



Gentle Touch Healing

CODE OF ETHICS

CODE OF CONDUCT

CODE OF PRACTICE

Contents

CODE OF ETHICS	1
CODE OF CONDUCT	2
Membership	2
Healer Definitions	2
General Standard for Healers	3
CODE OF PRACTICE	6
Working with Patients	6
Working with Other Professionals	6
The Patient's General Practitioner	6
The Patient in Hospital/Hospice	7
Healing and the Law	8
Complaints Procedure	14
APPENDICES	15
Appendix A – Constitution	16
Appendix B – Vulnerable People's Protection Policy	17
Appendix C – Self-development Record	19
Appendix D – Healer Training Syllabus	20
Appendix E – Patient Record	21
Appendix F – Patient Session Record	22
Appendix G – Healer Visits Diary ..	23
Appendix H – Complaints Procedure form	24
Appendix I – Children's Consent form	25

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Code of Ethics

Document Definitions: Organisation – refers to Gentle Touch Healing Associates Limited
Members – refers to members of the organisation

Gentle Touch Healing Associates is an organisation, which is dedicated to the care of the general public and to bringing the benefits of spiritual healing to as many people as possible.

The organisation objectives are clearly stated in the constitution¹ and they are as follows:

To promote for the public good; spiritual healing, without charge, for the relief of sickness and for the preservation of health.

In furtherance of these objectives all members of the organisation agree that the following are the principles are those to which they should aspire:

I will remember that a good healer is a good listener

I will remember to keep my ego under control

I will be open minded and respect the views of others

I will be non judgemental

I will respect that which is given to me in confidence

I will at all times act in a professional and responsible manner

I will be kind and caring

I will give comfort and support

I will be honest in all my dealings

I will only give healing when I am fit to do so

I will always cooperate with my fellow professionals

This code of ethics is executed through the organisation's codes of conduct and practice.

Code of Conduct

1. Membership

- **Membership:** Membership of the organisation is conditional upon adhering to the organisation's codes of ethics, conduct and practice.
- **Student Healers:** Student healers must be at least 18 years of age. Student healers will be assigned a mentor who will be a healer member of the organisation. Student healers will be expected to adhere to the training standards as set by the organisation
- **Healer Members:** Healers members must be a minimum of 18 years of age. To be a healer member, Student healers will be expected to reach a level of understanding and development based on the standards required for healer member's assessment as set by the organisation
- **Training:** All healers are expected to continue their ongoing self-development. Healers will be required to keep their own self-development records¹. From time to time healers will be requested to work as mentors in a supporting role to Student healers. Members will follow the Healing Training Syllabus² and the organisations Healer Training Guide.
- **Certificates:** Healers must make available in their place of work their appropriate certificates and qualifications.
- **Code of Ethics, Conduct and Practice:** Access to copies of our Codes of Ethics, Conduct and Practice must be made available to patients or interested parties upon request.
- **Using Titles:** Healers must not use titles or work descriptions to give the impression of medical or other qualifications, unless they possess those titles.

2. Healing Definitions

- **Contact Healing** is spiritual healing carried out in the presence of the recipient who may be seated or lying in a horizontal position. The healer may lay hands on the recipient or the hands may be held off the body.
- **Distant Healing** is spiritual healing which is given when the healer is not in the presence of the recipient. The healer seeks, by attunement and visualisation, to promote self-healing, and the well being of the recipient.
- **Spiritual Healing** is the healing of the sick in body, mind, emotion or spirit by such means as meditation, prayer (whether or not in the presence of the patient) and the laying-on of hands.

3. General Standard for Healers

The Healing Environment

- **Healing Place:** Healing can take place anywhere and healers should do their best to ensure the working conditions are suitable and conducive to a good atmosphere. The healing place should also meet with the local authority regulations.
- **Healer Evidence:** Healers should at all times carry current evidence of membership and qualifications. Upon request they should show such evidence.

Relationship with patients

- **Consent:** Healers only give healing with the patient's consent.
- **Curing:** Healers must not claim any ability to be able to cure.
- **Diagnosis:** Healers must not make any diagnosis of an illness.
- **Intent:** Healers must work with integrity, impartiality and respect for all. All professional relationships and interactions will be ethical and caring.
- **Professional Manner:** Healers must not do anything that would discredit the organisation. Healers must behave in a professional manner with discretion, tact and courtesy at all times.
- **Beliefs:** Healers should not, unless invited to do so, express their personal beliefs and views. Healers must respect the religious, spiritual and personal views of others.
- **Relationship:** Healers must take responsibility for the relationship they have with their patients. Healers must ensure that the trust placed in them is upheld.

Relationship with Self

- **Contact Healing:** If the healers feel that he/she needs to touch the patient, they must have prior consent from the patient.
- **Grounding:** Healers should ensure that those who have received healing are well grounded and in a state of full consciousness before departure.
- **Confidentiality:** Healers must not disclose any personal information learned during healing without the individual's prior, signed, written agreement, unless required to do so by law.
- **Non Judgmental:** Healers shall be without judgment concerning – age, class and background, colour, creed, disability, gender, marital status, race, or sexual orientation, and the way that the patients choose to live their lives and their choice of treatments.

- **Fitness to Heal:** Healers must not give healing if they are not medically, emotionally or mentally fit to do so.
- **Your Limits:** Healers must recognise their own limits physically, mentally, emotionally and spiritually.
- **Responsibilities for Self-Development:** Healers should recognize the value of healing from another healer. Healers must take responsibility for their own professional development. Healers should work towards increased self-awareness.
- **Behaviour:** Healers' behaviour must not include any action that can be construed as indecent assault or harassment.
- **Exceeding Capabilities:** Healers must not give healing to a patient for conditions, which exceed their capacity, training and competence. Where appropriate, the healer must seek referral to a suitable experienced healer.
- **Clothing of Patient:** Healers must not request the removal of clothing except for coat and footwear.
- **Massage:** Healers must not use manipulation or vigorous massage during spiritual healing.
- **Clairvoyance:** Healers must not give any clairvoyant readings during a healing session.

Administration

- **Records:** Healers should complete a patient record¹ for each patient. Details should be recorded for each healing session on the patient's session record². Healers should record their visits to patient's homes on the Healer Visit Diary³. The records should be factual and avoid opinion. The records should be kept for seven years (insurance requirement). The records should be stored in a secure place and must not be shown to any unauthorized person and should comply with the Data Protection Act.
- **Payment:** All healing under the name of the organisation must be given free of charge.
- **Insurance:** All Members must have adequate insurance and professional indemnity to practise healing.
- **Local Authority Regulations:** Healers who are using their home as a place to give healing are advised to ensure that they are complying with local government regulations and insurance.
- **Complaints:** Healers are advised to respond to criticism and complaints promptly. All complaints must be handled in accordance with the organisation's Complaints Procedure⁴.

Advertising

- **Dignified Tone:** If Healers advertise, the content should be dignified in tone and shall not claim a cure, or mention any particular disease.
- **Testimonials:** If testimonials are to be included they should be with the written permission of the patient. They are required to be authenticated and approved by the organisation.
- **Initials:** Healers may use the initials MGTH or Member of Gentle Touch Healing after their names.
- **Visiting Cards:** Healers can use visiting cards bearing the organisation's logo and name.
- **Organisation's Logo:** The organisation's logo can only be used to advertise events that are being officially organised on behalf of the organisation.

Code of Practice

1. Working with Patients

- **Student Healers:** Student Healers should not give healing to a patient without the supervision of an healer member, unless authorised to do so by their mentor, and the patient agreement to receiving healing from a healer under training.
- **Explaining Healing:** Before giving healing a description of the healing process should be clearly given to the patient, including the use and purpose of patient records, length and nature of the healing.
- **Third Party Present:** If the healer wishes to have a third party present (e.g. another healer or member of the patient's family), then the patient must give specific consent.
- **Opposite Sex:** When giving healing to a member of the opposite sex it is advisable to request the presence of a third party whose bona fides are acceptable to all parties.
- **Unstable Patients:** When giving healing to a patient who is known to be mentally unstable, addicted to drugs or alcohol, severely depressed, suicidal or hallucinating then healers should protect themselves at all times. In these situation it is advisable to be accompanied by another healer or responsible person.
- **Vulnerable Patients:** All healers will abide by the Organisation's Vulnerable People's Protection Policy¹. If necessary offer distant healing to those who you are not comfortable giving healing.

2. Working with other professionals

- **Complementary:** The aim of the Gentle Touch Healing Associates is to offer to those who are sick a service that is complementary and not an alternative to orthodox medicine.
- **Rights of Other Professionals:** Healers are to be aware of and to respect the rights of other professionals in both the orthodox and complementary fields.

3. The Patient's General Practitioner (GP)

- **Government Policy:** The Government policy permits a doctor registered with the General Medical Council (GMC) to use or prescribe therapies (DHSS letter UNP/13 of 2.9.1985).
- **Delegation of Treatment:** The Government statement of 3rd December 1991 confirmed a Registered Medical Practitioner's right to delegate treatment of patients to specialists including complementary therapists. Either the Health Authorities or fund holding GPs can pay for such treatment. Alternatively patients may refer themselves to healers and meet any costs involved.

- **Seeing a Doctor:** Healers should ask new patients whether they have seen a doctor concerning their condition. If patients have not seen a doctor they should be advised to do so.
- **Doctor's Referral:** If a doctor has referred a patient, the doctor remains clinically responsible for the patient. It is good practice for the healer to send a progress report to the doctor. Healers must not countermand any instructions or any treatments prescribed by a doctor.
- **Advise:** A healer must not advise on a particular course of medical treatment, a surgical operation or taking medication. It must be left to the patient to make his or her own decision in the light of medical advice.
- **Diagnosis:** Diagnosis is the responsibility of the doctor. Healers must not give a diagnosis to a patient in any circumstances. If, however, healers are made aware of a condition that would benefit from further medical treatment, they should encourage the patient to seek further advice.

4. The Patient in Hospital/Hospice

- **Request for Healing:** A patient in hospital can freely request a visit from a spiritual healer. In some circumstances distant healing may be more appropriate.
- **Permission:** Healers must obtain the permission of the ward manager or deputy before seeing a patient.
- **Appropriate Dress:** Healers should be dressed appropriately. They must not wear white coats.
- **Credentials:** Healer should carry evidence of their credentials to give healing.
- **Showing Competence:** It is important that healers demonstrate their competence and confidence whilst in this public domain.
- **No Fuss:** Healing must be carried out without fuss. If no screens are provided, it should be restricted to healing through the hands or quiet prayer.
- **Other Patients:** If, during the visit, other patients request healing, the permission of the ward manager must be obtained.
- **Support and Encourage:** It is important that healers support and encourage the patient's faith in the hospital treatment and regime.
- **Being Friendly:** Healers should endeavor to be friendly and courteous to staff.
- **Responsibility of Patient:** Always remember that the hospital or hospice is responsible for the patient.

5. Healing and the Law

1. General

Healers must comply with current criminal and civil law as it relates to healing practice. There may be circumstances, which are unforeseen, or not specifically covered here. Healers are advised to contact the organisation or seek independent legal advice if in any doubt about the legality of their actions.

- **Healing Practice:** It is essential that every healer understands and obeys the law as it relates to healing practice. The following information about current relevant Acts and Statutes is given in order to assist healers avoid being involved in legal difficulties. When a healer agrees to provide healing for a patient, the healer is in a position of trust, and therefore has a duty of professional responsibility to the patient, irrespective of whether they have entered into a contract for payment for the service, or the service is given free of charge.
- **Professional Manner:** If the patient is aware that the healer is a member of the organisation, then it may be construed as part of the agreement between the patient and the healer that the healer will abide by the current Code of Ethics, Conduct and Practice. The patient has the right to expect that the healer will behave in a professional manner and with integrity, and that the healer will not behave towards the patient in any manner, which is unlawful.

2. Laws and Policy Affecting Healing

The Laws and Policies: The laws and policies affecting healing can be grouped as follows:

1. Laws governing confidentiality
2. Laws relating to consent for medical treatment
3. Laws relating to children and child protection
4. Sexually transmitted and venereal diseases and infectious diseases
5. Dentistry
6. Midwifery
7. Selling remedies, herbs, medicines etc.

Confidentiality: Several statutes govern confidentiality and may be relevant to the activities of the healers. The main ones are:

1. Access to Medical Reports Act 1988
2. Access to Health Records Act 1990
3. Children Act 1989
4. Data Protection Act 1984 as amended
5. Data Protection Act Subject Access Modification Order 1987
6. National Health Service (Venereal Diseases) Regulations 1974 (SI 1974 No 29)
7. Police & Criminal Evidence Act 1984
8. Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984

The Access to Health Records Act 1990 applies to Health Practitioners and gives patients certain rights to health records. The Act is detailed and the provisions giving access to medical records may include the records of healers in some circumstances but not in others. It is good practice and the safest course therefore for healers to keep in mind when writing up their records that patients may request to see them and should then be allowed to do so, unless a medical practitioner advises the healer otherwise. Adult patients may ask for confidentiality from a healer. However, in specified circumstances, the law can require healers, medical practitioners, therapists and counselors to come to court and disclose medical records and case notes and/or answer questions about the content of healing sessions. Healers cannot therefore offer absolute confidentiality to patients, but need to explain that confidentiality is subject to certain limitations.

Adult patients can, of course, give their consent for healers to disclose information and may specifically request the healer to do so. Unless in circumstances required by the law, healers should not breach confidentiality unless they have the patient's prior consent.

An adult is usually defined as a person over eighteen. Children over sixteen but under eighteen may request confidentiality in the same way as adults.

Children under sixteen may be able also to request confidentiality depending on their age, maturity and understanding. Confidentiality regarding younger children is always subject to the consent of those with parental responsibility for them, and to the law and Guidance in force for professionals relating to child protection (see the section on Child Protection below).

In the event that a healing consultation becomes relevant to a case before a court of law the court may require the healer to attend as a witness and to bring with him or her any relevant documents. The witness must obey; if the witness refuses the court may hold the witness in contempt and impose on the witness a fine or imprisonment. The documents required by the court may include the healer's case notes or patient records. The court will require the original notes to be brought even though they may be in manuscript. Typed copies are not acceptable as substitutes for the originals but may be brought in addition to the originals.

If a healer is called to court as a witness, the court may ask what the patient said during a healing session, or what occurred during a healing session, and the witness must answer truthfully. Usually, the court will understand and respect the wish of healers to keep client confidentiality, and only seek information if the court considers it absolutely necessary and relevant to the issues before the court.

Laws Relating to Consent for Medical Treatment

Treatment of any person without appropriate consent (unless by a doctor in an emergency) may constitute, as assault and the person giving treatment may be held liable in criminal and/or civil law. Distant Healing is an activity not conceptualised in the current law, so it is not included in this definition of treatment.

A patient may suddenly need urgent medical or psychiatric help. Before starting treatment, healers should obtain the patient's consent for the healer to refer the patient to a GP or other agency if the healer is concerned about a risk of harm to the patient or others.

Practitioners should always obtain appropriate consent before offering contact healing.

Any person over the age of eighteen is in law an adult and can consent to medical treatment unless they have a mental incapacity.

People under eighteen are 'children' as defined by the Children Act 1989, and decision making about issues regarding children, including consent for treatment, rests with those who have parental responsibility for them, unless 16 and married.

Children: Child Protection and Medical Treatment of People Under Eighteen

Parental responsibility is a legal concept created by the Children Act 1989. It lasts until a child reaches the age of eighteen, or marries before that age. The mother of a child always has parental responsibility for her child. The biological father of a child automatically has parental responsibility for his child if he is married to the child's mother, or, if not married to the mother, he can acquire parental responsibility by agreement with the mother or by court order. Others can acquire parental responsibility by court order such as guardianship, or along with a residence order. Local authorities can also acquire parental responsibility when a child is placed under a care order by the court. Parental responsibility (and therefore medical and other decision making) can be shared if held by more than one person.

As well as those who have parental responsibility for a child, children themselves, if over the age of sixteen, can legally give their own consent for medical treatment, but since parental responsibility for children continues until the age of eighteen, the organisation considers it best practice for healers to obtain consent for treatment from those with parental responsibility for the child as well as the consent of the child.

In cases of doubt, healer members should consult the organisation since this area of law is complex and healers should never run the risk of acting unlawfully.

Healers are not regarded in law as medical practitioners and certain consequences flow from this. A person with parental responsibility for a child may be neglecting their child's health and welfare (and therefore committing a criminal offence, and/or giving rise to grounds for inter agency action or court proceedings for child protection) if they fail to obtain appropriate medical aid for a child under the age of sixteen. Since healing is not regarded as medical aid, a doctor should be consulted in addition to the healer if a child under sixteen is ill. A healer who treats a sick child under sixteen knowing that no doctor has been consulted may run the risk of being accused of complicity in a criminal offence as well as possible liability in civil law if a serious illness is undiagnosed and the child suffers harm as a result.

Where it is known that the parents are not providing medical attention for the child, healers must advise those with parental responsibility for the child to consult a doctor and also secure the signature of the parent or guardian on the following statement:

"I have been advised by (*name of healer*) that according to law I must consult a doctor concerning the health of my child (*name of child*).

Signed (Parent or Guardian) Date

Signature of Witness Date"

This statement forms the Children's Consent form¹ and should be kept with the healing records.

¹ Appendix I – page 23

The Children Act 1989 makes provision for the protection of children who are suffering or at risk of suffering significant harm. The term 'harm' includes ill treatment or impairment of their health or impairment of their physical, intellectual, emotional, social or behavioral development. Causes of harm to children can be many and varied, including emotional or physical neglect, and direct physical or sexual abuse.

If a healer suspects that a child brought for treatment is suffering harm, or is at risk of harm, the healer's concern should be reported to the child's doctor, or to the duty officer of the social services department serving the area in which the child lives. A preliminary investigation will then take place, followed by further appropriate action if the concern is proven to be well founded. Healers interested in the working of their local child protection system may contact their local Area Protection Committee (the address will be available from the local authority) for details of local policies and child protection procedures.

For obvious reasons, it is advisable for healers to ensure that when children are brought for treatment, those with parental responsibility for the child are asked to give consent not only for the child's treatment, but also for the healer to make any appropriate referral to main bodies of other organisations, so that where concerns arise, there is no additional problem of breach of confidentiality without consent.

Sexually Transmitted and Venereal Diseases and Infectious Diseases

Under the Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984, National Health Service (Venereal Disease) Regulation 1974, and other legislation, healers need to be aware that there are special legal provisions relating to sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV infection, which relate to confidentiality and also to treatment. The situation is complex and legal advice should be sought if the healer is asked to treat anyone who has a sexually transmitted or infectious disease, and is in any doubt about the law. In particular healers should be aware that the circumstances of any child under sixteen who is suffering from a sexually transmitted disease might potentially raise child protection issues (see above).

Under the Venereal Diseases Act 1917, it is illegal to treat for reward, whether directly or indirectly, syphilis, gonorrhoea or soft chancre. Therefore you may not knowingly give healing to patients suffering from these diseases unless the service is entirely free.

If the healer becomes aware that a patient may be suffering from a disease notifiable to the Department of Health, or an infectious disease, the patient must not be permitted to come into contact with other people. The healer must explain the need for medical attention and advise the patient to go to the doctor.

Notifiable Diseases include:

Under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1988: Acute Encephalitis, Acute Poliomyelitis, Anthrax, Diphtheria, Dysentery (Amoebic or Bacillary), Leprosy, Leptospirosis, Malaria, Measles, Meningitis, Meningococcal Septicaemia (without Meningitis), Mumps, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Paratyphoid Fever, Rabies, Rubella, Scarlet Fever, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Typhoid Fever, Viral Haemorrhagic Fever, Viral Hepatitis, Whooping Cough, Yellow Fever.

Dentistry

It is illegal to practise dentistry without a dentistry qualification.

Midwifery

Except in cases of sudden necessity, it is an offence for anyone other than a registered midwife to attend a woman in childbirth without medical supervision, or for anyone other than a registered nurse to attend, for reward as nurse, on a woman in childbirth, or during a period of 10 days thereafter. Distant healing is recommended during this period. The organisation considers that during pregnancy spiritual healing may be beneficial to both mother and to the unborn child.

Selling Remedies, Herbs, and Medicines etc.

The law regarding licensing, prescription and dispensing of medicines, remedies and herbs is complex. The Medicines Act 1968 requires a license for prescription and there is other legislation concerning the sale, prescription and administration of herbs and remedies.

Healers must not prescribe or sell remedies, herbs, supplements, oils, etc., unless they have a separate training and/or qualification, which legally enable them to do so.

Membership of organisation does not entitle or insure a healer to prescribe or sell remedies, herbs, supplements, oils etc.

The law is developing rapidly and changing in this area. Anyone wish to prescribe, administer or sell remedies should make themselves aware of and comply with current legislation.

6. Complaints Procedure

The process for dealing with complaints in the organisation has four elements:

1. Preliminary investigation
2. Formal consideration, which may, but does not have to include, a formal hearing.
3. A decision of the evidence
4. Provision for appeals

In the event of a complaint being made about a healer or any member of the organisation the member who receives the complaint should follow the following procedure:

- The chairperson of the organisation should be informed immediately. The chairperson should then immediately inform the person against whom the complaint has been made.
- The chairperson or his or her nominee should attempt an immediate reconciliation of the complaint between the parties concerned.
- If this action fails, the complainant should be sent a copy of the organisation's complaints form and procedure.
- The completed complaints form should be given to the chairperson of the organisation together with any supporting evidence.
- The chairperson will form a panel of three members of the organisation. This panel will be chaired by the chairperson or his or her nominee.
- The panel will have access to all sources of information.
- The panel will decide a course of action to be taken. Members may be asked to leave the organisation if the panel believes this to be necessary.
- If the nature of the complaint is found to be of a type that should be reported to an authority (e.g. the police), then the organisation will contact the appropriate authority.
- An appeal may be made and sent to the chairperson and reviewed by an Appeal Committee nominated by the chairperson. Appeals can also be sent to The Alliance of Healing Associations or UK Healer organisation. The Appeal Committee should consist of three members who were not on the original committee, which reviewed the complaint.

Appendices

Appendix A – Constitution	15
Appendix B – Vulnerable People’s Protection Policy	16
Appendix C – Self-development Record	17
Appendix D – Healer Training Syllabus	18
Appendix E – Patient Record	19
Appendix F – Patient Session Record	20
Appendix G – Healer Visits Diary	21
Appendix H – Complaints Procedure form	22
Appendix I - Children’s Consent form	23

Appendix A - Constitution

The constitution of Gentle Touch Healing Associates has been agreed by its founder members.

The objectives of the organisation are stated in its Memorandum and Articles of Association.

The objectives are:

To promote for the public good; spiritual healing, without charge, for the relief of sickness and for the preservation of health.

These objectives are upheld by adherence to the organisation's codes of ethics, conduct and practice.

The constitution may be changed with the agreement of the membership by mean of a simple majority provided always the founder or his nominee agrees that the changes.

Appendix B - Vulnerable People's Protection Policy

Gentle Touch Healing Associates is concerned to safeguard the wholeness and the well-being of every person, of whatever age. It is the responsibility of each one of us to prevent the physical, sexual or emotional abuse of those for whom we care for and in particular of those most vulnerable among us.

It is the duty of all those who work with vulnerable people to prevent harm and abuse of every kind, and to report any abuse discovered or suspected.

It is the policy of Gentle Touch Healing Associates that no-one shall work as a healer who:

- has any conviction or caution for assault.
- has been convicted of or has received a formal police caution concerning an offence against children as listed in the First Schedule of the Children and Young Person's Act 1933; or
- has been convicted of or has receive a formal police caution concerning sexual offences.

This means that:

- all who work or volunteer to work with patients under the auspices of Gentle Touch Healing Associates will be required through the Criminal Records Bureau to provide a clearance certificate.
- those responsible for the appointment of such workers and volunteers must take all reasonable steps, including obtaining Disclosures from the Criminal Records Bureau, to ensure that persons who have been convicted or have received a formal police caution concerning sexual offences or assault of any kind shall not undertake work under the auspices of Gentle Touch Healing Associates.

Furthermore, Gentle Touch Healing Associates will:

- Plan the work of the organisation so as to minimise situations where the abuse of anyone may occur.
- Treat all would-be paid staff and volunteers as job applicants for any position involving contact with patients.
- When considering any such applicant, obtain at least two references from a person who has experience of the applicant's paid work or healing.
- Explore all applicants' experience of working with vulnerable people in an interview before appointment.
- Make paid and voluntary appointments conditional on the successful completion of a probationary period.

- Appoint a named individual from within the organisation to act as a Vulnerable People Champion. Their role will include the continual monitoring of the effectiveness of the organisation's Vulnerable People's Protection Policy.
- Make all members aware of the organisation's Vulnerable People's Protection Policy

Appendix D – Healing Training Syllabus

1. Principles of good practice

- Understanding of Code of Conduct and Practice.
- Legal framework within which healers must work.
- Malpractice and Public Liability.

2. Healing Skills

- Attunement and Protection.
- Channelling energies.
- Chakras and Aura's.
- Meridians lines.
- Healing styles and techniques.
- Relaxation and Meditation.
- Grounding techniques.
- Healing do's and don'ts.

3. Working with Patients

- Self-preparation by the healer
- Explaining the healing process.
- What to say or not to say.
- What to do or not to do.
- Confidentiality.
- Contact Healing.
- Being a good listener.
- Patient's beliefs.
- Being Non-Judgmental.
- Third parties being present.
- Healing environment.
- Personal appearance.
- Healer/Patient Records.
- Healing when fit to do so.
- Concluding the healing act.

4. Working with Children

- The Law in respect of Children.
- Written permission.
- Giving Children healing – do's and don'ts.

5. Working with other professionals

- Working with GP's.
- Working with other healers/therapists.
- Working in Hospitals/Hospices.

6. Distant Healing

- Methods of giving Distant Healing
- What to do and what not to do.

7. Personal Development

- Working with Mentor.
- Self-development.

8. The Human body

- Organs – location and function.
- Endocrine system.
- Lymph gland system.
- Immune system.

9. Complaints

- Complaints procedure
- Appeal procedure

Appendix E - Patient Record

Name/Address Details	
Title (eg: Mr, Mrs)	
Full Name	
Address line 1	
Address line 2	
Address line 3	
Town/City	
County	
Post Code	
Country	
Contact Details	
Telephone no.	
Mobile no.	
Email address.	
If you are happy for us to keep you updated on our activities by email - to save postage, please TICK this box <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other contact details.	
Age details	
If under the age of 18, we need parent consent to give healing (separate form supplied)	
Are you under the age of 18? Yes / No If Yes, Date of Birth / /	
Doctors details	
Doctors name:	
Telephone no:	
Address:	
History of illnesses	
Notice of Confidentiality to Patients. Ref. Data Protection Act	
Details that you Voluntarily disclose describing your health complaints, including any comments you make yourself in response to treatment, or any comments advised by healers, are kept in strict confidence. The information in this record will not be disclosed to any other person or organisation without your express permission. You may ask to see this record at any time. No copies are made.	
Patient Agreement	
"I understand my health records are confidential and accept to receive Spiritual Healing".	
Patient's signature	Dated

All personal information supplied will be held in strict confidence in accordance with the data protection act 1998 (2000)

Appendix H - Complaints Form

If you have a complaint about one of the members or the organisation, please complete this form and send it to the organisation.

Complainant Details	
Full Name:	
Postal Address:	
Telephone nos:	
Email address:	

Complaint	
If the complaint is against a member(s), please supply the member(s) name(s);	
Please give full details of your complaint	
If you have any supporting evidence, then please attach to this form and list items attached	Evidence attached =

All complaints will be actioned in accordance with our organisations complaints procedures. A copy of the procedure should have accompanied this form.

Signature of Complainant

Date

Appendix I - Children's Consent form

Declaration for children under the age of 18

"I have been advised by (*name of healer*)

that according to law I must consult a doctor concerning the health of

my child (*name of child*).

Signed (Parent or Guardian) Date

Signature of Witness Date