

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM TO
THE SAFEGUARDING VULNERABLE GROUPS ACT 2006 (APPROPRIATE
OFFICER AND SCHEDULE 7 PRESCRIBED PERSONS) REGULATIONS
2010

2010 No. 1061

1. This explanatory memorandum has been prepared by the Department for Children, Schools, and Families, and is laid before Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

2. Purpose of the instrument

2.1. These Regulations prescribe, for England, the “appropriate officer” who will have the duty under section 13 of the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (“the Act”) to check that a school governor is registered with the Independent Safeguarding Authority (“ISA”)¹. The Regulations also add categories of persons, in addition to those in the table in paragraph 1 of Schedule 7 of the Act, who will be able (under section 30 of the Act) to check whether an individual is ISA-registered. They will also be able (under section 32 of the Act) to “subscribe”² for any future updates on that individual’s ISA-registration status.

3. Matters of special interest to the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments

3.1. None.

4. Legislative Context

4.1. The Act reforms arrangements for safeguarding children and vulnerable adults from harm or the risk of harm by employees (paid or unpaid) whose work gives them significant access to these groups. The new arrangements it introduces include barring and referral arrangements which, from October 2009, broadly replaced those under the Protection of Children Act 1999, Care Standards Act 2000, Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000 and Education Act 2002.

4.2. Section 13 of the Act provides that the appropriate officer must within a prescribed period check the ISA-registration status of a person appointed as a governor of a school as defined in the Act.

4.3. Section 30 of the Act enables applications to be made to the Secretary of State by applicants who fall within the table in Schedule 7, to find out whether an individual (“B”) is ISA-registered. The applicant must declare that B has consented to the check. The consent provision will help to protect the information held by the Scheme.

¹ That is, subject to monitoring under section 24 of the Act following an application made to the Secretary of State.

² That is, register under section 32 of the Act in relation to a person who is subject to monitoring.

- 4.4. Section 32 provides for a person to register an interest in B which means that the person will be notified if B's ISA registration status changes in the future (i.e. because they become barred, or choose not to be registered with ISA any longer). All those eligible to make the checks in section 30 will be able to register under this section. B's consent for a section 30 check will also be valid for the purposes of section 32. If an individual engaging in regulated activity ceases to be ISA-registered, any person who has registered an interest in them will be notified. Where the person who registered an interest in B also has a duty not to permit an individual who is not ISA-registered to engage in regulated activity, being notified will alert them to withdraw B's permission to engage in regulated activity.
- 4.5. Paragraph 1 of Schedule 7 to the Act contains a table listing those who are eligible to make checks under section 30 and to be notified about changes to a person's ISA-registration status under section 32. Entry 19 of the table allows regulations to prescribe further persons who are eligible, and the table in regulation 4 of these Regulations makes such provision.
- 4.6. Further detail on the legislative background to the Act is in a supplement at Annex 1 below (updated for this Memorandum) to the previous over-arching explanatory memorandum on the implementation of the Act. The overarching memorandum was submitted to Parliament in February 2008. Annex D to Annex 1 lists, in groups, all previous Statutory Instruments under the Act. Each Instrument in the first group was accompanied by a copy of the overarching memorandum. Each Instrument in later groups was accompanied by a copy of the supplement.
- 4.7. These Regulations are the first to make provision under section 13(5) of, or under entry 19 of the table in paragraph 1 of Schedule 7 to, the Act.

5. Territorial Extent and Application

- 5.1 The Regulations extend to England and Wales. Regulation 3 prescribes the "appropriate officer" in relation to England only (as the regulation-making power in relation to Wales is to be exercised by the Welsh Ministers). The table in regulation 4 prescribes persons for the purposes of entry 19 of the table in paragraph 1 of Schedule 7 in relation to both England and Wales.

6. European Convention on Human Rights

- 6.1. As the instrument is subject to negative resolution procedure and does not amend primary legislation, no statement is required.

7. Policy Background

- 7.1 Regulation 3 will (when section 13 of the Act is fully commenced – planned for November 2010) require the head teacher of a maintained school or a non-maintained special school, or the teacher in charge of a full-time pupil referral

unit (“PRU”³) in England, to check that individuals appointed (from November 2010) to the governing body of the school or to the management committee of the PRU are ISA-registered. Prescribing the head teacher (or the teacher in charge) ensures that a single named person in the establishment has the responsibility for carrying out all checks on persons who are connected with the school. The same person will be responsible, as the regulated activity provider⁴, for checking all members of staff, and so will be familiar with the legislative requirements and the process involved. It is likely that the head teacher will delegate the task of making checks, either to administrators within the school or to an organisation that provides HR services to the school. The head teacher can only delegate the administrative task, not the legal responsibility. The same applies to a teacher in charge of a PRU. Although the duty on the appropriate officer to carry out checks under section 13 will not be commenced until November 2010, by virtue of entry 17 in the table in Schedule 7 to the Act, the appropriate officer will be able to carry out checks on any new governors who choose to be ISA-registered between 26th July 2010 and November 2010.

- 7.2 Regulation 4 contains a table which prescribes people (in addition to those already listed in the table in Schedule 7 to the Act) who are able to make checks under section 30 on individuals to see if they are ISA-registered, and to be notified under section 32 if their ISA-registration status changes. The majority of these additions enable a person to check someone who is engaging in regulated activity because they are exercising the functions of an office or position listed in paragraph 4(1) or 8(1) of Schedule 4 to the Act. It is necessary to prescribe these additional people from 26th July when it will be possible for an individual to apply to become ISA-registered, even though the corresponding duties to be ISA-registered, and to check that an individual is ISA-registered will not have been commenced.
- 7.3 From November 2010, regulations will prescribe persons under section 14 who will be required to carry out checks on individuals in offices or posts listed in paragraph 4(1) or 8(1) of Schedule 4 to the Act. Many of the persons prescribed in the table in regulation 4 of these regulations will be prescribed for section 14 purposes, and it is likely that these entries from the table will then be replaced with a single entry referring to a person who is required by section 14 to carry out a check on B. Not all of the persons prescribed in the table in these Regulations will be affected by this, however. As well as enabling checks on the office or post-holders in paragraphs 4(1) and 8(1), the table also prescribes persons who can carry out checks on individuals who are not in the list of office or post-holders, and who may not be engaging in regulated activity at all. These entries will remain for the longer term.
- 7.4 Column 2 of the table states whether the prescribed person can check for regulated activity in relation to children, or to vulnerable adults. Entries 1 – 18

³ A provision in the Education Act 1996 means that the reference to “head teacher” is to be read as “teacher in charge” in relation to a PRU. A PRU will be known as a “short stay school” from September 2010.

⁴ “Regulated activity provider” is defined in section 6 of the Act, and will usually be the employer, or the person who otherwise has the management or control of regulated activity and who permits the individual to engage in regulated activity.

prescribe who can check the office-holders listed in paras 4(1) and 8(1) of Schedule 4; in general, they prescribe the person who is responsible for appointing and/ or removing that person from their office or post. The remaining entries allow checks by someone who is not the regulated activity provider, and/ or checks on someone who is not required to be ISA-registered, for specific reasons such as helping an adoption agency to decide whether a prospective adoptive parent is suitable. Entries 22 and 23 are intended to cover bodies such as the Football Association which endorses sports coaches who work with children.

8. Consultation outcome

8.1. In 2009, DCSF sent a consultation paper to bodies representing School Governors, and to Local Authorities, inviting comment on proposed changes, including who should have the duty to check ISA-registration status of school governors. The governors' paper went to 300 interested bodies; 45 responses were received. The majority of replies supported the proposal (now included in these regulations) that the duty should be placed on the head teacher. Some respondents felt that the Local Authority should check governors, and one respondent agreed that the head teacher should check (because local authorities do not all have the same relationship with their schools), so long as the task can be delegated to other school staff (which it can – see section 7 above). Although there were some concerns that a duty to check would be 'another responsibility' for head teachers, the majority of consultees argued that it would be more practical for the head teacher to do the checks. DCSF reported to all consultees its proposal following the consultation; no consultee made any further representations.

8.2. The 2009 consultation also asked if respondents agreed with the proposed 'prescribed persons' who would be entitled to check that local authority elected members are ISA-registered. Out of forty-two responses to that question, thirty-eight agreed with the proposed 'prescribed person', while three were against, and one was not sure. The proposal was originally to give the function of checking to a specific office-holder within the local authority. However, as a general rule these regulations prescribe (where possible) a corporate body rather than any individual within it, which will give the organisation more flexibility in how it arranges for checks to be made. Also, when regulations are laid (as planned for November 2010) which will give most of these organisations a duty under section 14 to make checks, this change of approach will avoid placing criminal liability on individual post-holders. In practice, local authorities (and other organisations) can have a policy about who should do the checks or be responsible for ensuring they are done, although the legal responsibility and any criminal liability falls on the prescribed person (such as the local authority) as a whole rather than on individuals. Among those who agreed with the original proposal for local authorities, comments included:

- the majority agreed that the Mayor would want to delegate this task to, for example, the corporate CRB manager, Deputy Council leader, or HR director;
- one reply agreed the responsibility should be delegated, but felt that each organisation should be clear whose responsibility it was, and ensure their staff were aware of that.

Among those who disagreed, three respondents felt it would be more appropriate for the Monitoring Officer (a statutory post that an authority must have) to be the 'prescribed person' as they felt that Officer would be more "objective". A local authority can of course give the task to that officer, if the authority wishes.

- 8.3. DCSF circulated to all those consulted a response document including the above points.
- 8.4. There was also a public consultation on various aspects of the Vetting and Barring Scheme in November 2007, including one implemented by these Regulations. The Government's response was published in May 2008 and can be viewed at www.dcsf.gov.uk/consultations. The consultation invited views on who should be eligible to make checks of a person's ISA registration status, as specified below. There were 326 responses to the consultation. These came from bodies including Local Authorities, Local Safeguarding Children Boards, voluntary sector organisations, unions, national and professional organisations, and health and care sector organisations, as well as parents. The opportunity to comment on the scheme in advance of implementation was welcomed, and most proposals in the consultation were met with overwhelming levels of agreement. On specific provision in these Regulations, comments were as follows.
- 8.5. 88 per cent of respondents agreed that adoption agencies should be able to check the ISA status of prospective adopters and adult members living in the household. Twelve per cent of individuals said that they were unsure about the proposals. One concern was that the agency should not maintain an interest in the prospective adopter and adult members of the household once the adoption order had been finalised. DCSF agrees that guidance should make clear that adoption agencies do not have a legitimate interest in the ISA-registration status of the individual or of adult household members, once the adoption order has been finalised: the agency should then deregister their interest for the purposes of that adoption.
- 8.6. On the entitlement for approving or accrediting bodies to check (entries 22 and 23 in the table), the vast majority of respondents, 92 per cent, agreed with the proposal. They felt this was essential and strongly welcomed allowing endorsing bodies to check ISA status and register for notification of changes to an individual's ISA status where they endorsed them to work with children or vulnerable adults. One per cent of respondents disagreed, and seven per cent were unsure. The provision in these Regulations means that, for example, as said in the 2008 consultation report: "the Football Association will continue to have a role to inform those within their sport if an individual is professionally unsuitable to act as a coach working with children or vulnerable adults. Their role is particularly important in the cases where they help support networks of small, voluntary clubs, and individuals working as volunteers in the clubs".
- 8.7. The entitlement for Bishops in the Church of England to make checks was prepared in consultation with representatives of the Church of England. It mitigates the effect of an anomaly particular to this Church, where the appointments of many post-holders are governed by canon law instead of employment law. In relation to post-holders who are in a "freehold" office,

Church of England Bishops will not be regulated activity providers and so - in contrast to managers in other faith organisations - will not be covered by the entitlement for regulated activity providers to check ISA-registration status (although Bishops now make CRB checks, with barred list checks, on candidates for ordination or service in their diocese).

9. Guidance

9.1. An expanded version of Scheme guidance, covering elements to be introduced during 2010 and 2011, was published in March 2010 at: www.isa.gov.org.uk/default.aspx?page=402 . It adds sections on:

- how the Scheme will affect employees and volunteers (section 4);
- how the Scheme will affect regulated activity providers (section 5);
- timescales (section 6); and
- transitional arrangements (section 7).

This includes matters pertinent to this set of Regulations, in particular the checking of school governors and other office-holders. For example, section 5 includes how to do an online check of an individual's ISA-registration status.

9.2. This expanded guidance builds on comprehensive guidance about the operation of the Scheme as a whole, which was published in 2009. At the same time, marketing and communications campaigns are publicising the scheme to stakeholders, by means of direct mailing, a programme of roadshows, and various other methods including paid advertising in national daily newspapers.

9.3. The Government also publicised a wide-ranging list of examples of when the Scheme will not require an individual to be ISA-registered, which the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families sent to all MPs in December 2009, see: www.dcsf.gov.uk/news/index.cfm?event=news.item&id=vetting_and_barring_myth_buster.

10. Impact

10.1. These provisions do not create any new impact on business, charities or voluntary bodies. Businesses, charities and voluntary bodies will benefit from the reduced impact of the VBS arising from the Government's decision in December 2009 to amend the criteria on when an activity under the VBS is frequent (in guidance, from once a month or more often to once a week or more often, except in relation to personal care) or intensive (in law, from more than twice in one month to more than three times in one month), which is expected to reduce by about a fifth the numbers covered by regulated and controlled activity.

10.2. The main impact on the public sector is that (from when section 13 of the Act is commenced, which as previously announced is planned for November 2010) head teachers of maintained schools in England must check that members newly appointed on or after that date to school governing bodies are ISA-registered. Head teachers can delegate the task, as mentioned at section 7 above. Prescribing persons to add to the Schedule 7 table creates eligibility to carry out checks (rather

than a duty, although in many cases a duty to check will be imposed from November 2010). As a result of this eligibility, the person with the power to check, wherever they give approval in relation to a post, can make any such approval conditional on the individual becoming ISA-registered, even if there is no legal requirement to be ISA-registered in that case. However, the Government will recommend in sector-specific guidance that they should not impose such a condition on new entrants who are expected to start before 1st November 2010.

10.3. At Annex B to the attached supplementary overarching memorandum is a copy of the 1st April 2008 announcement by the Home Office Minister, which showed revised total cost figures for the VBS. The Home Office is reviewing the Impact Assessment and an updated version reflecting these figures will be published once this review is completed. The existing published Assessment for the overall Vetting and Barring scheme signed by a Minister in July 2006, is at: www.dfes.gov.uk/ria/index.cfm?action=assessments.view&i_assessmentID=73

11. Regulating small businesses

11.1. While the 2006 Act applies to small businesses, the majority of the provisions in this set of Regulations do not apply to or affect small businesses. The only provisions which could be entries 22 and 23 in the table in Regulation 4, which enable checks to be carried out by bodies who endorse people who wish to teach, train, or instruct children or vulnerable adults, or care for or supervise children. Those two entries could affect any small business which for example provides a sports coach who is endorsed or licensed by an external accreditation body.

11.2. Small businesses will benefit from the reduced impact of the VBS arising from the Government's recent decision to reduce the stringency of the "frequent" and "intensive" criteria. In addition, to minimise the impact of the requirements of the new Scheme on firms employing up to 20 people, the approach taken is to consider how far it is necessary that such firms comply with the same duties applying to larger firms. Generally, the requirements of the Act will apply to some small businesses that work with vulnerable groups, such as care homes for vulnerable adults. Employees of such businesses will have to register with the ISA in order to engage in regulated activity (and, subject to the review mentioned above, by 2015 so will non-barred employees in order to engage in controlled activity), and employers will be strongly encouraged to register their interest in such staff. In response to concerns raised by people operating small businesses, the Government has agreed that:

- in relation to those working with under-16 year olds who are employed or engaged as part of work experience or otherwise in workplace settings, there will be no requirement for the employee to register under the VBS or for an employer to check such workers. This does not reduce safeguarding for children in the workplace, but simply maintains current arrangements (namely that a barred person is not permitted to take up certain posts that involve work with children or vulnerable adults), including the employer retaining the discretion and the responsibility to decide what checks to make and who to check;
- once registration starts under the Scheme, any person making a check on an

individual will be able to do so by means of a quick and free on-line check (with safety measures to preserve confidentiality) which will confirm whether the individual is registered with the ISA, with the assurance that an individual who is so registered is not barred;

- employers in small and other businesses alike will be encouraged to register an interest (under section 32 of the Act) in an individual that they permit to engage in regulated activity, leading to any such employer being notified if there is any change in the registration status of the individual.

11.3. The Government balanced its final decision on what action to take to help small businesses with its commitment to have in place appropriate safeguards for children and vulnerable adults. These issues were also covered in the DCSF consultation referred to in paragraph 8.4 above. Paragraphs 45 to 48 of that document gave the Government's response to points made by businesses on issues concerning under-16s in work experience and employment.

12. Monitoring & review

12.1. Paragraphs 153 to 160 of the published Impact Assessment (see link at paragraph 10.3 above) contain details of monitoring and review of the VBS as a whole. The proposed revised impact assessment (see paragraph 10.3 above) will include a fully updated cost / benefit analysis, which will also take account of the revised costs announced by Home Office Ministers on 1 April 2008 (see Annex B to the attached overarching explanatory memorandum).

12.2. The ISA will produce statutory annual reports, and any additional reports that the Home Secretary may direct, on any aspect of the exercise of its functions. The ISA's first annual report, published in 2009, is at:

www.isa-gov.org.uk/Default.aspx?page=321 .

12.3. The ISA, as a non-departmental public body, is under the sponsorship of the Home Office, which will exercise its responsibility as sponsor in consultation with the Government Departments which have policy responsibility for the workforces and vulnerable groups covered by the Scheme. The ISA is committed to openness and consultation in order to provide an assurance of its independence and that the Vetting and Barring Scheme is robust and has the confidence of the public and stakeholders

13. Contact

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DCSF, 25 March 2010

Annex: over-arching supplement

Annex

Supplement to Explanatory Memorandum on Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2010 (Reference: para 4.6 of that E.M.)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SAFEGUARDING VULNERABLE GROUPS ACT 2006

1. The Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) prepared this memorandum in consultation with the Department of Health, and submitted it voluntarily to Parliament.
2. **Description**
 - 2.1 This is a further supplement to DCSF's over-arching explanatory memorandum dated 27th February 2008 which explained the context to the first set of Statutory Instruments laid before Parliament under the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006⁵ ("the Act"). Annex D below provides:
 - a list of all sets of Statutory Instruments laid before Parliament under the Act;
 - links to the over-arching explanatory memorandum or supplements to it, as published with each of those Instruments.
 - 2.2 Where relevant, the content of the overarching explanatory memorandum, and of the previous supplements, is repeated in this supplement. This supplement explains the context to the fourth set of Statutory Instruments to be laid before Parliament under the Act. These are:
 - an Order to further amend the scope of regulated activity under the Act, laid in draft early in 2010, debated in the House of Commons on 15 March 2010. (The draft Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Regulated Activity, Devolution and Miscellaneous Provisions) Order 2010. Explanatory Memorandum at: www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2010/draft/em/ukdsiem_9780111491270_en.pdf ;
 - a set of affirmative regulations to make interim arrangements in relation to controlled activity under the Act, laid in draft early in 2010, debated in the House of Commons on 15 March 2010. (The draft Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Controlled Activity and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2010. Explanatory Memorandum at: www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2010/draft/em/ukdsiem_9780111492062_en.pdf ;
 - a commencement order in relation to the above controlled activity regulations, which the Government plans to be made in March 2010 subject to Parliamentary approval of the above draft regulations;
 - two negative instruments (an Order, and Regulations) making miscellaneous provision which does not amend primary legislation; and
 - two commencement orders in relation to ISA-registration provisions. The Government plans to commence those provisions, to enable individuals who newly enter (or move to new posts in) regulated activity from July 2010 to become "ISA-registered" (that is, subject to monitoring), and to require individuals who newly enter, or move to new

⁵ 2006 c.47.

posts in regulated activity from November 2010 to become ISA-registered before starting that activity, as previously announced⁶ and as mentioned in earlier explanatory memoranda.

All instruments (except Commencement Orders) will be described in their respective explanatory memoranda, to each of which an up-to-date version of this supplement will be appended.

3. Matters of special interest to the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments

- 3.1 As noted in the explanatory memoranda relating to those Instruments, the draft Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Controlled Activity and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2010 and the draft Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Regulated Activity, Devolution and Miscellaneous Provisions) Order 2010 are subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.

4. Legislative background

Introduction

- 4.1. The Act provides for a new Vetting and Barring Scheme (VBS) to replace the existing arrangements for safeguarding children and vulnerable adults⁷ from harm or the risk of harm by employees (paid or unpaid) whose work gives them significant access to these groups. A public consultation for the new Scheme, “*Making Safeguarding Everybody's Business: A Post-Bichard Vetting Scheme*” (Ref: 1485-2005DOC-EN), ran in 2005. That consultation paper and a summary of responses are at www.dcsf.gov.uk/consultations. In addition to further consultations on detailed aspects of implementing secondary legislation under the Act, Sir Roger Singleton consulted stakeholders in compiling his December 2009 report “Drawing the Line”, which includes a list of those consulted and reflects their views⁸. This led to

⁶ Written Ministerial Statement on 19th March 2009 by Meg Hillier MP, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Home Office; see copy at Annex B, below.

⁷ Vulnerable adult is defined at S.59(1) of the Act as follows:

"59 Vulnerable adults

(1) A person is a vulnerable adult if he has attained the age of 18 and—

(a) he is in residential accommodation,

(b) he is in sheltered housing,

(c) he receives domiciliary care,

(d) he receives any form of health care,

(e) he is detained in lawful custody,

(f) he is by virtue of an order of a court under supervision by a person exercising functions for the purposes of Part 1 of the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000 (c. 43),

(g) he receives a welfare service of a prescribed description,

(h) he receives any service or participates in any activity provided specifically for persons who fall within subsection (9),

(i) payments are made to him (or to another on his behalf) in pursuance of arrangements under section 57 of the Health and Social Care Act 2001 (c. 15), or

(j) he requires assistance in the conduct of his own affairs."

We have consulted publicly on minor refinements, but the definition will remain substantially as above.

⁸ Sir Roger Singleton's report and the Government's response, both dated 14 December 2009, are at www.dcsf.gov.uk/everychildmatters/safeguardingandsocialcare/safeguardingchildren/vettingandbarring/scheme/vettingvandbarring. See Written Ministerial Statement of same date at Hansard col 50WS.

amendments to the Scheme which reduce its impact by reducing the number of individuals whom it will require to register. The total is expected to fall from 11.3 million to around nine to nine and a half million.

- 4.2. The purpose of the new Scheme is to minimise the risk of harm to children and vulnerable adults from those who might seek to harm them through certain specified work (paid or unpaid). It seeks to do this by barring unsuitable individuals not just on the basis of referrals, but also at the earliest possible opportunity, as part of a centralised vetting process that all those doing certain specified work with children and/ or vulnerable adults will have to go through. The new arrangements introduced by the Act have since October 2009 broadly replaced previous barring arrangements provided for under the Protection of Children Act 1999, the Care Standards Act 2000, the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000 and the Education Act 2002. Barring under the new Scheme went “live” on 12th October 2009. From that date, inclusion in a barred list took effect to bar individuals from engaging in “regulated activity” (see 4.5.6 below).
- 4.3. The current system for vetting people who wish to do certain specified work with children or vulnerable adults operates through employers obtaining enhanced criminal record certificates – with the addition, in many cases, of a statement as to whether the individual is on any barred list - issued by the Criminal Records Bureau (“CRB disclosures” with “barred list checks”) for new job applicants. CRB disclosures give employers information about an individual's criminal records history, which informs their assessments about the individual's suitability to work with children or vulnerable adults. The barred list checks show whether a person is included in either of the ISA barred lists (or - in a decreasing number of cases that are yet to be considered by the ISA for inclusion in its barred lists - on any of the three lists the Government previously maintained of persons barred from working with children or vulnerable adults, or has been made subject to a disqualification order (see below), where that Order forms part of the records of a conviction).
- 4.4. The previous lists, which were each subject to different legislation, criteria and procedures, were: “List 99” (a list of those in respect of whom a direction under section 142(1) of the Education Act 2002 has been made), the Protection of Children Act (PoCA) List (kept under section 1 of the Protection of Children Act 1999) and the Protection of Vulnerable Adults (PoVA) List (kept under section 81 of the Care Standards Act 2000). Disqualification orders made by a court (under section 28, 29 or 29A of the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000) also bar individuals from working with children: the repeal of the power to make new orders is to be commenced once the duty to be ISA-registered is started for new entrants. We refer below to being on one of these lists or being subject to a disqualification order as being subject to a previous restriction.

Key features of the Act

- 4.5. When implemented fully, the Act will replace the previous arrangements with a Scheme with the following key features.

4.5.1. an **Independent Safeguarding Authority** ("ISA")⁹ was established on 2nd January 2008, took all barring decisions on new referrals under previous barring schemes from 20th January 2009, and commenced its full barring functions under the VBS on 12th October 2009. It is a non-departmental governmental body sponsored by the Home Office. Its primary functions are to maintain the barred lists (see below) and to make decisions about whether individuals should be included in one or both lists;

4.5.2. **Barred lists:** there are now two barred lists - one of individuals barred from engaging in "regulated activity" (see below) with children (the "children's barred list"), and one of those barred from engaging in "regulated activity" with vulnerable adults (the "adults' barred list").

4.5.3. There are **four routes to inclusion** in one or both barred lists:

(i) automatic inclusion in one or both of the barred lists without the right to make representations or to appeal¹⁰. Inclusion in the lists on this basis happens only where a person has been convicted of, or received a caution in relation to, one of a list of specified offences, or meets other prescribed criteria (such as being subject to an order, foreign order or direction of a prescribed description, or being included in a specified foreign barred list) that indicate, of themselves, that any offender would pose such a high risk to vulnerable groups that they simply could not make a case as to why they should be allowed to engage in regulated activity;

(ii) automatic inclusion in one or both of the barred lists with the right to make representations as to why the person in question should be removed and a subsequent right of appeal following inclusion. Inclusion in the lists on this basis happens where a person has been convicted of, or received a caution in relation to, one of a further list of specified offences or as a result of having met some other prescribed criteria;

(iii) inclusion at the ISA's discretion, on the basis that the person in question has engaged in "relevant conduct" i.e. broadly, that they have behaved in a way that has harmed a child or vulnerable adult, or could have done so, or in a way involving child pornography or inappropriate sexual behaviour. In this case, the relevant individual has the opportunity to make representations before they are included in a list and will have a subsequent right of appeal;

(iv) inclusion at the ISA's discretion, on the basis that the person in question seems to ISA to pose a risk of harm to children or vulnerable adults. Again, in this case the relevant individual has the opportunity to make representations before they are included in a list and has a subsequent right of appeal.

⁹ "Independent Safeguarding Authority" (ISA) is now the legal name of the body which the 2006 Act previously called the Independent Barring Board (IBB).

¹⁰ See at Annex C, the relevant extract from a DCSF memorandum to the House of Lords Merits Committee on why the provisions described in this sub-paragraph are deemed compatible with the right to a fair trial (Article 6 of the ECHR).

4.5.4. When ISA receives any information, it must consider whether it is relevant to ISA's consideration of whether the individual to which it relates should be included in either list.

4.5.5. **Appeals:** there is a right of appeal (against inclusion in a barred list) to the Upper Tribunal, with the permission of the Tribunal, on a point of law or on a finding of fact made by ISA. When the ISA is minded to bar an individual, they write to that person seeking representations, and outline in their letter the reasons behind their intention to bar, and outline the evidence they have used to reach this decision. The provision for the Upper Tribunal to hear appeals on ISA decisions is at Schedule 1 of the Transfer of Tribunal Functions Order 2008¹¹. The Tribunal Procedure Committee consulted publicly on its Upper Tribunal rules, agreed by the Ministry of Justice¹², which came into force on 3rd November 2008.

4.5.6. **Regulated activity:** this is defined in Schedule 4 to the Act. Broadly, it covers a range of specified activities that provide an opportunity for close contact with children or vulnerable adults, other activities in key settings such as schools and care homes which provide an opportunity for contact, and key positions of responsibility such as the Children's Commissioner and the Director of Adult Social Services. DCSF fully commenced the definition of regulated activity on 12 October 2009.

4.5.7. **Controlled activity:** this is defined in sections 21 and 22 of the Act. Broadly, it covers support work in general health settings, further education settings and adult social care settings. It also covers work which gives a person the opportunity for access to sensitive records about children and vulnerable adults, e.g. education or social services records. The Secretary of State has power to make regulations determining who may engage in controlled activity, what steps must be taken by the person permitting them to do so, and the circumstances in which a person must not allow another person to engage in controlled activity. DCSF fully commenced the definition of controlled activity on 12 October 2009. Interim draft Regulations on controlled activity were laid in early 2010 as mentioned above, and (subject to the outcome of a review to be held in 2010 following the Government response to "Drawing the Line" – see earlier footnote) full Regulations for the end of the period of phasing-in of requirements to become subject to monitoring (see next paragraph). A detailed timetable for the phasing period will be announced well in advance.

4.5.8. **Monitoring:** to become "subject to monitoring" (or "ISA-registered"), individuals will make an application to the Secretary of State - in practice, to the Criminal Records Bureau (CRB). The CRB will check for any information relating to the individual and pass any that it discovers to ISA. ISA will then consider whether the person should be barred from working in regulated activity with children and/ or vulnerable adults. The CRB must repeat these checks at intervals for as long as the individual remains subject to

¹¹ The S.I. is at: www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/pdf/ukSI_20082833_en.pdf . See also para 4.10.5 below.

¹² The rules are at: www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/pdf/ukSI_20082698_en.pdf .

monitoring, again passing on any information that it discovers to ISA. Monitoring will be phased in, starting with new entrants and job movers into regulated activity. For those groups, monitoring can start from July 2010, and must start from November 2010, see Annex A.

4.5.9. **Offences:** there will be a series of criminal offences to:

- prevent barred individuals engaging in regulated activity in relation to children or vulnerable adults (in force from 12th October 2009);
- ensure that people permitted to engage frequently or intensively in regulated activity in relation to children or vulnerable adults with the permission of a “regulated activity provider” (usually, the employer) are “subject to monitoring” (see above);
- ensure that relevant employers check an individual's status in the scheme before permitting an individual to engage in regulated activity in relation to children or vulnerable adults.

Transition

4.6. Schedule 8 to the Act makes provision for the transition from the previous system to the new arrangements under the Act. During the period leading up to the full implementation of the Act, this has two main elements. Firstly, all those who are subject to a previous restriction must be included, or considered for inclusion, in the new barred lists kept under the Act, in accordance with the Statutory Instruments listed at Annex D below, which are now in force. Secondly, ISA must give the Secretary of State advice, on request, in relation to outstanding cases under the existing arrangements (see paragraph 1 of Schedule 8) which were referred before 20th January 2009; since 31st March 2008, ISA has been so advising. A relatively low number of such cases are still being advised on at March 2010.

4.7. The Government proposes to continue managing the transition in stages, to help ensure that it will be effective and maintain high levels of protection for vulnerable groups at every stage.

4.8. Further detail on how the new Scheme will work is in guidance published in October 2009 at www.isa-gov.org.uk/default.aspx?page=402 and in Explanatory Notes to the Act at www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/pdf/ukpga_20060047_en.pdf (36 pages).

Grouping of implementation of secondary legislation

4.9. The Government laid before Parliament three main groups of secondary legislation in the lead-up to go-live of the new Vetting and Barring Scheme:

- the first created the ISA as a Non-Departmental Public Body and provided for people subject to previous restrictions or whose cases were

being considered under the previous arrangements to be included or considered for inclusion in one or both of the two new lists;

- the second provided for transitory arrangements under which the ISA started to take barring decisions on referrals to the old barring schemes in accordance with the Act, and provided for the commencement of automatic barring on the basis of criteria prescribed in Regulations;
- the third provided for full commencement of barring under the Act, and the repeal (subject to transitional and saving provisions) of the legislation underpinning the previous arrangements.

Forthcoming secondary legislation in 2010 is planned to phase in provisions under the Act in relation to different groups of employees who are seeking or engaged in regulated activity, to start to take effect from July 2010.

4.10. For each Statutory Instrument, the lead Department will submit an individual explanatory memorandum setting out the detail of the SI, and where relevant, an update of the Regulatory Impact Assessment completed for the Act. Government consultation on policy issues in these S.Is included two formal consultation documents in 2007 – details below.

4.11. Details of all previous Statutory Instruments under the Act are at Annex D to Annex 1, below.

5. Extent

5.1 The Act mainly extends to England and Wales. The main provisions of the Act which also extend to Northern Ireland are section 1 and Schedule 1, which provide for the establishment of ISA. Otherwise, the provisions of the Act are essentially mirrored in the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups (Northern Ireland) Order 2007. The Scottish Executive passed its own legislation, the Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007, and has consulted on its implementation. The explanatory memorandum for each Instrument made under the Act will set out the Instrument's extent or application.

6. Policy background

6.1 The Bichard Inquiry Report (2004), identified systemic failures in current vetting and barring systems. These included the following factors:

6.1.1 inconsistent decisions were being made by employers on the basis of CRB disclosure information;

6.1.2 CRB disclosure information is only certain to be accurate on the day of issue;

6.1.3 there are inconsistencies between List 99, and the POCA and POVA lists, which operate under different legislative procedures;

- 6.1.4 the current barring system is reactive to harmful behaviour rather than preventive;
- 6.1.5 there are inconsistencies between police authorities in the disclosure of police information.
- 6.2 The aspects of policy most relevant to each of the Instruments referred to at Annex D below are described in those Instruments' respective Explanatory Memoranda. Looking at the broader policy behind the Act, the intention is to address the failings identified at paragraph 6.1 and – as implemented in January 2009 - to put barring decisions into the hands of a body of experts that is independent of Government.
- 6.3 As described above, all those who were subject to previous restrictions have been included or are being considered for inclusion in the new barred lists (with a saving provision to maintain the previous restriction until such consideration is completed). From 12 October 2009, inclusion on those lists took effect to bar the relevant individuals from engaging in regulated activity with children and/ or vulnerable adults (the legislation does not prevent a barred individual engaging in controlled activity, though those with responsibility for managing controlled activity will, at the end of the phasing-in period (and subject to the review mentioned above), be required to put in place safeguards to manage the risks posed by barred individuals).
- 6.4 The Government broadly repealed (as provided for in the Act) the previous restrictions at 12 October 2009 (subject to savings for any cases referred to the Secretary of State which remained unfinished at that date). In relation to people who had been on List 99 and whom ISA has decided not to transfer to the new barred lists, the General Teaching Councils for England and Wales (where relevant) must make a decision as to individuals' suitability to be teachers.
- 6.5 ISA registration for new workers in regulated activity will be possible from July 2010, and compulsory for those who start from November 2010. The Government will issue advice in good time to regulated activity providers for the later stages of the phasing in, from April 2011 onwards, of existing workers becoming ISA-registered. The Government has published guidance documents (see the explanatory memorandum to which this supplement is annexed) to help intermediary bodies, employers, employees and volunteers understand clearly their rights and responsibilities under the new Scheme.
- 6.6 **Public Consultation:** The Government consulted publicly in 2007. The results were published, first on 14 November 2007 at: www.dfes.gov.uk/consultations/conResults.cfm?consultationId=1476 ; and second on 30th May 2008 (details below) at: www.dcsf.gov.uk/consultations/conResults.cfm?consultationId=1516 . The explanatory memorandum with each Statutory Instrument, where relevant, gives further detail on any consultation responses relevant to that SI.
- 6.7 Each year from 2007 to 2010, Government officials have undertaken a series of stakeholder information events in major cities around England, Wales and

Northern Ireland; the most recent events took place in March 2010; with dates and locations publicised at: www.isa-gov.org.uk . That website also contains a number of fact sheets and background documents on the new Scheme. Also, a Vetting and Barring Scheme contact centre for queries about the Scheme on 0300 123 1111 (Lo-call) is available Monday to Friday between 8am and 5.30pm, to help support stakeholders, including employers and employees, with their understanding of the new Scheme.

- 6.8 The second formal consultation on implementation of the Scheme, undertaken when details of the Scheme's procedures and computer systems were still to be designed or built, set out in detail how it is intended that the Scheme will operate. This consultation invited views on a range of issues that are fundamental to implementing the Scheme. It covered:
- the definitions of children and of vulnerable adults;
 - further defining the scope of regulated activity;
 - eligibility to make checks on an employee's status in the Scheme;
 - how to apply to the Scheme;
 - phasing-in of applications to the Scheme;
 - the application fee;
 - referring information to ISA; and
 - representations and appeals against barring decisions.

7. Impact

- 7.1 At Annex B is a copy of the announcement by the Home Office Minister, which showed revised total cost figures. An updated impact assessment, reflecting these figures, will be made available by the Home Office. The existing published Assessment for the overall Vetting and Barring Scheme, signed by a Minister in July 2006, is at: www.dfes.gov.uk/ria/index.cfm?action=assessments.view&i_assessmentID=73.

8. Contact

- 8.1 Matthew Tagney, Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act Implementation Division, Department for Children, Schools and Families, Level 1, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3BT matthew.tagney@dcsf.gsi.gov.uk tel: 020 7783 8253.

DCSF, 23 March 2010

Annexes

- A Written Ministerial Statement by the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Identity (Meg Hillier), Thursday 19 March 2009
- B Written Ministerial Statement by the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Identity (Meg Hillier), Tuesday 1 April 2008.
- C DCSF memorandum to the House of Lords Merits Committee, published in the 15th Report of Session 2007-08, 19th March 2008.
- D Previous Statutory Instruments, and how they relate to the over-arching explanatory memorandum, and supplements to it.

Annex A

Reference from Supplement to Explanatory Memorandum, para 4.5.8

WRITTEN MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

Thursday, 19 March 2009

HOME OFFICE

Vetting and Barring Scheme

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department (Meg Hillier): Since January this year, the new Independent Safeguarding Authority (ISA) has been taking all barring decisions on new cases referred to it under the current barring provisions of POVA, POCA and List 99. This has replaced barring decisions by Ministers with independent decision making in relation to those persons considered unsuitable to work with children or vulnerable adults.

From 12 October this year, we will bring into force the barring provisions under the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, significantly extending the range of activities and workplaces from which individuals may be barred to include all regulated activities, as defined by the Act. In particular, a wider range of posts and workplaces which provide for vulnerable adults will now be covered by the barring arrangements. The ISA will make independent barring decisions on cases referred to it, and bars will apply to paid employment and voluntary work in regulated activities. From this date, those barred under current arrangements who have been transferred to the new barred lists by the ISA will also be barred from the wider scope of regulated activities. It will be an offence for any barred person to work in regulated activities, and for any employer to employ someone he knows to be barred, in either a paid or voluntary capacity. Requirements will also come into force for employers to refer relevant cases to the ISA in instances of harm to the vulnerable groups.

With effect from July 2010, the final element of the new scheme will be phased in. Those wishing to work with children or vulnerable adults will be able to apply for registration with the new scheme; the ISA will consider all cases referred to it and will be able to bar those considered unsuitable for such work; and continuous monitoring of those registered with the scheme will commence. New entrants to the workforce and those changing posts will apply to the scheme first under plans to phase in the workforce gradually. In order not to disrupt normal recruitment processes over the summer period, relevant criminal offences will not be brought into force until November 2010. At this point registration with the new scheme and the requirement for employers to check registered status will become mandatory for the phased-in groups.

Annex B

Reference from Supplement to Explanatory Memorandum, para 2.2 (footnote) and 7.1

WRITTEN MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

Tuesday, 1 April 2008

HOME OFFICE INDEPENDENT SAFEGUARDING AUTHORITY

The Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Identity (Meg Hillier): Further to the Written Statement made by my rt hon Friend the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families on 17 March, I am pleased to announce plans for the work of the new Independent Safeguarding Authority (ISA), together with the fee to be charged for applications.

The Independent Safeguarding Authority was established in January this year under powers in the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006. It will meet the aims of one of the key recommendations made by the Bichard Inquiry, which pointed to the need for a scheme to register those seeking work with children or other vulnerable groups.

The ISA's role will be to consider all relevant information relating to the risk of harm posed by persons seeking to work with children or vulnerable adults, in either a paid or voluntary capacity, and to bar those considered unsuitable for such work. The transition to the new scheme is now underway. From 31 March this year, the ISA began to advise the Secretaries of State for Children, Schools and Families and for Health in connection with new cases arising under the existing barring arrangements, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Schedule 8 to the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act. From 7 April this year, cases will be referred to the ISA under the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Transitional Provisions) Order 2008, under which ISA must include, or consider including, in the new barred lists those individuals who are barred under the current schemes.

From October 2009 the new ISA scheme will "go-live". From that point, the scheme will consider new applications in relation to persons seeking work with children or vulnerable adults. The fee charged for ISA scheme applications has been set at £28. This is based on cost recovery of the operational costs for the scheme over its first five years of operation, estimated at £246m. The scheme will cost £84m to set up.

Taken together with the fee required for an enhanced Criminal Records Bureau disclosure check, the total fee for an initial application will be £64. Under the planned arrangements, the ISA element of the fee will be payable only on first joining the scheme. Once registered, employers will be able to verify an applicant's registered status in the scheme by means of a free on-line check. No fee will be payable by those in unpaid voluntary work. The need for subsequent CRB checks will remain a matter for employers, except in those sectors where it is a legal requirement.

The establishment of the ISA plays an important part in the Government's agenda to meet the Bichard recommendations and ensure the most robust procedures are in place to safeguard children and other vulnerable groups.

Annex C

Reference from Supplement to Explanatory Memorandum, para 4.5.3 (i) footnote

Extract from DCSF memorandum to the House of Lords Merits Committee, published in the 15th Report of Session 2007-08, pages 31-32, 19th March 2008

Q1: In order to understand why the provisions described at 4.4.3(i) of the overarching memorandum, i.e. withholding the right to make representations or appeal, are deemed compatible with the right to a fair trial (Article 6 of the ECHR), the Committee would like more information about what individuals would be covered by them, i.e. what are the offences / criteria that would place them in this category.

A1: The information requested is below.

1. By way of introduction:

[a] in the Government's view, the act of barring a person from engaging in an area of activity *automatically, without the right to make representations (as described in para. 4.4.3(i) of the Overarching Memorandum)* does not constitute the determination of a civil right. Consequently, the Government's view is that the right to a fair trial is not engaged by these Regulations. As the Minister said in his reply to the Joint Committee on Human Rights:

"Article 6(1) provides: "In the determination of his civil rights and obligations ... everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law ...". But these guarantees apply only where there is a *determination* of a person's civil rights. As the bar is an automatic one, arising by operation of law, there can be no dispute of law and so I am advised that article 6 has no relevance." (PUSS Parmjit Dhanda MP to Andrew Dismore MP, Chair, JCHR, 10th October 2006);

[b] paragraph 4.4.3 of the Overarching Memorandum relates to how barring will work once the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 has been brought into force fully, rather than to the process of transferring everyone who is currently barred from working with children or vulnerable adults to the new lists. The intention is that the future list of offences which will lead to a person being included in a barred list without the right to make representations should be as close as possible to the list which will mean that a currently barred person has no right to make representations when transferred to new lists under the 2006 Act: see paragraph 7.5 of the Explanatory Memorandum for the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Prescribed Criteria)(Transitional Provisions) Regulations.

2. Turning to the specific information requested by the Merits Committee: as stated at para 4.9.4 of the overarching memorandum, it is the Prescribed Criteria - Transitional Provisions regulations themselves which specify the criteria which will enable the Independent Safeguarding Authority (the ISA; called IBB in the legislation) to identify individuals who "will not have the right to make representations". The offences and criteria are in the Schedule: paragraph 1 and its

table relate to children; paragraph 2 and its table relate to vulnerable adults.

3. The Committee will appreciate that the nature of the offences here is very high-risk and serious, and along with the specified circumstances of commission (e.g. where the offence was committed against a child) very specific. They are all offences of a sexual nature, involving young children, a lack of consent and/ or an abuse of a position of trust. In addition, they relate to where the offence was committed fairly recently – within the last 10 years – which places it at the high end of the risk spectrum. The Committee might wish to note that the starting point for this list of offences was the list that currently leads to an automatic direction, without the right to make representations, under section 142 of the Education Act 2002 (which governs “List 99”). To this were added some further offences, particularly offences relating to the health care sector. However, the key point that we would wish to draw to the Committee’s attention is that the concept of a scheme under which a person may be barred from working with a particular group without being given the chance to make representations in his own favour is nothing new.

Finally, the Committee may find it helpful to note that these regulations cover individuals who are already barred, and will continue to be barred on the current lists until the new scheme comes into force. The new scheme merely changes the scope of that bar. A barred individual will of course have an opportunity to apply for a review of his listing at the end of his barred period if his circumstances change. And the provisions of the associated Barring Procedure Regulations mean that this period is merely the balance of the period of his original bar.

[Ends]

Annex D

Reference from Supplement to Explanatory Memorandum, para 2.1

Previous Statutory Instruments under the Act, and how they relate to the over-arching explanatory memorandum and supplements to it

1. The lists below describe the previous Statutory Instruments laid before Parliament under the Act, and relate them to both the original over-arching explanatory memorandum by the Department for Children, Schools and Families, and to subsequent supplements to that memorandum. The most recent set of Instruments is described at paragraph 4 below, and the earlier sets at paragraphs 2 to 3.
2. The first set of Statutory Instruments under the Act (mentioned above at Annex 1, paragraph 2.1) were as follows, made in 2007 and 2008. The original over-arching explanatory memorandum by the Department for Children, Schools and Families is available with each Statutory Instrument (except the Commencement Orders) made by a DCSF Minister, at the link shown below.
 - a. The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Commencement No.1) Order 2007, S.I. 2007/3545, and (Commencement No.2) Order 2008, SI 2008/1320; and The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Barred List Prescribed Information) Regulations 2008 (these specify information which ISA must keep about people included in the barred lists);
 - b. The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Transitional Provisions) Order 2008, SI 2008/473, which requires ISA to transfer, or consider transferring, all those subject to existing restrictions to the new barred lists. Explanatory memorandum: www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/em/uksiem_20080473_en.pdf ;
 - c. The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Barring Procedure) Regulations 2008, SI 2008/474. They make provision in relation to the making of representations, and the periods that must elapse before a person may apply for permission to apply for a review of their inclusion in one of the barred lists. Explanatory memorandum: www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/em/uksiem_20080474_en.pdf ;
 - d. The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Prescribed Criteria) (Transitional Provisions) Regulations, SI 2008/1062. They specify the criteria which enable ISA to identify which of the people it considers in accordance with the Transitional Provisions Order do not have the right to make representations as to their inclusion in the new lists. Explanatory memorandum: www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/em/uksiem_20081062_en.pdf ;
 - e. The Protection of Children and Vulnerable Adults and Care Standards Tribunal (Children's and Adults' Barred Lists) (Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2008, SI 2008/1497. They set out the procedure to be followed by the relevant Tribunal when considering appeals against decisions taken by ISA under the Order at (b) above. The then role of the Care Standards Tribunal in such appeals is now with the new First-tier Tribunal.

3. The original version of the supplement to the over-arching explanatory memorandum was attached to explanatory memoranda accompanying the second set of Statutory Instruments under the Act, which comprised:

a. The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Prescribed Criteria) (Foreign Offences) Order 2008, SI 2008/3050, in force 13th November 2008. This Order amends Schedule 3 to the Act to allow foreign offences to be prescribed as forming the basis for criteria that will cause a person to be barred automatically. It also clarifies the duty on courts under paragraph 25 of that Schedule. Explanatory memorandum:

www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/em/uksiem_20083050_en.pdf ;

b. The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Prescribed Information) Regulations 2008, SI 2008/3265, which came fully into force on 12th October 2009. They prescribe the information that the ISA may demand from employers and others as well as the information that anyone must provide to the ISA when making a referral pursuant to a requirement under the Act. Explanatory memorandum:

www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/em/uksiem_20083265_en.pdf ;

c. the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Transitory Provisions) Order 2009, SI 2009/12, in force 20th January 2009. This Order provided for referrals under the existing arrangements referred to at para.4.2 above to be made to the ISA rather than the Secretary of State and for the ISA to take barring decisions in relation to them in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Explanatory Memorandum:

www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2009/em/uksiem_20090012_en.pdf ,

d. The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Prescribed Criteria and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2009, SI 2009/37, in force 20th January 2009. They prescribe the criteria (principally the fact that a person has been convicted of or received a caution in relation to one of the offences specified in the Regulations) which lead to the ISA being required to include the person in one or both of the barred lists maintained under the Act.

Explanatory Memorandum:

www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2009/em/uksiem_20090037_en.pdf ;

e. The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Commencement No.3) Order 2009, SI 2009/39, made 14th January 2009, commenced the provisions necessary for the above instruments to have effect;

f. The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Devolution Alignment) Order 2009, SI 2009/265, in force 13th March 2009. This bars, in England and Wales, anyone on the ISA Northern Ireland barred lists.

Explanatory Memorandum:

www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2009/em/uksiem_20090265_en.pdf .

4. The second supplement was attached to DCSF explanatory memoranda accompanying the third set of Statutory Instruments to be laid before Parliament under the Act. These comprised:
- a. the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Commencement No.4) Order 2009, SI 2009/1503, made 17th June 2009 by Home Office to enable Home Office to make regulations to support the new VBS in time for 12th October 2009;
 - b. The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2009 S.I. 2009/1548, in force on 12 October 2009; which defined individuals as vulnerable adults when receiving certain welfare services, and prescribed when driving a vehicle being used only for purposes of conveying children or vulnerable adults and those caring for them, will be a regulated activity. Explanatory memorandum by the Department of Health: www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2009/em/uksiem_20091548_en.pdf ;
 - c. the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order 2009 S.I. 2009/1797, in force on 12 October 2009; which excepts persons from being vulnerable adults just because they receive services in relation to certain learning difficulties; excepts ancillary first aid from regulated activity; allows a local authority to place a fostered child with a barred person in limited circumstances where the child's welfare requires it; and makes devolution alignment provisions. Explanatory memorandum: www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2009/em/uksiem_20091797_en.pdf ;
 - d. the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Regulated Activity, Miscellaneous and Transitional Provisions and Commencement No.5) Order 2009, SI 2009/2610, which contains provisions necessary for the commencement of the barring and referral aspects of the new Scheme, and transitional provisions in relation to unfinished cases under the old barring schemes. Explanatory Memorandum: www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2009/em/uksiem_20092610_en.pdf ;
 - e. the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Commencement No.6, Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2009, SI 2009/2611, which brings into force the main barring and referrals provisions of the new Scheme and commences repeals of provisions relating to previous barring schemes, and makes transitional and saving provisions in relation to those schemes.
5. The Act is also amended by sections Sections 81 to 89 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009, at www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2009/pdf/ukpga_20090026_en.pdf .

DCSF, March 2010