**From September 2012, Regulated Activity for children and young people will be defined as:**

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| (a) Unsupervised activities: teaching, training, instructing, caring for or supervising children, or providing advice/guidance on well-being or driving a vehicle only for children. |
| (b) Working for a limited range of establishments (known as ‘specified places’), with opportunity for contact, e.g. schools, children’s homes, childcare premises (but not work by supervised volunteers). |
| *Work in (a) and (b) above still has to be carried out on a regular basis. The current definitions have not changed: Frequently - at least once a week Intensively - 4 days in a 30 day periodOvernight - between the hours of 2am and 6am.*  |
| (c) Relevant personal care, e.g. washing or dressing; or health care by or supervised by a professional, even if done once. |
| (d) Registered child-minding and foster carers. |

**Regulated Activity with Vulnerable Adults**

The 2012 Act changes the definition of vulnerable adult to focus on activities rather than characteristics.

The focus is on the activities required by the adult and not on the setting in which the activity is received, nor on the personal characteristics or circumstances of the adult receiving the activities. There is also no longer a requirement for a person to do the activities a certain number of times before they are engaging in Regulated Activity’ *(Changes to disclosure and barring: What you need to know – HM Government (2012)).*

There are broadly 6 activities listed:

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| 1. The provision of health care by a health care professional, or by a person acting under the direction or supervision of a health care professional (such as a health care assistant in a hospital or care home);
 |
| 1. The provision of relevant personal care (such as washing, dressing, toileting, eating and drinking);
 |
| 1. The provision of social work or community care services by social workers to adults who are clients or potential clients;
 |
| 1. The provision of assistance in relation to general household matters for an adult who needs that assistance because of age, illness or disability, (e.g. managing a person’s cash, paying bills or shopping for someone);
 |
| 1. Any relevant assistance in the conduct of an adult’s own affairs, (e.g. under an enduring power of attorney);
 |
| 1. Transportation in certain circumstances which is needed because of age, illness or disability, although the Government has pointed out that this will not include family and friends or taxi drivers.
 |

**Regulated Activity and Barring**

Barring has previously been the responsibility of the ISA (Independent Safeguarding Authority). From 1 December 2012, the ISA will merge with the CRB to become the Disclosure and Barring Service (the ‘DBS’).

The Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 changes now mean that a person will **only** be barred from Regulated Activity with children (and / or vulnerable adults) not **all** work with children.

The changes also mean that (with one exception) a person will only be barred where there is evidence that the relevant individual is, has been or might in the future be engaged in Regulated Activity.