

## 1. DBS - Workforce Guidance Roles in both child and adult workforces

July 2017

The DBS newsletter has provided the following information:

We've received a number of enquiries relating to DBS checks for roles that are based in both the child and adult workforces where the role is eligible for an enhanced check in one workforce, but only a standard check in the other. In this issue we're providing clarification on how these applications should be submitted.

An example of this is a cleaner who is contracted by an agency to work in schools (or any other specified establishment) and also general hospitals. This individual meets the conditions for working in a specified establishment and is eligible for an enhanced DBS check in the child workforce, but only eligible for a standard check in the adult workforce for their work in general hospitals. Before submitting an application, you should carefully consider the level of check that is applicable for the role in each workforce. See DBS workforce guidance.

In the scenario above, we wouldn't expect you to submit two separate DBS checks. You should follow these guidelines, to ensure that the correct workforce is applied, this should reduce delays that may otherwise occur. When you are sure that one workforce is only eligible for a standard check, but the other is eligible for an enhanced (with or without a barred list check), you should submit an enhanced level application but only enter the enhanced workforce in section x61 of the form. In this example, only the child workforce should be entered. This means that the appropriate workforce checks will be conducted at the police force and will reduce delays that can occur at this stage.

We'd like to reassure you that when the certificate is issued for dual purposes as in the example, you'll still receive the same information for the standard level workforce (this includes details of spent and unspent convictions, cautions, reprimands and final warnings) as if you had submitted a separate standard DBS application. If you do need to submit a separate standard only level application for a DBS check, you should still enter the relevant workforce to avoid it being rejected on submission.

**Link:**

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/605914/DBS\\_News\\_March\\_Final\\_Version\\_.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/605914/DBS_News_March_Final_Version_.pdf)

## 2. Childnet Youth Ambassador

Childnet International is looking for young people aged 13 to 17 to become Youth Ambassadors for Project deSHAME, a new project that aims to work towards online equality and to find ways to remove and prevent the online pressures and harassment young people can face. Youth Ambassadors will have the opportunity to share their experiences and views on issues such as cyberbullying, peer pressure, healthy relationships and online sexual harassment. Applications close on 16 June 2017.

**Link:** <http://www.childnet.com/new-for-schools/youth-ambassador>

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## 3. Children and young people's mental health: the

The Health and Education Select Committees have published findings from their joint inquiry into the role of education in promoting emotional wellbeing in children and young people in England. Recommendations include: the need for a whole school approach that embeds the promotion of well-being throughout school and college culture, and not confined to the provision of PSHE classes; the inclusion of mental health training in teacher training and ensuring current teachers also receive training; the development of a structured approach to referrals from education providers to CAMHS; schools and colleges should help children and young people develop the skills and ability to make wiser and more informed choices about their use of social media.

Link: <https://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201617/cmselect/cmhealth/849/849.pdf>

## 4. Inter-parental relationships, poverty and outcomes for children

The Early Intervention Foundation (EIF) has published research looking at implications for parental relationships in families experiencing poverty and disadvantage, and improving outcomes for children. Findings from a study of 13 interventions across the UK include: evidence that supporting parental relationships and tackling conflict for families who are under economic stress has the potential to improve outcomes for children; families who may benefit most from this support may be least likely to receive it for a range of reasons to do with service availability, cost and barriers such as perceived stigma; targeting transition points – such as new parenthood, separation, a child's transition into school or when parents risk falling into poverty – offers opportunities to reach families before relationship difficulties escalate.

Link: [http://www.eif.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/interparental-relationships-conflict-poverty-overview\\_April2017.pdf](http://www.eif.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/interparental-relationships-conflict-poverty-overview_April2017.pdf)

## 5. Behaviour in schools

Tom Bennett's independent review on behaviour in schools and the government's response.

Link: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/behaviour-in-schools>

## 6. Statutory guidance - Slavery and Trafficking Prevention and Risk Orders

Guidance and forms for practitioners about Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders and Slavery and Trafficking Risk Orders.

Part 2 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 introduces 2 new civil orders designed to prevent the harm caused by slavery and human trafficking offences: Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders (STPOs) and Slavery and Trafficking Risk Orders (STROs). The police, the NCA, immigration officers and labour abuse prevention officers from the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority can apply to court for these orders, which allow the courts to place a range of restrictions on the behaviour and activities of a person who poses a risk of committing slavery or trafficking offences

The HO has published this statutory guidance, issued under section 33 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, as a practical tool intended to help those responsible for applying for STPOs and STROs carry out their responsibilities effectively and appropriately.

Link: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/slavery-and-trafficking-prevention-and-risk-orders>