



THE NATIONAL BOARD FOR
SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN
IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Review of Child Safeguarding Practice
in the religious congregation of

The Missionary Sisters of the Assumption

undertaken by

The National Board for Safeguarding Children in the
Catholic Church in Ireland (NBSCCCI)

April 2015

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Background

The National Board for Safeguarding Children in the Catholic Church in Ireland (NBSCCCI) was asked by the Sponsoring Bodies, namely the Irish Episcopal Conference, the Conference of Religious of Ireland and the Irish Missionary Union, to undertake a comprehensive review of safeguarding practice within and across all the Church authorities on the island of Ireland.

The NBSCCCI is aware that some religious congregations have ministries that involve direct contact with children while others do not. In religious congregations that have direct involvement with children, reviews of Child Safeguarding have been undertaken by measuring their practice compliance against all seven Church Standards. Where a religious congregation no longer has, or never had ministry involving children, and has not received any allegation of sexual abuse the NBSCCCI reviews are conducted using a shorter procedure. The size, age and activity profiles of religious congregations can vary significantly, and the NBSCCCI accepts that it is rational that the form of review be tailored to the profile of each Church Authority, where the ministry with children is limited or non-existent. The procedure for assessment of safeguarding practice with such congregations is set out in the contents page of this report. The NBSCCCI welcomes that in order to have full openness, transparency and accountability, religious congregations that do not have ministry with children have made requests to have their safeguarding practice examined and commented upon.

The purpose of this review remains the same and it is to confirm that current safeguarding practice complies with the standards set down within the guidance issued by the Sponsoring Bodies in February 2009 *Safeguarding Children: Standards and Guidance Document for the Catholic Church in Ireland* and that all known allegations and concerns had been appropriately dealt with. To achieve this task, safeguarding practice in each of these Church Authorities is reviewed through an examination of policy and procedures, and through interviews with key personnel involved both within and external to the Religious Congregation.

This report contains the findings of the *Review of Child Safeguarding Practice in the religious congregation of the Missionary Sisters of the Assumption* undertaken by the NBSCCCI in line with the request made to it by the Sponsoring Bodies.

The findings of the review have been shared with a reference group before being submitted to Sr. Maureen Carville, Congregational Representative of the Missionary Sisters of the Assumption in Ireland, along with any recommendations arising from the findings.

The review is not based on a review of case material as during the relevant time period there were no allegations made against members of the congregation that were within the Terms of Reference. There also were no allegations in respect of other forms of abuse within the time period, in respect of deceased and living members of the congregation. The review therefore is primarily based on policies and procedures made available plus interviews with key personnel involved in the safeguarding process within the Congregation, particularly in the services run by the Congregation.

Introduction

The Missionary Sisters of the Assumption were founded in Grahamstown, South Africa in 1853. They began as a small group of Sisters of the Congregation of the Religious of the Assumption, sent to a mission in South Africa in 1849.

The Congregation of the Religious of the Assumption had been founded in Paris in April 1839 by twenty-two year-old Anne Eugenie Milleret, whose name in religion was Sr. Marie Eugenie of Jesus, (subsequently Mother Marie Eugenie) and now St Marie Eugenie. She was beatified by Pope Paul VI in 1975 and canonized by Pope Benedict on 3 June 2007.

In 1849, eight Sisters were missioned to South Africa by Mother Marie Eugenie in response to a request from the Irish Bishop Aidan Devereux, Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern Cape. These Sisters, under the leadership of Mother Gertrude de Henningsen, were to assist him in his mission in Grahamstown by providing education. There the Sisters made their home, established two schools and began their ministry of education. The eighth Frontier War broke out in December 1850 between European settlers and the indigenous Xhosa people. As a result a large number of children were orphaned, and the Sisters provided them with care and accommodation until they could be placed with families.

Conditions in Grahamstown proved very different from those in Paris and the Sisters, responding to the needs around them, became involved in many other ministries besides that of education. Consequently their life became quite different from the original vision of Mother Marie Eugenie. In 1852 the Congregation's Superior in Paris recalled the Sisters who had gone to South Africa. However, Mother Gertrude was convinced that their call was to remain on the mission in South Africa to carry on the work that the Sisters had started there. She asked to be released from her vows as a Religious of the Assumption and to be permitted to enter another congregation when such would be established in South Africa. This permission was granted, but in fact it was at least ten years before any other Sisters came to South Africa. They were the first, and still in 1853, the only women religious in South Africa.

Three other Sisters also remained, together with the first two South African Sisters. Mother Gertrude thus became the foundress of a new Congregation, the Missionary Sisters of the Assumption, in 1853. The congregation grew slowly but steadily and was of great support to other missionaries arriving and working in South Africa, as well as providing education and care to many generations of children. Mother Gertrude died in November 1904.

Although the Missionary Sisters of the Assumption is a South African foundation, it has strong Irish links and membership. A community founded in Ireland in 1932 opened a school, the present Assumption Grammar School, in Ballynahinch, Co Down in 1933.

The Missionary Sisters of the Assumption have been involved in missionary work in several African countries and continue to work in South Africa at the present time.

Role Profile (past and present role with children)

The Congregation opened a secondary school for girls in Ballynahinch, Co. Down. It was opened by an Irish Sister who had grown up there but who was a missionary in South Africa.

Mother Baptist McKenny was at that time the Superior of the Congregation and she returned to Ballynahinch to open the school, motivated by a belief that it might contribute to vocations to the Congregation, as well as having a European base through which necessary funds for the South African mission might be generated. The Assumption Convent High School began on September 8th, 1933 with 28 students. It developed into the Assumption Grammar School which now has approximately 850 students on its roll. In 2004 the existing convent was demolished to make room for a large new building development programme for the school and the community moved to a newly built convent at the other side of the town of Ballynahinch, The school has a beautiful and very well used Oratory on the school premises.

The Congregation no longer runs the school, but acts as Trustees for it. Of the current Board of Governors, four of the ten members are representatives of the Trustees, one of whom is a Sister of the Congregation, and a further three are representatives of the Department of Education; other members include a parent governor, a teacher governor and the Principal.

Profile of Members

There are eight Sisters of the Congregation resident in the convent in Ballynahinch, Co. Down, all of whom are retired. They previously worked as teachers, at both primary and secondary level, as nurses and as a development worker; and they all served on the missions in South Africa, some in Nigeria, Zambia and Malawi for some part of their working lives.

As well as one Sister serving on the Board of Governors of the Grammar school and one of the parish primary schools, another Sister works as a Teacher of Catechism in the local Integrated School to help at certain times, such as for preparation for the sacraments in the school; and two Sisters are members of the local Society of St. Vincent de Paul and undertake-home visits.

Policy and Procedures Document

The Assumption Grammar School has 24 written policies on its website, including a Child Protection Policy, an Anti-Bullying Policy, a policy on the use of photographs of students and a Students' Internet Use Policy.¹ These are comprehensive and are reviewed regularly by the Board of Governors.

Structures

The Convent Community in Ballynahinch has a Sister who acts in the role of Designated Person for dealing with any child sexual abuse issues. This Sister has not been called upon to act within her role but is familiar with the reporting requirements.

Management of Allegations and liaison with the statutory authorities

The Congregation has never received any concerns or allegations of child abuse by a member Sister; therefore they have not had any contact with any of the statutory authority agencies in Northern Ireland.

¹ http://www.assumptiongrammar.org.uk/Pastorl_Policies.aspx

Conclusion

This is a small Community composed of retired Missionary Sisters, who previously had a prominent role with children, through teaching and nursing. One Sister has a role as a part time support teacher of Catechism in a local school, where she is required to follow the child safeguarding policies and procedures of the Department of Education in Northern Ireland, two other Sisters conducts home visits for the St Vincent de Paul, where they are guided by that organisation's child safeguarding policy and procedures as well as the Congregation's. The final role held by a Sister is as trustee or on Board of Management where she has no direct contact with children.

There have not been any allegations against any member of the Congregation.

There are no recommendations required, as this congregation's policy and procedures are compliant with good child safeguarding standards.

Review of Child Safeguarding in the Catholic Church in Ireland

Terms of Reference

Small Religious Congregations

(which should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes)

Introduction

In order for the NBSCCCI to be able to state that all Church Authorities on the island of Ireland have been evaluated in respect of their child safeguarding policies and practices, both historical and current, then some form of appropriate assessment has to be conducted of every one of these. It is rational however that the form of assessment is tailored to the profile of each Church Authority, and that needless expenditure of resources and unnecessary interference in the life of religious orders and communities that have no children-specific ministry would be avoided.

This review seeks to examine the current arrangements for safeguarding children across small religious congregations /orders, and missionary societies in Ireland who have limited or no direct contact with children as part of the congregation's ministry.

It would also scrutinize practice within all known cases to ensure that they have been responded to appropriately.

The review's methodology is an adaptation of the methodology developed for all dioceses and large religious congregations and missionary societies, where the ministry involves regular contact with children.

The proposed review would consider the following:-

- (a) Former role with children
- (b) Allegations of child abuse against members and how these have been responded to
- (c) Existing relationships with statutory authorities such as the HSE, Gardai in the Republic and the HSCT or PSNI in Northern Ireland.
- (d) Policies in place and being applied for safeguarding children
- (e) Roles and responsibilities and where they exist the operation of Advisory Panels, and Safeguarding Committees

The objective of the review would be to confirm if there have been any allegations and how known allegations have been responded to; in addition the review seeks to confirm what the current arrangements for safeguarding children are. In particular, emphasis will be placed on establishing how policies and practice match up to the standards set down in *Safeguarding Children: Standards and Guidance Document for the Catholic Church in Ireland* published by the National Board for Safeguarding Children in the Catholic Church in Ireland and launched in February 2009. Priority, at all times, will be given to how policy and practice can be improved and strengthened. If policies and/or practices are identified that are concerning, inadequate, or dangerous, they will be addressed through the provision of guidance and support, and through the reporting of these situations to the appropriate statutory authorities, if this has not already happened. Similarly, those that are good examples

will be highlighted with a view to them being adopted comprehensively across all parts of the Church. All cases that relate to alleged or known offenders that are alive will be read and included in the review. In cases where the alleged or known offender is deceased, these will be sampled in an attempt to gather learning from them that will be used to inform the framing of recommendations.

Guidance Documents

The review will be guided by the following:-

- (a) *Safeguarding Children: Standards and Guidance Document for the Catholic Church in Ireland*
- (b) *Children First* Guidance in ROI; and Regional Child Protection Guidelines in Northern Ireland;
- (c) Legislation that exists in each jurisdiction which contributes to safeguarding children and young people.

The review will be undertaken by the National Board for Safeguarding Children in the Catholic Church in Ireland (NBSCCCI) through their National Office and led by the Chief Executive Officer.

The review process will be overseen by a Reference Group to whom the CEO will report on a regular basis. The membership of this Reference Group has been drawn from each of the statutory child protection agencies in both jurisdictions, along with eminent individuals in the field from academia. The current Reference Group consists of: Dr Helen Buckley (TCD); Mr Paul Harrison (Tusla), and John Toner (SBNI).

It is important to confirm that the value of the review is dependent upon full and complete access to all relevant documentation and information relating to the abuse of children known to the individual Church authorities. The review will proceed on the basis that willingness exists on the part of each of the subjects of the review to provide full access to the fieldwork team, subject, where relevant, to the terms of the Data Processing Deed agreed between the Sponsoring Bodies and entered into between the parties hereto.

Step Guide to the Review Process

Step 1.

A letter of invitation to review is sent by the Provincial/Regional Superior or other person responsible for the congregation/ order or missionary society (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Ordinary’).

Step 2.

The CEO will forward a survey to the provincial which will identify:

- Current number of members
- Past role with children
- Current role with children
- Total number of allegations received up to 2014
- Number of living members against whom there are allegations

Step 3.

For any Order where there have been allegations a full review will proceed, as per step 4 - 23. For those Orders where there have been no known allegations a desk top examination of policies and procedures will take place followed by a site visit to interview all relevant personnel within the safeguarding structure. For these orders step 5 and 13-23 will apply.

Step 4.

The CEO and Ordinary will confirm the dates for the fieldwork for the review, and names of the fieldwork team.

Step 5.

The Church Authority will be asked to make available all of the case files and related documentation in respect of any safeguarding concerns that have been identified within the diocese. The Church Authority will make available a room with wireless internet access for the reviewers to conduct their review of files, so that any records made by the reviewers can be directly typed and stored onto a secure server which is only accessed by the reviewers. In the absence of internet access the reviewers will type their notes onto a secure encrypted USB stick for later uploading onto the secure server.

Step 6.

The Church Authority will be requested to sign the revised Data Processing Deed prior to the arrival of the team.

Step 7.

The Church Authority will arrange a schedule of interviews with all who hold safeguarding roles within its functional area. The designated person and the Church Authority will be available to the reviewers throughout the period of fieldwork.

Step 8.

The fieldwork team when they arrive on site will firstly confirm that they have a suitable place to work in and that all the required documentation has been provided to them for their review. In the event that the fieldwork team forms the opinion that the Church Authority has not provided access to all such documents, the NBSCCCI shall give notice in writing to the Church Authority of the opinion of the fieldwork team and such notice shall specify the reasons for same. Thereupon, the Church Authority shall respond in detail to the notice. Each party shall use its best endeavours to resolve any differences of opinion which shall arise and, in the event that resolution is not arrived at, the parties will attempt to resolve the dispute by recourse to the services of a mediator agreed between them or nominated for the purpose at the request of any of them without prejudice to the NBSCCCI's entitlement to terminate the review. In the event that resolution has not been arrived at following mediation, either party shall be at liberty to terminate forthwith the review.

Step 9.

On arrival, the fieldwork team should be supplied with a single case file index that lists all the cases that have been created within the diocese. These may be divided into two groups. The first group will contain all allegations that relate to living alleged or known perpetrators. The second will contain any that are deceased.

Step 10.

Depending on the volume involved a decision should be made as to whether all or a random sample of the "deceased group" should be reviewed. Care should be taken to include all prominent cases in the sample.

Step 11.

Each case file will be reviewed by each fieldworker independently in the first instance. They will create a written summary with chronological information of the case. In certain cases a second reader may be required, this will be discussed and agreed between the fieldworkers.

Step 12.

Following the reading of the case and the creation of a summary, the fieldworkers will analyse and assess the actions taken in the case. They will assess compliance with agreed Church policy that was extant at that time. They will also indicate whether any current risk exists in respect of the information contained within the file and advise the church Authority of necessary safeguarding action to reduce the risk.

Step 13.

When all the case files have been read, the fieldwork team will then examine and review any procedures or protocols that exist within the diocese to confirm that they are in compliance with the *Safeguarding Children: Standards and Guidance* document issued by the NBSCCCI in February of 2009.

Step 14.

To complete the review, the fieldwork team will then seek to speak to those directly involved in the safeguarding structure in the diocese. This should include the Advisory Panel, a sample of parish safeguarding representatives, the designated person, the safeguarding committee, victim support and advisors and the Bishop/Provincial. The purpose of these interviews is to form a view of the competence and effectiveness of the safeguarding structure that exists within the Church Authority.

Step 15.

The fieldwork team will also seek to speak to representatives of the key statutory agencies to provide them with an opportunity to express their views on the quality of the working relationships that exist between them and the Church Authority.

Step 16.

A verbal feedback session on initial key findings will be given to the Church Authority.

Step 17.

Upon completion of the field work, the team may request to take materials – other than casework records to review off-site; this alongside all materials gathered by the reviewers, including written notes on cases and meetings, will be analysed and will form the basis of the draft assessment review report.

Step 18.

The draft will be forwarded to the Church Authority for factual accuracy checking.

Step 19.

Alongside all other reports under review, the report will be presented in draft to the Reference Group for their critique and comment. If further work is required at the direction of the Reference group the CEO will ensure this work is completed and advise the Church Authority accordingly.

Step 20.

The report will be legally proofed by NBSCCCI lawyer.

Step 21.

The report will be forwarded to the NBSCCCI for approval

Step 22

A final draft report will then be submitted to the Church Authority. The expectation would be that the report will be published by the Church Authority at an agreed time in the future.

Step 23.

All case material written, including summaries, as part of the review, which are for the reviewers use only, will be stored on a secure server.

Guide for Reviewers

In terms of small (female religious orders) reference should be made to the following:

1. Has the Order provided alternative care to children in an orphanage, industrial school or children's residential home, but no longer is engaged in running such services;
2. Has the order provided education to children, in both or either boarding schools and day schools, but no longer does so ;
3. Has the order provided medical and/or nursing services to children, but no longer does so;
4. Has the order provided any other services to children, in community services centres, youth clubs etc., and no longer does so;
5. Does the order currently provide any sort of service to children and families that brings them into regular contact with children;
6. Has the order never provided any service to children (e.g. contemplative orders).

In relation to category 1 above;

1. The reviewers will establish whether any service they provided is included in the list of children's residential services produced by the Residential Institutions Redress Board (RIRB);
2. If this is the case, reference should be made to this.
3. If complaints have been referred to the Redress Board or Ryan Commission, this review cannot access these records and that will be stated in the report.
4. If the order has received complaints which have not been processed through Redress or Ryan these cases will be thoroughly examined as detailed above.

Review of Policy and Procedures

1. It is recognised that not all Orders will have any ministry with children and therefore their policies and procedures should reflect the work that they do with children.
2. If the Order only works through other organisations, example in Diocesan work or in schools, they are required to follow the policies of those organisations.
3. If there are gaps in the policy document an assessment should be made as to whether the ministry engaged in requires full compliance with all criteria attached to the seven standards
4. Where it is clear that the criteria do not apply a reference should be made at the beginning of the review report that the Order's ministry is not directly with children and therefore adherence to particular criteria do not apply.
5. If the Order is a contemplative Order, there is no expectation that they will have detailed policies and procedures, but reference should be made to their ministry and that they have no contact with children.
6. In all cases, contact will be made with the civil authorities to identify if they have any child safeguarding concerns in relation to the order.