



Sporting Bears Motor Club

Safeguarding Policy

Safeguarding Policy



INTRODUCTION

Safeguarding means protecting a child or adult's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect while at the same time making sure that the child or adult's wellbeing is promoted including, where appropriate, having regard to their views, wishes, feelings and beliefs in deciding on any action.

The Children Act (1989) states:

"The Child's Welfare is Paramount:" National Guidance (Laming 2003) requires all organisations to adopt and implement a written Child Safeguarding Policy which relates to the management of any child protection concern.

In response to Laming (2003) further guidance issued "Every Child Matters" (HM Government 2003) outlines a framework of five outcomes that all children should achieve:

- Stay Safe
- Be Healthy
- Enjoy and Achieve
- Make a Positive Contribution
- Achieve Economic Wellbeing

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is the broad term that includes child protection and for the purposes of this policy as:

- Protecting children from maltreatment
- Preventing impairment of children's health and development
- Ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care
- Taking action to enable all children to have the best life chances

(HM Government 2015:92)

Vulnerable Adults

Zero tolerance of abuse is the only philosophy consistent with protecting the public.

The Club will comply with S42.-46 of the Care Act 2014 and Regulation 13 of Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities) Regulations 2014 to safeguard and promote the welfare of vulnerable adults.

SCOPE

This policy is relevant to all Sporting Bears Motor Club (SBMC - hereafter referred to as the Club) members.

The policy applies to the management of any vulnerable adult or child safeguarding concern, at a SBMC event (defined as an event which has SBMC Committee approval following submission of a Proposal to organise a Sporting Bears Motor Club Event form SBMC 022) whether arising from that event or not.



GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION

The Club's Safeguarding Policy is written as an umbrella policy for universal application across the United Kingdom and British Isles. The Club recognises that there is different legislation and guidance across the British Nations.

DEFINITIONS

Safeguarding Children is a broader term than "Child Protection" and includes prevention activities. A child "is anyone who has not yet reached their 18th birthday. The fact that a child has reached 16 years of age, is living independently or is in further education, is a member of the armed forces, is in hospital or in custody in the secure estate does not change his/her status or entitlements to services or protection. (Children Act 1989 & 2004; HM Government 2015:92)."

Therefore the generic term child refers to children and young people throughout.

Child Protection - is the specific aspect of safeguarding that protects children from harm, or abuse or risk of harm or abuse.

Motor Sport Event – the Club is a member of the Motor Sports Association (UK). The MSA permitted motor sport events which includes all competitive, and non-competitive meetings, therefore includes club meetings, management meetings, and social activities undertaken by MSA club members.

Children's Social Care - This is a generic term for Local Authorities' services provided to support children and families and undertakes child protection investigations. Other terms for the same department include: Children's Services, Social Services, Social Care, Children and Young People's Services.

Local Safe Guarding Adults Boards provide similar services for vulnerable adults and their carers.

Motor Sport Clubs - All Motor Sport Clubs are required to have a Child Safeguarding Policy in place. MSA Clubs shall use the MSA Child Safeguarding Policy and procedures as a reference and will adapt the policy and procedures to be their own.

In addition MSA Clubs are required to:

- Appoint one or more MSA Club Child Safeguarding Officer(s), (this is a named role and may be shared with another local MSA Club or Clubs).
- Inform the MSA Child Safeguarding Co-ordinator of the MSA Club Child Safeguarding Officer nomination and maintain current personal contact details.
- Include child safeguarding matters at their management committees as a standing item and keep records of all discussions.
- Support the MSA Club Child Safeguarding Officer. All MSA Club Child Safeguarding Officers have the responsibility to ensure that they:
 1. Comply with the MSA Club Child Safeguarding Officer Job Description & personal Specification. MSA Child Safeguarding Policy 2015 (Appendix 2).
 2. Attend initial and refresher training opportunities.



3. Ensure that child safeguarding is a standing agenda item for the club management committee.
4. Raise the profile of child welfare within their club.
5. Cooperate with the MSA Child Safeguarding Co-ordinator
6. Ensure every SBMC member has access to the MSA Club Child Safeguarding Officer and these details are published at each event
7. Manage child safeguarding incidents at MSA permitted events and activities.
8. Complete child safeguarding documentation for each child safeguarding concern and store according to MSA / club requirements.

All Club members are required to report any suspicions they may have of actual and/or potential child abuse, and safeguarding concerns to the SBMC Club Child Safeguarding Officer, or MSA Child Safeguarding Co-Ordinator.

During a SBMC event if any concerns are raised these should be reported to the Event Safeguarding Officer in the first instance.

If the Club is taking part in a collaborative event the SBMC Event organiser will request a copy of the Safeguarding Policy and process from the hosting event organisers and advise the SBMC Event Safeguarding Officer of the same.

All concerns must be reported by telephone or in person to:

The SBMC Club's Safeguarding Officer, Caroline McSean

Tel: 020 8252 9685 or mobile 07890647217

The SBMC Club Chair, Lisa Binfield

Tel: 07951021786

The MSA Child Safeguarding Co-ordinator Tel: 01753 765000

We will seek to safeguard children and young people, and vulnerable adults by:

- valuing them and listening to them
- assessing the risks to children and vulnerable adults across all our activities
- treating children and young people and vulnerable adults with care, respect and dignity
- ensuring communication with children and young people and vulnerable adults is open, clear and honest
- managing expectations of children and young people and vulnerable adults involved with us, in a responsible manner
- adopting Safeguarding guidelines through procedures and a code of conduct for our members

What Do We Mean By Child?

In the eyes of the law, anyone who has not yet reached their 18th birthday is considered to be a child.



What Do We Mean by Young Person?

There is no legal definition of a 'young person', however in the context of Safeguarding this term usually refers to children between school leaving age and 18yrs.

What do we mean by "Vulnerable Adult"?

'Vulnerable Adults' relates to those belonging to the following groups:

- Adults whose health or usual function is compromised
- Adults with visual/hearing impairment
- Adults with physical disabilities
- Adults with a learning disability
- Adults with reduced independence, including those who do not speak English as their first language
- Adults susceptible to radicalisation by extremists

Safeguarding

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as:

- protecting children from maltreatment
- preventing impairment of children's health or development
- ensuring children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care.

In order to safeguard and promote the welfare of vulnerable adults the Sporting Bears Motor Club will:

- Protect vulnerable adults from abuse
- Establish and operate systems and processes to prevent the abuse of vulnerable adults
- Establish and operate systems and processes to immediately investigate any allegation or evidence of abuse
- And ensure that these are in line with the local Safe Guarding Adults Board protocols

Child Protection is part of safeguarding and promoting welfare. It refers to the activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or at risk of suffering, significant harm. It includes identifying risk and abuse, disclosure (when a child or third party discloses risk or abuse), and referral (i.e. what to do in the event that you suspect risk or abuse). This process also applies to vulnerable adults.

In the event of disclosure, or the need to refer please refer to:

SBMC 050 Responding to a disclosure or suspicion of abuse process map Issue 2 March 2019

SBMC 051 Safeguarding Report Form Issue 2 March 2019

Safeguarding is best described as the process of maintaining a focus on the welfare and well-being of vulnerable adults or children during their direct involvement with us. Child protection is part of safeguarding, and concerns the steps taken to protect specific children identified to be at risk of harm.



The Club's Safeguarding Officer will have received child protection/safeguarding training and training in the care of vulnerable adults.

It is important to state, that the Sporting Bears Motor Club is not and cannot be expert in child protection/vulnerable adult abuse, and we will therefore seek advice from relevant organisations when necessary.

To Whom Do These Guidelines Apply?

Where children and young people and vulnerable adults are concerned, there are statutory responsibilities for any organisation to follow regarding their safety.

The SBMC considers it to be the duty of all our members to follow the policy, Code of Conduct and guidelines, set-out in this document, within the limits of their knowledge and experience. These guidelines reflect the principles of UK legislation and guidance, as well as the Club's policies and procedures.

Code of Conduct

The following are the golden rules to guide your behaviour and that of all Club members when interacting with children and young people and vulnerable adults. The Club expects all members to comply with this code.

Key Points To Remember

Children and young people and vulnerable adults are at the centre of the SBMC. Their protection and safety ALWAYS comes first.

In any interactions with children and young people and vulnerable adults, you are expected to maintain a sense of proportion, apply common sense and protect children and vulnerable adults' welfare as a priority.

DO

- treat children and young people and vulnerable adults with care, respect and dignity
- remember that children and young people and vulnerable adults will see you as a trusted representative of the Club
- use appropriate language; be open, clear and honest in your communication
- ensure that if you are alone with children and young people and vulnerable adults, your behaviour is appropriate and that physical contact is avoided except for reasons of health & safety, or under supervision
- ensure any permissions needed are obtained from guardians/parents of children and carers involved as well as the children/vulnerable adults themselves to ensure we manage the expectations of everyone involved
- report any concerns you have relating to a vulnerable adult's or child's safety OR any allegation made by a vulnerable adult or child to the Club's Safeguarding Lead, Caroline McSean Tel: 020 8252 9685 or mobile 07890647217 or the Club Chair, Lisa Binfield Tel: 07951021786
- THANK children and vulnerable adults and show appreciation for their help and contribution



DON'T

- use your personal named email address or mobile number in any communication with children or young people or vulnerable adults
- use children's personal details, or those of vulnerable adults for purposes other than that which they were given for. Never leave their personal details lying around – keep them securely. All personal details should be saved in password protected folders with limited access. Any hard copy information should be kept in locked storage.
- ***Don't leave it to someone else!***

Data Protection

At times we may be responsible for handling and storing data relating to children and vulnerable adults. As with all personal data, we should only keep data where we have permission and only for as long as is necessary.

We should ensure the following:

- Data about children and young people and vulnerable adults should always be stored securely, with password protection and only accessible to those who need it.
- Any loss of data must be reported immediately, including out of hours, to our Club Safeguarding Lead/Club Chair.

Lost Child Procedure

For any SBMC event you will need to establish a Lost Child/Vulnerable Adult Procedure. The complexity of this procedure will depend upon the size of the event and can be very simple for a small event.

The Lost Child/Vulnerable Adult Procedure should include the following information:

- Which staff members need to be notified in the event of a child/vulnerable adult becoming separated from the responsible person
- Who will look after the lost child/vulnerable adult – from being found to when they are reunited. If this occurs there should always be another adult of the opposite sex present with the Club member and child/vulnerable adult.
- Where the child/vulnerable adult will be taken to be looked after
- What information will be needed so that the children/vulnerable adults can be safely reunited with family/responsible person
- How announcements will be made and when to turn to the police for assistance

Public address announcements about children/vulnerable adults should be general in nature, not giving any specific information about them.

For example:

“Any parents/carers who may have become separated from a family member should contact event organisers as soon as possible.”



Only in exceptional circumstances should it be necessary to make an announcement to contact a lost child/vulnerable adult and such an announcement should take the following format:

“If (name) is in the exhibition will they please identify themselves to event staff as soon as possible.”

For events hosted by another partner their Safeguarding policy and processes should be followed.

Personal Disclosure

Those who disclose that they have been convicted of any offence relating to children, or young people/vulnerable adults, or are subject to any disciplinary sanction relating to children or young people/vulnerable adults, will not be permitted to participate in any event which involves contact with children or young people or vulnerable adults.

The Club recognises there is potential for malicious or unsubstantiated allegations to be made.

Where an allegation has been made against a member of the Club it is appropriate, in the first instance, to request that that particular member should not attend events until an investigation has been carried out by senior officials of the SBMC, to protect both the member and the Club. This will be undertaken as soon as is practicable.

Whilst any member could in theory be subject to these types of allegations, it is appreciated that Dream Rides drivers are the most vulnerable. It is therefore emphasised that every driver has the right not to take children, unaccompanied or not.

Photography

The Club recognises that SBMC events are a popular photographic opportunity where a range of individuals will be involved, and encourages responsible use of photography at all times. SBMC events must operate an open and transparent environment and organisers should publish specific information particularly concerning professional photographic/video filming.

It is important to note that photographic evidence may be required to be collected for a serious incident investigation.

Any individual that has concerns regarding photography or any safeguarding issue during Club activities must contact:

- The SBMC Child Safeguarding Officer/Event Organiser.
- The MSA supports the Club and Event Organisers to take appropriate action where concerns are raised about individuals at events, including requests for individuals to leave events.

Physical contact

In your interactions with children/vulnerable adults do not initiate physical contact – this can be innocently intended, but easily misunderstood. If however, a child/vulnerable adult comes to you, or is in distress, act responsibly and in public.



Risk Assessment

When you put on an event that involves working with children or young people and vulnerable adults you must do a risk assessment and ensure that this takes into account any specific risks to them.

Health & Safety - when considering health and safety risks, remember that children, in particular, and young people and vulnerable adults are generally:

- less able to recognise danger
- likely to be in an environment which is unfamiliar to them
- very inquisitive, which can mean they are more likely to take risks

Plan how you will mitigate against these risks and record this in your risk assessment.

Before the event you should complete a Risk Assessment, which specifically considers Working with Children and Young People and Vulnerable Adults. You will need to consider these groups in the standard list of hazards and controls.

For example:

Hazard	Who will be exposed?	Consequences	Risk Control measures
Adults have access to children, young people and vulnerable adults	Children Adults Club members	May experience inappropriate behaviour, or allegations of inappropriate behaviour.	Ensure children, young people and vulnerable adults are always supervised by responsible adults. Club members are briefed on Safeguarding arrangements before the event.

Vulnerable Children

When working with children it is important to recognise that some groups of children may be more vulnerable to abuse by virtue of having a disability, parental and child mental health issues, experiencing bullying, parental or child substance misuse (drugs or alcohol), behavioural issues including exclusion from education, social isolation etc.

Vulnerable Adults

Abuse can come in many forms of domestic, modern slavery, discriminatory, organisational, physical, psychological, verbal, sexual, and financial/material or based on neglect/self-neglect.

HOW TO RECOGNISE ABUSE & RESPOND TO DISCLOSURE IN CHILDREN

Abuse

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child either directly by inflicting harm, or indirectly, 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.



There are four types of child abuse. They are defined in the UK Government guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children 2010, as follows:

1. Physical abuse
2. Emotional abuse
3. Sexual abuse
4. Neglect

Bullying is not defined as a form of abuse in Working Together but there is clear evidence that it is abusive and will include at least one, if not two, three or all four, of the defined categories of abuse.

Physical abuse includes hitting, shaking, kicking, punching, scalding, suffocating and other ways of inflicting pain or injury on a child. It also includes giving a child harmful substances, such as drugs, alcohol or poison. If a parent or carer reports non-existent symptoms of illness in a child, or deliberately causes illness in a child, this is also a form of physical abuse.

Emotional abuse is when a parent or carer behaves in a way that is likely to seriously affect their child's emotional development. It can range from constant rejection and denial of affection, through to continual severe criticism, deliberate humiliation and other ways of verbally "terrorising" a child.

Sexual abuse is when a child or young person is pressurised, forced or tricked into taking part in any kind of sexual activity with an adult or young person. This can include kissing, touching the young person's genitals or breasts, intercourse or oral sex. Encouraging a child to look at pornographic magazines, videos or sexual acts, is also sexual abuse.

Neglect is the persistent lack of appropriate care of children, including love, stimulation, safety, nourishment, warmth, education and medical attention. It can have a serious effect on a child's physical, mental and emotional development. For babies and very young children, it can be life threatening.

Signs of abuse

The NSPCC advises that a child may be experiencing abuse if he or she is:

- frequently dirty, hungry or inadequately dressed
- left in unsafe situations or without medical attention
- constantly "put down", insulted, sworn at or humiliated
- seems afraid of parents or carers
- severely bruised or injured
- displays sexual behaviour which doesn't seem appropriate for their age
- growing up in a home where there is domestic violence
- living with parents or carers involved in serious drug or alcohol abuse

If you are concerned that a child you are in contact with, or someone else has reported to you, is at risk of, or has, suffered abuse, please follow the dealing with child abuse Referral Process and contact the Club's Safeguarding Officer. If in your assessment you believe that the child is at immediate risk of harm, you should contact the local police or the nearest social services as soon as possible.



Do not ignore it and do nothing. You are not expected to decide what is significant or whether abuse has happened, but you are expected to share information.

Disclosure

Disclosure is not a straightforward concept, as children do not always purposefully tell about abuse. Disclosure may happen in different situations and in different ways.

During the course of your interactions with children you may experience concern about the welfare of a child. You may, for example, have observed an injury, witnessed or heard an interaction between children or between an adult and a child, you may be concerned regarding bullying or inappropriate use of mobile phones, you may know of someone who has been or is downloading pornographic child images, a child may act out in a sexually provocative way, or look neglected or withdrawn in their behaviour or they may have made a disclosure to you of abuse to themselves, or abuse of another, including domestic abuse.

Whatever the situation, or the way in which your concern is raised, you must act on it within 24 hours. (Please see Referral Process.)

The SBMC is not and cannot be expert in child protection, but we work alongside the NSPCC and other leading organisations to promote best practice in safeguarding children and young people.

Responding to a Disclosure (in person, by phone, via email or internet)

If a child suggests they want to tell you a 'secret' or discloses information that may suggest they are at risk of abuse, or have been abused, it is important that you tell them that you are unable to keep secrets and that, dependent upon what they tell you, you may have to tell someone else in order to keep them safe. In the majority of cases the child will disclose to you anyway, as it is often the case that the child will have prepared themselves to make a disclosure.

It is important that you:

- Remain calm and do not show shock or disbelief
- Alert another adult as soon as possible to the fact that a conversation of this nature is taking place
- Listen carefully to what is being said
- Don't ask detailed or probing questions
- Tell them that you take what they are saying seriously
- Tell them what you are going to do next and that you will only tell people on 'a need to know' basis
- Tell them that when you have spoken to someone they will be told what is going to happen next
- In most situations the child is unlikely to be in immediate danger but if they are, you must contact the police on 999 and refer to the Club's Safeguarding Officer as soon as possible. If the parent is not aware of the disclosure or they are the alleged abuser, it is better to wait until you've sought advice from your Club's Safeguarding Officer before saying anything as this situation would need to be handled sensitively.
- You can give the child the ChildLine number for confidential support – 0800 1111



- If the child tells you that they want to take action against what has happened you can tell them that they can contact the police or the NSPCC Safeguarding Helpline – 0808 800 5000.
- After the interaction with the child has ended, you will need to report it following the Referral Process and complete a Child Protection Report Form.

If you are concerned about a child's well-being, in or outside of events, you can always call the NSPCC's Safeguarding Helpline for advice or guidance - 0808 800 5000.

Is the child in immediate danger or do you believe a crime has been committed? If yes, dial 999 and ask for the Police and then inform the Club's Safeguarding Officer/Event Organiser.

Is the child in need of urgent medical intervention? If yes, dial 999 and ask for an ambulance and then inform your Club's Safeguarding Officer/ Event Organiser.

If the level of urgency is not reflective of any of the above but you have concerns for a child or believe they may be at risk of harm you must contact the Club Safeguarding Officer. They will discuss with you whether a referral to the NSPCC is appropriate and/or whether a referral to the Club Chair is required (in the case of concerns regarding the behaviour of a Club member).

Depending on the severity of the concern, agreed outcomes and actions may vary. If the concern is not thought sufficiently serious enough to warrant a referral to the NSPCC consideration should be given to whether the nature of the concern should be shared externally with professionals who may know the child and family better than you do i.e., the Event Organiser, Social Services, the child's GP, Health Visitor or School Nurse, the child's teacher or probation officer. The information you hold may be important in building a bigger picture and help to safeguard the child.

LADO (Local Authority Designated Officer) Role

The statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children (Dept. of Education, 2013) states that organisations should have policies in place for dealing with allegations against people who work with children. Therefore all county and unitary local authorities have a Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) whose role is to provide advice and guidance to employers and voluntary organisations, liaise with the police and other agencies and to monitor the progress of cases, to ensure that they are dealt with as consistently and quickly as possible, through a thorough and fair process.

Once contacted by an employer the LADO will be able to:

- obtain further details of the allegation and the circumstances in which it was made
- advise on what, if anything, may be shared with the person who is the subject of an allegation, particularly in situations that may possibly lead to a criminal investigation support a referral to the police or to Social Services if this hasn't already happened



Adult Safeguarding

There are 3 distinct roles in the Adult Safeguarding process.

Alerter

An **Alerter** is the person who raises the concern. Any Club member can be Alerter if abuse is suspected, alleged, actually happening or at risk of happening. The responsibility of the Alerter is to report their concern or suspicion to their line manager immediately.

Responsible Person

The person who receives the concern from the Alerter is called the **Responsible Person/Event Organiser**.

The role of the Responsible Person/Event Organiser is to immediately receive and review the information provided and any action taken, by the Alerter.

Based on information gathered, the Responsible Person will determine whether abuse can or cannot be ruled out and whether or not the adult is eligible for support under the Safeguarding Adults Procedures, and commence any immediate action deemed necessary.

The Responsible Person reports to the Safeguarding Lead or Club Chair.

Safeguarding Lead/Club Chair

The **Safeguarding Lead/Club Chair** is the designated person(s) who manages the safeguarding process. If the decision is taken to consider the concern under the Safeguarding Adult Protection Procedures, then a Notification of Alert document is to be completed by the Safeguarding Lead/Club Chair, or nominated representative, within 24 hours and forwarded to the local Safeguarding Adults Board

MANAGING SITUATIONS OF SUSPECTED ABUSE

Specifically in relation to managing situations where there is a risk of abuse or where abuse is alleged or suspected, the following principles should be applied:

The alleged victim should have wherever possible:

- The right to be safeguarded from abuse
- Their needs to be regarded as paramount
- The right to be taken seriously
- The right to be kept informed of processes and outcomes, as appropriate
- The right of access to independent advocacy and/or support particularly where there is an issue about mental capacity
- The right to appropriate information to raise their awareness of what constitutes abuse
- The right to accessible information on the Safeguarding Adults process
- The right to privacy and confidentiality throughout the safeguarding process, except where there is a requirement to override
- The right for arrangements to be made with them to promote safety and welfare in both the short term and long term



- The right to be involved in decisions regarding themselves, made as a result of the safeguarding process

Carers who are family or friends should have wherever possible:

- Support when suspected abuse is reported
- Their views and opinions taken into consideration
- The right to be kept informed of processes and outcomes where it does not conflict with the best interests of the alleged victim

The alleged perpetrator, where they may also be seen to be vulnerable, should have wherever possible:

- The right of access to independent advocacy or support
- The right to be kept informed of processes and outcomes where it does not conflict with the best interests of the alleged victim

It may be necessary to contact the police in some circumstances. This will be highly dependent on the circumstances.

In all cases where sharing of information with an external agency is required, the safeguarding lead/Club Chair will maintain member/*public person* confidentiality.

Useful Contacts:

SBMC Club's Child Safeguarding Officer, Caroline McSean
Tel: 020 8252 9685 or mobile 07890647217

SBMC Club Chair, Lis Binfield
Tel: 07951021786

The MSA Child Safeguarding Co-ordinator Tel: 01753 765000
NSPCC Helpline (24 hours): 0808 800 5000 help@nspcc.org.uk (covers England, Wales and Northern Ireland)

Parent Line Scotland: 0808 800 2222 (Mon, Wed, Fri 9am-5pm. Tue & Thurs 9am-9pm)

ChildLine (for confidential support) – 0800 1111

Local Social Services: Accessing the website www.direct.gov.uk and click on 'find your local council', then on A-Z of local councils, then on relevant council. Look for relevant heading eg social care, social services, etc. This should then give a phone number for a duty team (also known as 'reception and assessment' or other similar names).

Local Safeguarding Children Boards: A useful reference for everyone who works to safeguard children. A list of chairs is available at <http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/IG00079/>

Police – Emergency 999; non-emergency 101

GOVERNANCE



This Policy will be regularly reviewed and updated at intervals not less than 3 years as minimum. A review may be initiated earlier due to legislative or national guidance changes. This Policy and any applicable Guidelines are seen as live documents, capable of being reviewed and amended by the Club Safeguarding Officer according to need on an ongoing basis.

The Club welcomes any written comments or suggestions regarding the Policy and any applicable Guidelines, and their application, at any time.

Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS)

DBS checks are required for those who are 'working with children' as defined in (Children and Families Act 2014). This includes those operating in a child safeguarding role, and those undertaking regulated activities.

Legislation, Guidance and Procedures

England

Children Act 1989
Children Act 2004
Children And Families Act 2014
Working Together 2015

Wales

Children Act 1989
Children Act 2004
Children And Families Act 2014
Working Together 2015
All Wales Child Safeguarding Procedures 2008

Scotland

National Guidance For The Protection Of Children In Scotland 2012

Northern Ireland

Children Order 1995
Cooperating to Safeguard Children 2003

Isle of Man

Children and Young People's Act 2001

Jersey

The Children (Jersey Law) 2002 built on Children Act 1989 (England)

Guernsey and Alderney

Children(Guernsey and Alderney)Law 2008 The Criminal Justice (Children and Juvenile court reform) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law 2008

SBMC members working with the BBC Children in Need will abide by their Safeguarding Children Policy and Guidelines "Working with Children Handbook" with particular reference to Appendix 20 – Volunteer Agreement.

References



Children and Families Act 2014 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/upga/2014/6/contents/enacted>

Every Child Matters: <http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/>

Intercollegiate Document: <http://www.rcpch.ac.uk/>

H.M. Government (2015) Working Together To Safeguard Children

Laming (2003) Inquiry in to the death of Victoria Climbié: <http://www.victoria-climbie-inquiry.org.uk>

MSA Child Protection Policy 2009 revised 2017

Safeguarding vulnerable groups Act 2006

The Children Act 1989: <http://www.fnf.org.uk/childAct.htm>

The Children Act 2004: <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/Acts2004/20040031.htm>

The Association of Directors of Social Services (2005) Safeguarding Adults - A National Framework of Standards for good practice and outcomes in adult protection work.]

Home Office (1999) Caring for Young People and the Vulnerable – Guidance for Preventing the Abuse of Trust (Home Office Publication)

Section 42-26 The Care Act 2014

Care and Support Statutory Guidance (October 2014)

Equalities Act 2010

- Safeguarding Adults: The role of health services (Department of Health 2011)
www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_124882

Other documents consulted

Disclosure and Barring service - Child Workforce guidance

Disclosure and Barring service - Adult Workforce guidance

Disclosure and Barring service - Eligibility guidance 2.2 – November 2013 [www](http://www.dh.gov.uk)

MSA Child Safeguarding Policy 2017

BBC Children in Need – Working with Children Handbook