

## Greenpower Education Trust

### Safeguarding vulnerable groups including children

Greenpower Education Trust has a moral and legal obligation [Children Act 1989] to ensure that we deliver the highest possible standard of care for all beneficiaries of our activities.

This policy applies to all staff, including senior managers and the board of trustees, paid staff, volunteers and sessional workers, students and anyone working on behalf of Greenpower Education Trust including contractors.

For the purpose of this document, by 'vulnerable' we are referring to children and young people under 18 years of age or to adults who are in receipt of a regulated activity<sup>1</sup>.

We define safeguarding and promoting the welfare of vulnerable groups and children as:

- Protecting from maltreatment;
- Preventing impairment of health or development; and
- For children - ensuring children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care.

Protection is a part of safeguarding and promoting welfare. It refers to the activity that is undertaken to protect specific groups or children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm. Effective protection is essential as part of wider work to safeguard and promote the welfare of vulnerable groups and children. However, we aim to proactively safeguard and promote the welfare of our beneficiaries so that the need for action to protect them from harm is reduced.

### **“Safeguarding is everyone’s responsibility”**

#### **Key Information:**

The Designated Safeguarding Lead is: Barnabas Shelbourne  
The Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead is: David Pennell  
The Designated Safeguarding Trustee is: Andrew Browne

Policy Reviewed: *November 2025*

Date of next Revision: *November 2027*

---

<sup>1</sup>The definition of Regulated Activity for adults defines the activities provided to any adult as those which, if any adult requires them, will mean that the adult will be considered vulnerable at that particular time. These activities are: the provision of healthcare, personal care, and/or social work; assistance with general household matters and/or in the conduct of the adult's own affairs; and/or an adult who is conveyed to, from, or between places, where they receive healthcare, relevant personal care or social work because of their age, illness or disability. Please see Department of Health factual note on Regulated activity (adults) available on their website.

## 1. Policy Statement

1.1. The purpose of this policy is to:

1.1.1. Protect children and vulnerable adults who receive Greenpower Education Services; and

1.1.2. Provide a secure framework for all staff, Trustees and volunteers with the overarching principles that guide our approach to safeguarding and child protection.

1.2. Greenpower Education Trust believes that a child or vulnerable adult should never experience abuse of any kind. This Policy therefore:

1.2.1. Recognises the responsibility of all those involved in Motor Sport and our associated activities (professional and volunteers) to safeguard and promote the interests and wellbeing of the children and young competitors with whom they are working;

1.2.2. Provides a framework on the recruitment, selection, suitability and deployment of individuals working with young people;

1.2.3. Emphasises the value of working closely in partnership with other mentors, officials, parents, professionals and volunteers to protect children and young competitors from harm and discrimination;

1.2.4. Acknowledges that abuse does take place in sport and that raising awareness and understanding of the main forms of abuse and establishing communication and reporting procedures if abuse is suspected will further safeguard the young drivers, mentors, volunteers and all others working within Motor Sport; and

1.2.5. Commits to sharing information about concerns with all relevant parties and agencies as appropriate while treating all beneficiaries with respect regardless of age, disability, gender, race heritage, religious belief, sexual orientation or identity.

1.3. The Policy and Guidelines as agreed are seen as a live document, capable of being reviewed and amended according to need on an ongoing basis. For the sake of continuity and consistency, any review period other than that occasioned by changes in the enabling Act(s) should not be less than one year.

1.4. The Greenpower Education Trust welcomes any written comments or suggestions regarding the Policy and Guidelines, and their application, at any time.

## 2. Legal Framework

2.1. **This policy has been drawn up on the basis of law and guidance that seeks to protect children namely:**

- Children Act 1989
- United Convention of the Rights of the child 1991
- Data Protection Act 1998
- Human Rights Act 1998
- Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Children Act 2004
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- Protection of Freedoms Act 2012
- Children and Families Act 2014
- Special educational needs and disability (SEND) code of practice: 0-25 years – statutory

guidance for organisations which work with and support children and young people who have special educational needs or disabilities; HM Government 2014

- Information Sharing: Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers; HM Government 2015
- Working together to safeguarding children: a guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children; HM Government 2015
- keeping children safe in Education Sept 2016

2.2. This policy should be read alongside our policies and procedures on:

- Recruitment, induction and training
- Code of conduct
- Complaints
- Whistle blowing
- Health and Safety
- Equal opportunities
- Data Protection
- E-safety
- Lone Working

### 3. **Recognising Abuse**

3.1. It is not always easy to spot when children have been abused even for the most experienced carers. However, some of the more typical symptoms, which should trigger your suspicions would include:

- Unexplained or suspicious injuries such as bruising, cuts or burns, particularly if situated on a part of the body not normally prone to such injuries.
- Sexually explicit language or actions.
- A sudden change in behaviour (e.g. becoming very quiet, withdrawn or displaying sudden outbursts of temper).
- The child describes what appears to be an abusive act involving him/her.
- A change observed over a long period of time (e.g. the child losing weight or becoming increasingly dirty or unkempt).
- A general distrust and avoidance of adults, especially with whom a close relationship would be expected.
- An unreasonable reaction to normal physical contact.
- Difficulty in making friends or abnormal restrictions on socialising with others.

3.2. However, it is important to note that a child could be displaying some or all of these signs, or behaving in a way which is worrying - this does not necessarily mean the child is being abused. Similarly, there may not be any signs, you may just feel something is wrong. If you are worried, it is NOT your responsibility to decide if it is abuse BUT it is your responsibility to act on your concerns and do something about it.

3.3. There are four types of child abuse as defined in 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' (2015).

3.3.1. Physical Abuse - May involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning/scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

3.3.2. Emotional Abuse - Is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve

conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyber bullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

3.3.3. Sexual Abuse - Involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact or non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males; women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

3.3.4. Neglect - Is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development.

3.4. Bullying and forms of bullying including prejudice based and cyber bullying (online abuse) is also abusive which will include at least one, if not two, three or all four, of the defined categories of abuse.

#### 4. **What should I do if there are allegations of abuse?**

##### 4.1. Always:

- Stay calm - ensure the child is safe and feels safe.
- Show and tell the child that you are taking what s/he says seriously.
- Reassure the child and stress that s/he is not to blame.
- Be honest, explain you will have to tell someone else to help stop the alleged abuse.
- Make a note of what the child has said as soon as possible after the event.
- Maintain confidentiality - only tell others if it will help protect the child.

##### 4.2. Never:

- Rush into actions that may be inappropriate.
- Make promises you cannot keep – nothing can be 'kept a secret' or 'promise not to tell'.
- Ask inappropriate questions, which may jeopardise any impending police investigation.
- Take sole responsibility - consult someone else (the person in charge or someone you can trust) so you can begin to protect the child and gain support for yourself.

4.3. Taking appropriate action if you are worried about abuse is never easy - it takes courage but it protects a young life. You may be upset about what the child has said or you may worry about the consequences of your actions. Sometimes people worry about children being removed from their families as a result of abuse but in reality this rarely happens. However, one thing is certain - you cannot ignore it. The effects of abuse on children can be devastating, especially if children are left unprotected or do not receive help to cope with the abuse.

- 4.4. The most serious effect is that children can and do die as a result of abuse. They can develop behavioural difficulties, problems at school, their development can be delayed and they can become depressed and withdrawn. Some of these problems, if left untreated, can persist into adulthood.
- 4.5. When recording information, it is important that you do not carry the process beyond gathering information about the allegation, into beginning an investigation. Unnecessary interviews with child complainants could prejudice the integrity of evidence that may eventually have to be presented in court.
- 4.6. There are particular problems with regard to gaining information from children with limited communication skills. Care should be taken that appropriate means are used to find out what the allegation is about without "leading" the child.
- 4.7. The environment for recording information needs to be considered carefully. Try and ensure that you are in sight of another adult, but that your conversation won't be overheard. You also need to be careful about physical contact during an interview because it may not be what the child wants.

The rule is to let the child initiate any actions and to remain positive and supportive throughout.

## 5. **Reporting Concerns** – See Appendix 3.1 to 3.3 for flow chart of reporting

- 5.1. In the first instance, if a member of staff has a concern about a vulnerable child/adult, they should report this immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)/Deputy/Race Secretary. However insignificant you think your concern might be pass it on to your DSL. It may only be a small bit of information but it helps to form a bigger picture.
- 5.2. If the DSL is not available concerns should be reported to the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (DDSL) or the Secretary of the Meeting (SoM). Any concerns raised via the DDSL or the SoM will be reported back to the DSL to make any further reports, second party notifications or possible referrals.
- 5.3. If there is an immediate concern about the welfare of a child or a member of their family and there is no DSL, DDSL or SoM available, any member of staff can phone the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH). They are a single point of contact for all safeguarding concerns regarding children and young people in each county which includes front door access for Early Help. You will need to contact the relevant MASH for where the child/adult lives, if in doubt call the police. Contact details for West Sussex are:
  - Email: [MASH@westsussex.gcsx.gov.uk](mailto:MASH@westsussex.gcsx.gov.uk)
  - Telephone: 01403 229 900
  - Out of Hours: 0330 222 6664
- 5.4. Report any such action to the DSL as soon as possible. The DSL will keep records of ALL concerns. The DSL will confer closely with the Designated Safeguarding Trustee (DST) to ensure all procedures have been adequately followed and decide if any issues need to be raised with the Charity Commission.

## 6. **Roles and Responsibilities**

- 6.1. The DSL is the central point of contact for all staff. They should be formally trained and be:
  - Confident in knowing what to do and where to go if you have concerns;
  - Able to keep records up to date, safely and securely;
  - Making sure that all staff and trustees are aware of their safeguarding responsibilities;
  - The initial point of contact for external agencies in relation to safeguarding issues; and

- Promoting awareness of safeguarding in relation to the children, all staff, the governing body and parents.

6.2. The DDSL should be trained to the same level as the DSL. **(BS and DP)**

6.3. The DST **(AB)** is the link between the staff and the board of Trustees and should ensure strong governance through:

- Planned work of the organisation so as to minimise situations where the abuse of children can occur;
- Appointing DST/DSL/DDSL and providing clear job roles;
- Ensuring policies are appropriate, proportional, implemented and reviewed on a regular basis in line with current legislation;
- Reviewing concerns in-line with procedures and current policy;
- Training staff and volunteers, line-managers or supervisors, and policy makers in the prevention of child abuse (training for staff is carried out on starting in role and refresher bi-annually, volunteers are briefed before each event); and
- Creating a culture which allow children's complaints to be heard. This information is provided in race briefings.

## 7. Allegations against staff

7.1. Never let allegations by a child or young person go unrecorded or unreported, including any made against you. If you receive a disclosure, about an adult colleague, it is important to reassure the child that what they say will be taken very seriously and everything possible done to help. The procedure can viewed in the flow chart in Appendix 3.3

7.2. In all instances the DSL must be informed. If the DSL is not available then the DDSL should be advised.

7.3. If the allegation concerns the DSL then the CEO and DST must be informed. If the allegation is regarding the CEO this must be then reported to the DST/ Chairperson.

7.4. In all situations regarding an allegation of abuse against a member of staff / volunteer / trustee Greenpower Education Trust must not act alone and must seek advice and make a referral where necessary.

7.5. In such circumstances our DSL, or DST (if the allegation is against the DSL) will:

- Contact the LADO in the relevant county for advice which can be found via the internet web search; the LADO for West Sussex County Council is:

Lindsey Tunbridge-Adams Tel: 0330 222 3339 Email:

[Lindsey.Tunbridge-Adams@westsussex.gov.uk](mailto:Lindsey.Tunbridge-Adams@westsussex.gov.uk) The Assistant LADO is Anne Richards

Tel: 0330 222 7191 Email: [Anne.Richards@westsussex.gov.uk](mailto:Anne.Richards@westsussex.gov.uk)

Follow this link to complete a referral form - [Allegations Against Someone Who Works With Children - West Sussex SCP](#)

- consider the safeguarding arrangements of the child or young person to ensure they are not in contact with the alleged abuser;
- contact the parents or carers of the child/young person **if** advised to do so by the LADO;
- consider the rights of the staff member for a fair and equal process of investigation;
- ensure that the appropriate disciplinary procedure is followed, including whether

suspending a member of staff from work until the outcome of any investigation is deemed necessary;

- act on any decision made in any strategy meeting; and
- advise the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) and any other appropriate regulatory or professional body where a member of staff has been disciplined or dismissed as a result of the allegations founded, or would have been if they have resigned.

## **8. Good Practice Guide**

### **8.1. Senior Officials**

Child abuse is a very difficult situation for senior officials. Having the right systems in place can help all concerned. Abusers have great difficulty operating in a well-run organisation with good quality management and training.

- 8.1.1. Taking leadership responsibility for the organisation's Safeguarding and Child Protection arrangements; this includes assisting the DSL with the Section 175/157 safeguarding self-assessment (calendar dates to self assess with DST) on a bi-annual basis.
- 8.1.2. That they are up to date with emerging issues in Safeguarding and recognise the strategies by the Local Authority.
- 8.1.3. Ensuring that there is an Essential Trustee for Child Protection and Safeguarding and this person has received appropriate training for their role.
- 8.1.4. The designated safeguarding Trustee regularly reviews incidents through the safeguarding update on a quarterly basis at the Trustee meeting, and includes regular discussions with staff, and visits to events to assess any potential areas for improvement.
- 8.1.5. Ensuring that there is a DSL for Child Protection, appointed from the Senior Management Team and a DDSL.
- 8.1.6. That the DSL/DDSL are fully equipped to undertake the Safeguarding role and that they have access to the appropriate training, and a certified update training refresher takes place every two years.
- 8.1.7. Safeguarding is an agenda item at each Trustee meeting that takes place four times per year.

- 8.1.8. That there are procedures in place in handling allegations against Staff, Volunteers and Governors and any concerns staff and volunteers have (including concerns about the organisation) are brought to the attention of the Local Authority Designated Lead (LADO) in every case. (Please see Appendix 3.3 for process for reporting these incidents)
- 8.1.9. That there is a current whistle blowing policy in place.
- 8.1.10. That all Staff, (including volunteers and frequent visitors) who will be working for Greenpower Education Trust are given a mandatory induction during the volunteer briefing at all events which refers to safeguarding issues and are sent the safeguarding policy. All core staff who support at events undertake level 2 safeguarding training.
- 8.1.11. That all Staff have regular reviews of their own practice to ensure ongoing personal/professional development.
- 8.1.12. That the board understands the need to identify trends and patterns regarding safeguarding concerns.
- 8.1.13. Making sure that the Child Protection/Safeguarding Policy is available to all beneficiaries including displaying on the website.
- 8.1.14. That all relevant safeguarding policies are reviewed on a regular basis and that all legislative changes as well as changes to mandatory national guidance and local processes are reflected within the relevant policies and procedures.

8.2. Mentors/Volunteers/All Staff

- 8.2.1. Child abuse, particularly sexual abuse, can arouse strong emotions in those facing such a situation. It is important to understand these feelings and not allow them to interfere with your judgement about any action to take. Abuse can occur within many situations including the home, school and the sporting environment. Some individuals will actively seek employment or voluntary work with young people in order to harm them. A mentor, teacher, official or volunteer may have regular contact with young people and be an important link in identifying cases where a young person needs protection. All suspicious cases of poor practice should be reported to Greenpower Education Trust DSL.
- 8.2.2. All Ambassadors hold a DBS check that is no older than 3 years old, and have completed a form of safeguarding training. This should be administered through Ambassadors registering on STEM learning
- 8.2.3. All Officials and paid staff at Greenpower who wear Green HiViz vests at events have a DBS check that is no older than 3 years old, and have completed safeguarding training.
- 8.2.4. All trustees have a DBS that is no older than 3 years old, and have completed safeguarding training.
- 8.2.5. All other volunteers at events who are wearing an Orange HiViz may not have a DBS check, and are never on their own or are in a supervisory capacity with children and young people.
- 8.2.6. At every event a volunteer briefing is completed and given by the Event Secretary and refers to safeguarding procedures.
- 8.2.7. All Volunteers need to read and accept the safeguarding policy as part of the volunteer registration form and they complete annually. A record of this is stored on our CRM database.
- 8.2.8. All staff and Trustees are circulated the new safeguarding policy and confirm that they have read it and accept it, a record of this is stored. A record of this is stored on our CRM database.
- 8.2.9. All personnel in sport should be encouraged to demonstrate exemplary behaviour in order to protect themselves from false allegations. The following are common sense examples of how to create a positive culture and climate within sport:
  - Always working in an open environment (e.g. avoiding private or

unobserved situations and encouraging an open environment (e.g. No secrets).

- Treating all young people/disabled adults equally, and with respect and dignity
- Always putting the welfare of each young person first, before winning or achieving goals.
- Maintaining a safe and appropriate distance with participants (e.g. It is not appropriate to have an intimate relationship with a child or to share a room with them).
- Building balanced relationships based on mutual trust which empowers children to share in the decision-making process.
- Making sport fun, enjoyable and promoting fair play.
- Ensuring that if any form of manual/physical support is required, it should be provided openly and according to guidelines provided by MSUK. Care is needed as it is difficult to maintain hand positions when the child is constantly moving. Young people should always be consulted and their agreement gained. Some parents are becoming increasingly sensitive about manual support and their views should always be carefully considered. This would only normally be necessary if a Greenpower participants required help getting out of their car following an incident. Doing verbally and where possible to do so in the presence of another appropriate adult, contact should be recorded as part of the incident reporting if this was the case, and kept securely.
- Keeping up to date with the technical skills, qualifications and insurance.
- Involving parents/carers wherever possible.
- Being an excellent role model - this includes not smoking or drinking alcohol in the company of young people.
- Giving enthusiastic and constructive feedback rather than negative criticism.
- Recognising the developmental needs and capacity of young people and disabled adults – avoiding excessive training or competition and not pushing them against their will.
- Securing parental consent in writing to acting in loco parentis, if the need arises to give permission for the administration of emergency first aid and/or other medical treatment
- Awareness of any medicines being taken by participants, or existing injuries.
- Keeping a written record of any injury that occurs, along with the details of any treatment given.
- Requesting written parental consent if organisation officials are required to transport young people in their cars.

#### 8.2.10. You should never:

- Engage in rough, physical or sexually provocative games, including horseplay.
- Allow or engage in inappropriate touching of any form.
- Allow children to use inappropriate language unchallenged.
- Make sexually suggestive comments to a child, even in fun.
- Let allegations a child makes go unchallenged or unrecorded; always act.
- Do things of a personal nature that children can do for themselves.

8.2.11. However, it may be sometimes necessary for staff/ volunteers to do things of a personal nature for children, particularly if they are very young or disabled. These tasks should only be carried out with the full understanding and consent of parents. In an emergency situation, which requires this type of help, parents should be fully informed. In such situations, it is important to ensure all staff/volunteers are sensitive to the child and undertake personal care tasks with the utmost discretion. In addition, medical consent should be obtained in the event where medication or treatment is required to be administered in the absence of the parent/guardian; this includes hospitalisation. Such

procedures would cover the organisation from accusations of neglect.

## **9. Guidelines for Use of Photographic Filming Equipment at Events**

- 9.1. There is evidence that some people have used sporting events as an opportunity to take inappropriate photographs or film footage of young and disabled participants in vulnerable positions. Greenpower Education Trust adheres to the appropriate guidelines given below:
- 9.1.1. All Greenpower events are open public events that all individuals are welcome to attend. As photography is more prevalent via smart devices photography is difficult to police. However all Students or amateur photographers/film/video operators wishing to record the event including some who are part of a participating team, must register their details and sign in at Race Admin and explain where they are from and what they are capturing imagery for, outlining their motive for attending the event, and once signed in, they are given a Blue HiViz to identify themselves..
- 9.1.2. All other spectators wishing to use photographic/film/video equipment with a telescopic or zoom lens should register their intent with Greenpower at the event, and are given a Blue HiViz to identify themselves.
- 9.1.3. For all official event photography, Greenpower use Space suit media who request that their photographers carryout a DBS check. However, this is not a requirement of their role. Due to the event being an open one, it is not mandatory for photographers or media professionals to have a DBS check although it is recommended. They are required to register at Race Admin, and are given a blue HiViz to identify them as photographers.
- 9.1.4. Accreditation procedure: a system is in place whereby a record is made of the individual's name and address. Professionals should register at the event and their identification details should be checked. On registering, promoters of events should consider issuing an identification label on the day, which can serve to highlight those who have accreditation but must ensure that where regular events occur, the identifying label is changed to prevent unofficial replication.
- 9.1.5. Public information: the specific details concerning photographic/video and filming equipment should, where possible, be published prominently in event programmes and must be announced over the public address system prior to the start of the event.
- 9.1.5.1. The recommended wording is: In line with the recommendation in the Organisation's Child Protection Policy, the promoters of this event request that any person wishing to engage in any video, zoom or close range photography should register their details with staff at the Race Administration desk before carrying out any such photography. Greenpower reserves the right of entry to this event and reserves the right to decline entry to any person unable to meet or abide by the organiser's conditions.
- 9.1.5.2. If you have concerns: if you are concerned about any photography taking place at an event, contact the event organiser (SoM) and discuss it with them. If appropriate the person about whom there are concerns should be asked to leave and the facility managers should be informed.
- 9.1.5.3. Videoing as a coaching aid: there is no intention to prevent club mentors, volunteers and teachers using video equipment as a legitimate coaching aid. However, participants and their parents/carers should be aware that this is part of the programme and care should be taken in the storing of such films.

## **10. Safer Recruitment**

- 10.1. Greenpower Education Trust operates safer recruitment procedures including making sure that:
- 10.1.1. statutory duties to undertake required checks on staff who work with children are complied with in line with the Disclosure and Barring Service requirements for Regulated Activity; Teachers' Prohibition Orders; the Child Care Act 2006 and Childcare (Disqualification) Regulations 2009

- 10.1.2. statutory guidance relating to volunteers is followed
- 10.1.3. at least one member of the recruitment process have undertaken safer recruitment training through an accredited training programme

## **11. Disclosure and barring Service**

- 11.1. Whilst being able to access criminal records can be seen as a positive move for organisations in the private and voluntary sectors, it is important not to see it in isolation. The DBS has been set up to increase access to information, in order to help provide protection for children and vulnerable people against those who might wish to harm them. The aim is to make justifiable levels of information available to people responsible for recruitment decisions so that they can decide for themselves if someone has an unsuitable background. Greenpower Education Trust will request DBS checks for all employees and any volunteers working unsupervised with children.
- 11.2. As an organisation using the Disclosure and Barring Service to help assess the suitability of applicants for positions of trust, Greenpower complies fully with the DBS Code of Practice regarding the correct handling, use, storage, retention and disposal of disclosures and disclosure information.
- 11.3. It also complies fully with its obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998 and other relevant legislation pertaining to the safe handling, use, storage, retention and disposal of disclosure information and has written policy on these matters, which is available to those who wish to see it on request.
- 11.4. Disclosure information is kept securely, in lockable, non-portable, storage containers with access to strictly controlled and limited to those who are entitled to see it as part of their duties.
- 11.5. In accordance with Section 124 of the Police Act 1997, disclosure information is only passed to those who are authorised to receive it in the course of their duties. Greenpower maintains a record of all those to whom disclosures or disclosure information has been revealed and it is a criminal offence to pass this information to anyone who is not entitled to receive it.
- 11.6. Disclosure information is only used for the specific purpose for which it was requested and for which the applicant's full consent has been given.
- 11.7. Once a recruitment (or other relevant) decision has been made, Greenpower does not keep disclosure information for any longer than is necessary. This is generally for a period of up to six months, to allow for the consideration and resolution of any disputes or complaints. If, in very exceptional circumstances, it is considered necessary to keep disclosure information for longer than six months, Greenpower will consult DBS about this and will give full consideration to the data protection and human rights of the individual before doing so. Throughout this time, the usual conditions regarding the safe storage and strictly controlled access will prevail.
- 11.8. Once the retention period has elapsed, Greenpower will ensure that any disclosure information is immediately destroyed by secure means, e.g. by shredding. While awaiting destruction, disclosure information will not be kept in any insecure receptacle (e.g. waste bin). Greenpower will not keep any photocopy or other image of the disclosure or any copy or representation of the contents of a disclosure. However, notwithstanding the above, they may keep record of the date of issue of a disclosure, the name of the subject, the type of disclosure request, and the position for which the disclosure was requested, the unique reference number of the disclosure and the details of the recruitment decision taken.

## **12. Complaints Procedure**

- 12.1. Any individual or organisation wishing to make a complaint against Greenpower employee or volunteer, within the context of this Policy should follow the procedure below:
  - 12.1.1. Report the matter to the employer of the person concerned and to the Greenpower DSL. (NB. Employer in this instance refers to the parent club/organisation at which the event is taking place).
  - 12.1.2. Complaints that refer to the protection of children should be dealt with in accordance with the procedures in this policy.

### 13. Geographical variations

- 13.1. The Greenpower Policy has been written as an umbrella document for universal application across the United Kingdom and its British Islands. However, it is acknowledged and understood that different legislatures may impose varying interpretations and indeed content to the requirements of the Children Acts specifically for England and Wales.
- 13.2. In such cases, the requirements of the Greenpower Safeguarding Policy should be viewed as a minimum requirement, and it is the responsibility of the individual Associations and Clubs concerned to ensure that they additionally comply with any supplementary requirements of child protection legislation generally across the UK.

### 14. Supporting Staff

- 14.1. Greenpower Education Trust recognises that all staff may find dealing with safeguarding and child protection concerns very difficult and upsetting. It may trigger memories of their own difficult childhood, or be an experience they have had as an adult, or a member of their family, or close friendship group has experienced.
- 14.2. The organisation hopes in such situations that the individual staff member would be able to talk to a member of staff especially the DSL who can make enquiries into what support may be available for the individual member of staff.
- 14.3. There are many organisations who offer support services to individuals on a range of very sensitive issues e.g. Domestic Abuse, Sexual Abuse (current and historic) drug and alcohol misuse, mental health.

#### **In addition the member of staff should be able to access support through:**

- **Their own GP.**
- **The Samaritans Telephone: 116 123**
- **NSPCC 24-hour HELPLINE Telephone: 0800 800 5000 (not just there for children)**  
[www.nspcc.org.uk](http://www.nspcc.org.uk)
- **ChildLine: 0800 1111** [www.childline.org.uk](http://www.childline.org.uk)
- If it is an emergency and someone is at immediate risk, then call the Police or Children's Social Care in the area the person at risk lives in.
- To Motorsport UK directly – you can do this by calling 01753 765000 and asking for a member of the Safeguarding Team or by emailing [safeguarding@motorsportuk.org](mailto:safeguarding@motorsportuk.org)

If you have had an allegation made against you, advice and support can be gained from the following sources:

Local Citizens' Advice Bureau:

Refer to Web search for contact details

MSUK Head Office:

01753 765000 (Allan Dean-Lewis, MSUK Child Protection

Coordinator) Email: [childprotection@msauk.org](mailto:childprotection@msauk.org)

The DSL and DST will take responsibility for updating this policy and information all staff and the Governing Body of key changes

## Appendix 1

Overview of what regulated activity from [Regulated activity with children in England and Wales - GOV.UK](#)

### 1. Introduction

The following explains what is included in the legal definition of 'regulated activity with children', describing the specific activities, establishments, and positions that are eligible for an Enhanced DBS check with a Children's Barred List check in the child workforce. This guidance applies whether the individuals are paid or unpaid.

If your organisation employs people who do not meet all the conditions outlined in this leaflet, they may be eligible for a different level of check. You will need to refer to our online [eligibility tool and guidance](#) to check this out. If your organisation employs people in different roles who perform similar duties to those in this leaflet, you should refer to our online guidance as they may be eligible for the same level of check.

Any changes to a role, or the activities that a person carries out, can affect the level of check that is applicable. More information can be found in our eligibility guidance on our [website](#). This guidance applies to criminal record checks (DBS checks) in England, Wales, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. Information on checks available in Scotland can be obtained from [Disclosure Scotland](#). Information on checks available in Northern Ireland can be obtained from [Access NI](#).

### 2. What is regulated activity?

Regulated activity is work that a barred person must not do. It is defined in the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (SVGA), which has been amended by the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 (PoFA). It excludes any activities carried out in the course of family relationships or as part of any personal, non-commercial relationships.

A child is any person who has not yet reached the age of 18 years. However, if an activity relates solely to their employment, for example, induction training when starting work or supervising them at work, and they are 16 or 17, then the trainer or supervisor would not be in regulated activity.

If you are employing or assessing someone to do work that is regulated activity with children, you could request an Enhanced DBS check, with a check of the Children's Barred List.

When you request a DBS check to assess someone to carry out regulated activity with children this means that you are a regulated activity provider (RAP).

As a RAP, you have a legal duty to refer an individual to DBS where the relevant conditions are met. For information about referrals you can:

- access our [barring referrals leaflet](#)
- access our [barring referrals flowchart](#)
- call us on 03000 200 190

Regulated activity with children is made up of either:

- what activity a person does as part of their job and how often they do it
- where the work takes place and how often the person will work there
- working in specified positions (in Wales only)

In some circumstances, supervision of the role must also be considered.

More information regarding what constitutes regulated activity with children can be found in the below table.

#### 2.1 Specified activities with children and what you need to consider:

Activity	Period condition	Supervision	Age of child
Teaching, training, or instruction, care for, or supervision of children	On more than 3 days in a 30-day period, or once overnight between 2am and 6am with the opportunity for face-to-face contact with children	<a href="#">Department for Education statutory guidance</a> must be considered	Under 18 – but not if the activity is in relation to the child's paid or unpaid employment and they are 16 or 17 years old
Advice or guidance provided wholly or mainly to children about their educational, emotional, or physical wellbeing	On more than 3 days in a 30-day period, or once overnight between 2am and 6am with the opportunity for face-to-face contact with children	Not required	Under 18 – but not if the activity is in relation to the child's paid or unpaid employment and they are 16 or 17 years old

Activity	Period condition	Supervision	Age of child
Moderating a web service wholly or mainly for children	On more than 3 days in a 30-day period	Not required	Under 18
Driving a vehicle for children	On more than 3 days in a 30-day period	Not required	Under 18
Healthcare or personal care	No requirement - once is enough	Not required	Under 18
Registering to be a foster carer or private foster carer	No requirement	Not required	Under 18
Registering to be a childminder or childcare provider, including voluntary registration	No requirement	Not required	In line with regulations
Day-to-day management of someone in regulated activity with children	No requirement	Not required	Under 18

- **3. Specified establishments with children**

People working in these specified establishments will be carrying out regulated activity with children if they meet all 5 of the following criteria:

- They work in the establishments on more than 3 days in a 30-day period, or once overnight between 2am and 6am with the opportunity for face-to-face contact with the children
- They have the opportunity, because of their job, to have contact with the children in the establishment
- They work there for the purpose of the establishment
- It is not temporary or occasional work
- It is not a supervised volunteer role

The specified establishments are:

- an educational institution exclusively or mainly for the provision or full-time education of children
- a pupil referral unit
- an alternative provision Academy (England only)
- a provider of nursery education
- a detention centre for children
- a secure accommodation service for children (Wales only)
- a children's home or a home provided under the Children Act 1989
- a care home wholly or mainly for children, in Wales only
- a children's centre
- relevant childcare premises
- **4. Supervision**

Supervision needs to be considered where the activity undertaken is teaching, training, or instruction, care for, or supervision of children. In law, this is described as day-to-day supervision that is reasonable in all the circumstances, for the purpose of protecting any children concerned.

If a role within a specified establishment is paid, then the individual will always be in regulated activity with children and therefore eligible for an Enhanced DBS check with a check of the Children's Barred List. This is regardless of the level of supervision they are under.

If a role within a specified establishment is voluntary, then the organisation must consider the [Department for Education \(DfE\) statutory supervision guidance](#). If the organisation decides that the role is sufficiently supervised, then the volunteer is not in regulated activity with children and is eligible for an Enhanced DBS check only.

- **5. Specified positions in Wales only**

These positions meet the definition of regulated activity with children because of the job title or

responsibilities, and do not need to be carried out a specific number of times:

- functions of the Children's Commissioner for Wales and of the Deputy Children's Commissioner for Wales

The following positions are in regulated activity with children only if the job holder has the opportunity, because of the role held, to have contact with the children:

- functions of the Welsh Ministers to inspect registered establishments or agencies, an NHS body or anyone providing healthcare for the body
- functions relating to the inspection of childminding, or fostering agencies, residential family centres, voluntary adoption agencies, adoption support agencies
- functions relating to the welfare of children in boarding schools
- functions relating to inspections of teacher training, local education authorities, registered independent schools, boarding schools and colleges
- functions relating to a review or investigation of the functions of children's services authorities
- functions relating to the inspection of careers services
- functions relating to the inspection of religious education
- functions relating to the inspection of the discharge of social services functions by local authorities

- **6. Links and contacts**

Further information can be found on the DBS website. You may find the following pages useful:

[www.gov.uk/find-out-dbs-check](http://www.gov.uk/find-out-dbs-check) (our eligibility tool)

[www.gov.uk/government/publication/dbs-workforce-guidance](http://www.gov.uk/government/publication/dbs-workforce-guidance)

Information about regulated activity with children is also available from the Department for Education (DfE)

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/new-disclosure-and-barring-services](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/new-disclosure-and-barring-services)

Information about regulated activity with children is also available from the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC)

General enquiries: [customerservices@dbs.gov.uk](mailto:customerservices@dbs.gov.uk)

Telephone: 0300 020 0190

Welsh language line: 0300 020 0191

Minicom: 0300 020 0192

Website: [www.gov.uk/dbs](http://www.gov.uk/dbs)

## **Appendix 2** – Overview of Regulated Activity for working with vulnerable adults

### **1. Introduction**

The following information explains what is included in the legal definition of regulated activity with adults, describing the specific activities, establishments and jobs that are eligible for an Enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) check with an Adults' Barred List check in the adult workforce. This guidance applies whether the individuals are paid or unpaid.

If your organisation employs people in these roles who do not meet all the conditions outlined in this leaflet, they may be eligible for a different level of check. You will need to refer to our online [eligibility tool and guidance](#) to check this out. If your organisation employs people in different roles who perform similar duties to those in this leaflet, you should refer to our online guidance as they may be eligible for the same level of check.

Any changes to a role or the activities that a person carries out can affect the level of check that is applicable. For more information please see our eligibility guidance which can be found on our website at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/dbs-eligibility-guidance>

This guidance applies to criminal record checks in England, Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Information on checks available in Scotland can be obtained from [Disclosure Scotland](#). Information on checks available in Northern Ireland can be obtained from [Access NI](#).

### **2. What is regulated activity?**

Regulated activity is work that a barred person must not do. It is defined in the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (SVGA) which has been amended by the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 (PoFA). It excludes any activity carried out in the course of family relationships, and personal, non-commercial relationships.

An adult is any person aged 18 years or over.

#### **2.1 You only need to carry out any of the activities once to be in regulated activity with adults.**

If you are employing someone to do work that is regulated activity with adults, you can ask them to apply for an Enhanced DBS check with an Adults' Barred List check. When you request a DBS check to assess someone to carry out regulated activity with adults this means that you are a regulated activity provider (RAP).

As a RAP, you have a legal duty to refer an individual to DBS where the relevant conditions are met.

### **3. For information about referrals you can:**

- read our leaflet titled [Barring referrals: how and when to make one](#)
- call us on 03000 200 190 or
- see the referral flow chart at [www.gov.uk/government/publications/dbs-referrals-referral-chart](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dbs-referrals-referral-chart)

### **4. Regulated activities with adults are:**

- Providing healthcare by, or under the direction or supervision of, a regulated healthcare professional.
  - Healthcare under the supervision of a healthcare professional is where the individual is in contact with a healthcare professional at the point that they are providing treatment to a patient.
  - Healthcare under the direction of a healthcare professional is where the individual has received instructions from a healthcare professional about what treatment to provide and how to provide it to a patient.
- Providing personal care, which is made up of:
  - physically assisting an adult with eating, drinking, toileting, washing or bathing, dressing, carrying out oral care or the care of skin, hair or nails

when that adult cannot do this themselves because of their age, illness or disability

- prompting and then supervising an adult to eat, drink, go to the toilet, wash or bathe, get dressed and undressed, carry out oral care or the care of skin, hair or nails when that adult cannot decide to do this for themselves because of their age, illness or disability
- training, instructing, providing advice or providing guidance to an adult on how to eat, drink, go to the toilet, wash or bathe, get dressed and undressed, carry out oral care or the care of skin, hair or nails when that adult cannot do this because of their age, illness or disability
- Providing social work by a social care worker to an adult who is a client or potential client
- Assisting an adult with the financial day-to-day running of their household relating to:
  - managing the adult's cash
  - paying the adult's bills
  - doing the adult's shopping

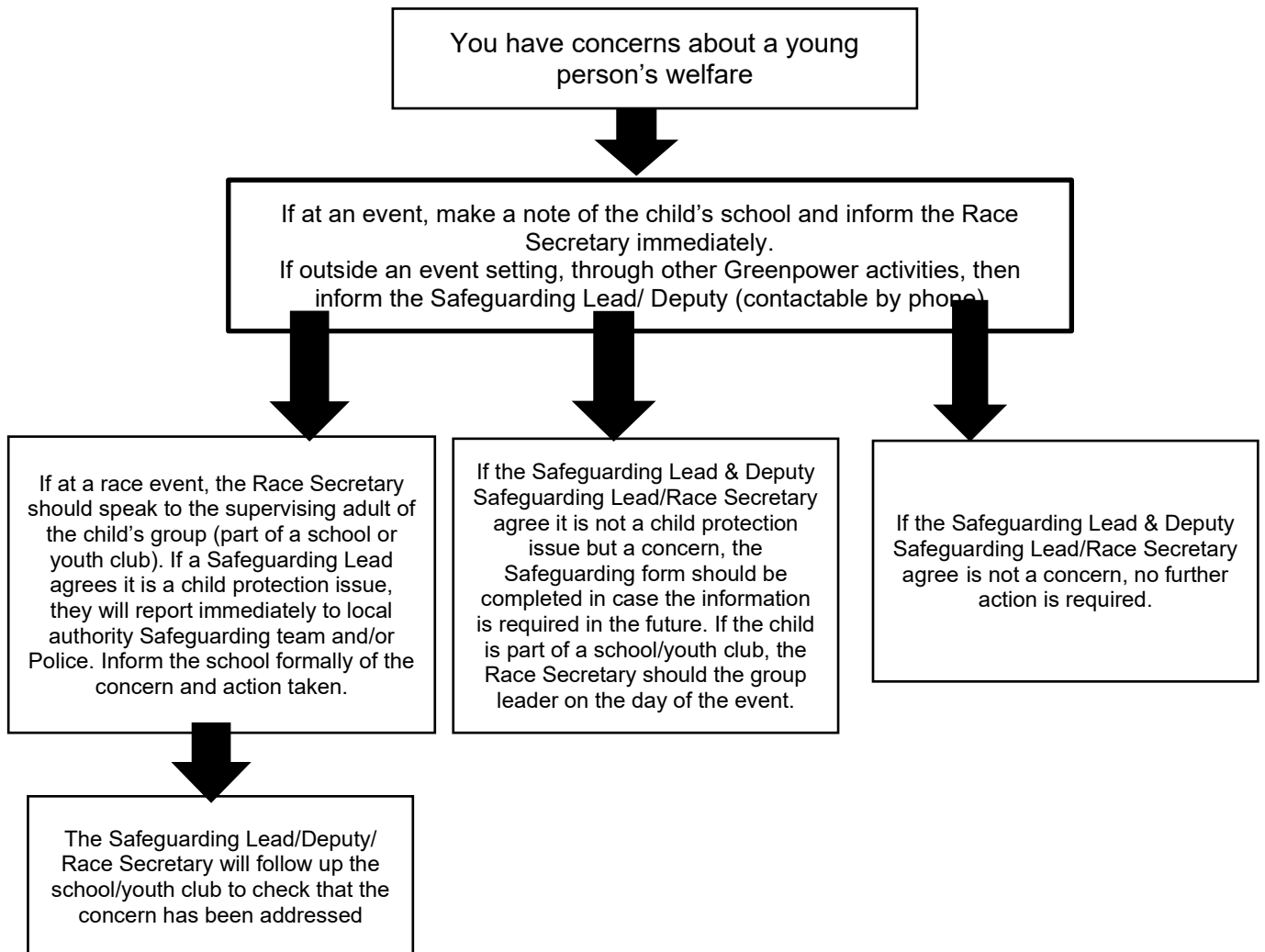
when the adult cannot do this for themselves because of their age, illness or disability

- Being appointed to provide assistance in the conduct of an adult's own affairs, where:
  - a lasting power of attorney is created
  - an enduring power of attorney is registered or applied for
  - the Court of Protection has made an order in relation to the making of decisions on the adult's behalf
  - an independent mental health or mental capacity advocate is appointed
  - independent advocacy services are provided
  - a representative is appointed to receive benefits payments on the adult's behalf
- Conveying adults to, from or between healthcare, personal care and/or social work services who cannot convey themselves because of their age, illness or disability
- In Wales & England: Regular day-to-day management or supervision of anyone carrying out the above activities

## Appendix 3.1

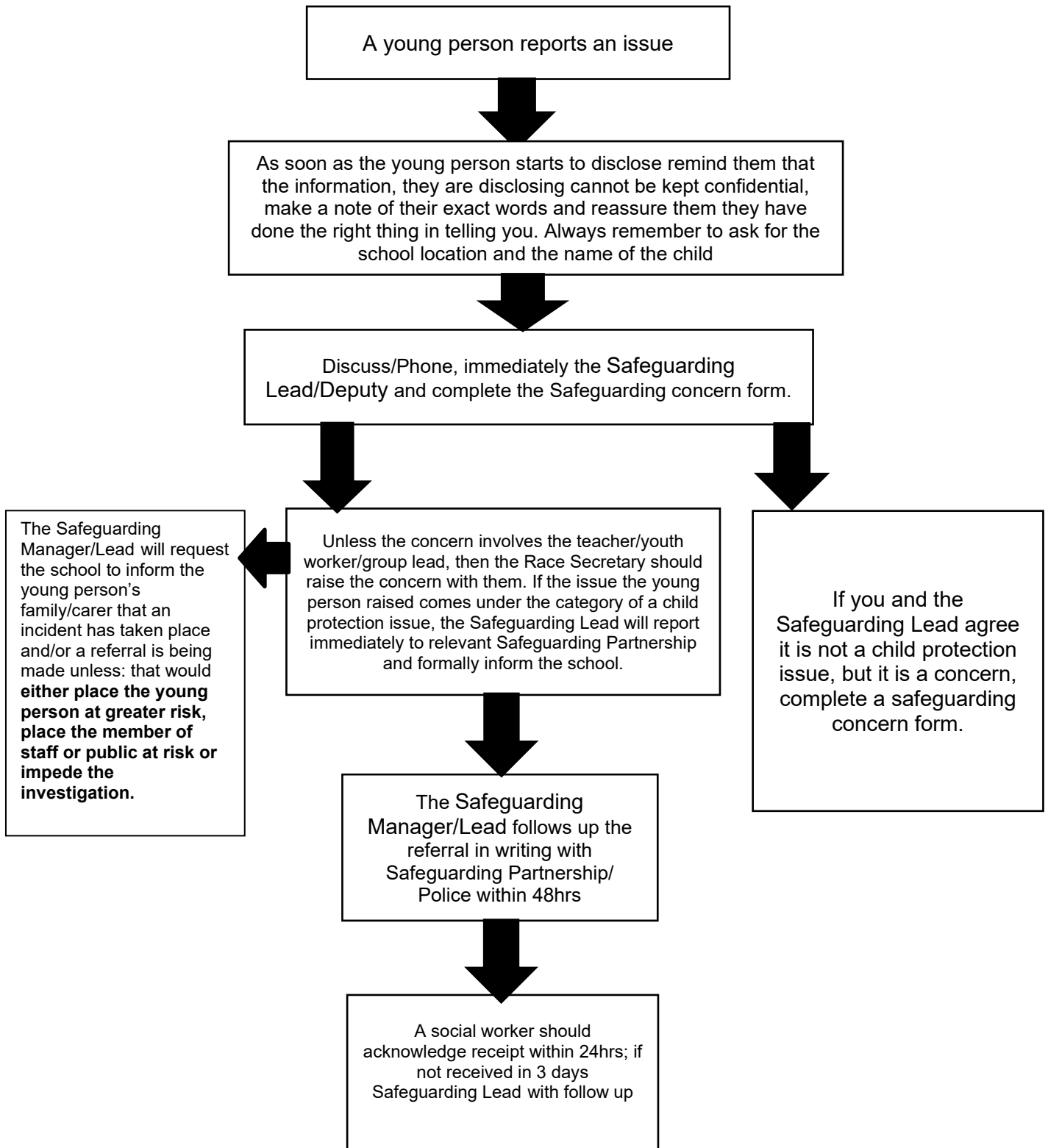
## You have concerns about a young person's welfare

### What to do if you suspect abuse



## Appendix 3.2

## What to do if a young person tells you about abuse



### Appendix 3.3

### What to do if an allegation of abuse involves staff or volunteers

