of unacceptable behaviour include:

- Swearing
- Fighting
- Racism/sexism
- Leaving the building without permission
- Dangerous behaviour
- Bullying
- Teasing/name calling
- Aggressive behaviour
- Disrespect to people
- Disrespect of property
- Refusal to follow behaviour code
- Refusal to follow instructions from leaders
- Deliberate disruption of meetings/activities.

In the event of persistent negative behaviour the following is suggested: (The leader must ensure this is consistent and age-appropriate.)

- Verbal warnings and time-out: these give time for the child to cool down. Challenge the child to change, explain clearly the consequences (should their action persist) and encourage them in their strengths. The suggested duration of a time-out is one minute per year of age.

When applying discipline:

- In accordance with biblical principles, a leader or helper should discipline out of love, not anger. So, where possible, someone else should apply the more serious sanctions if a particular leader or helper has become frustrated and emotionally involved.
- Consistency is important. Leaders and helpers should ensure that they carry out what they say and that all leaders and helpers treat all the young people in the same way.
- Physical contact should be avoided. The only exception to this should be when a child is deemed to be a danger either to themselves or their peers. In these cases, minimum restraining force should be used.

Children and Young People with Special Needs and Disabilities

All groups are asked to make arrangements to welcome, include and support children with disabilities or special needs who attend meetings.

Filming or Photography

Written parental permission will be obtained of all children and young people who will appear in a photograph, video or webcam image before the film or photograph is taken. Permission will be sought as part of the consent form parents fill in for their children's Sunday School participation.

Social Networking

Social networking sites are very popular with children and young people. They are increasingly being used by children and young people to communicate with one another. It is recognised that social media can be used constructively for information sharing however, there are dangers which should be avoided. The following recommendations are provided to ensure safe use of social media:

- All communication should be accessible to others, unless it needs to be private, eg if someone is mentoring a young person, in which case another leader should be copied in to correspondence.
- Ambiguous language/ terminology should be avoided
- Leaders must ask parent's permission if they are communicating with their children on social networking sites.

Signed by: _____

Date: _____

The Hungarian Reformed Church in the UK Safeguarding Statement

The Leadership of The Hungarian Reformed Church in the UK recognises the importance of its ministry /work with children and young people in need of protection and its responsibility to protect everyone entrusted to our care.

The following statement was agreed by the leadership/organisation on: _____

This church is committed to the safeguarding of children and young people and ensuring their well-being.

Specifically:

- We recognise that we all have a responsibility to help prevent the physical, sexual, emotional abuse and neglect of children and young people (those under 18 years of age) and to report any such abuse that we discover or suspect.
- We believe every child should be valued, safe and happy. We want to make sure that children we have contact with know this and are empowered to tell us if they are suffering harm.
- All children and young people have the right to be treated with respect, to be listened to and to be protected from all forms of abuse.
- We recognise that we all have a responsibility to help prevent the physical, sexual, psychological, financial and discriminatory abuse and neglect of vulnerable adults and to report any such abuse that we discover or suspect.
- We recognise the personal dignity and rights of vulnerable adults and will ensure all our policies and procedures reflect this.
- We believe all adults should enjoy and have access to every aspect of the life of the church unless they pose a risk to the safety of those we serve.
- We undertake to exercise proper care in the appointment and selection of all those who will work with children and vulnerable adults.

We are committed to:

- Following the requirements for UK legislation in relation to safeguarding children and vulnerable adults and good practice recommendations.
- Respecting the rights of children as described in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Implementing the requirements of legislation in regard to people with disabilities.
- Ensuring that workers adhere to the agreed procedures of our safeguarding policy.
- Keeping up to date with national and local developments relating to safeguarding.
- Supporting the safeguarding co-ordinator/s in their work and in any action they may need to take in order to protect children/vulnerable adults.

- Ensuring that everyone agrees to abide by these recommendations and the guidelines established by this church.
- Supporting parents and families.
- Nurturing, protecting and safeguarding of children and young people.
- Supporting, resourcing, training, monitoring and providing supervision to all those who undertake this work.
- Supporting all in the church affected by abuse.

We recognise:

- Children's Social Services (or equivalent) has lead responsibility for investigating all allegations or suspicions of abuse where there are concerns about a child. Adult Social Care (or equivalent) has lead responsibility for investigating all allegations or suspicions of abuse where there are concerns about a vulnerable adult.
- Where an allegation suggests that a criminal offence may have been committed then the police should be contacted as a matter of urgency.
- Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility.

We will review this statement and our policy and procedures annually.

If you have any concerns for a child then speak to one of the following who have been approved as safeguarding co-ordinators for this church.

Rev Istvan Salanki, Minister
Mrs Tunde Salanki

Telephone: 020 8748 8858

A copy of the full policy and procedures is available on the church website as well as provided on request in print

Signed by leadership/organisation

Signed _____

Date _____

ANGLIAI MAGYAR REFORMÁTUS EGYHÁZ

THE HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH IN THE U.K.

17 St Dunstan's Road, London W6 8RD

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SUNDAY SCHOOL CONSENT FORM

I give my permission for _____ (name) to be involved in Sunday School activities organised by The Hungarian Reformed Church in the UK.

I understand that all the activities will be supervised by adults aged 18 and over and that under 18 year olds will normally only be used as extra helpers.

PLEASE COMPLETE IN BLOCK CAPITALS:

CHILD'S NAME: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: _____

HOME ADDRESS: _____

_____ POSTCODE: _____

EMAIL ADDRESS*: _____

CONTACT NUMBER: _____

Details of any medical condition (including regular medication):

Details of any disability which may affect your child's ability to access activities:

Details of any allergies to food, medicines, other:

Photography and Filming

I do/do not give permission for my child to be photographed and filmed only by leaders and helpers when it is part of the activities of this group.

I do/do not give permission for images or videos to be used on our website or social media pages or for promotional purposes.

PLEASE NOTE THAT IN ORDER TO KEEP OUR RECORDS AS UP TO DATE AS POSSIBLE, IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO INFORM US OF ANY CHANGES TO DETAILS DURING THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

SIGNED (Parent/Guardian*) _____ Date: _____

*Delete as appropriate

