



DBS Checks: Working with Adults in the Charity Sector

This guidance provides information on criminal record checks in England, Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.



Understanding DBS checks

The DBS offers four different levels of Disclosure Check. They are as follows:

- **Basic Disclosure Checks** will disclose details of any unspent convictions and conditional cautions. Anyone can apply for a Basic Disclosure Check themselves via our website or via an organisation registered with the DBS to submit basic checks (known as Responsible Organisations). There is a fee for a Basic Disclosure Check. This fee also applies to volunteers.
- **Standard Disclosure Checks** will disclose details of spent and unspent convictions, cautions, warnings and reprimands. Standard Disclosure Checks should only be applied for when an individual is taking on a role or carrying out activities mentioned in the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exceptions) Order 1975. Individuals can't apply for their own standard check, only an employer or recruiter can apply via an organisation registered with the DBS (known as a Registered Body). There is a fee for a Standard Disclosure Check, but it is free of charge for volunteers.
- **Enhanced Disclosure Checks** will disclose the same information as a standard check but can also include other non-conviction information that the police believe is relevant to the workforce applied for. Enhanced Disclosure Checks should only be applied for if a role meets the definition of 'work with children' (the child workforce) and/or 'work with adults' (the adult workforce) or falls into the 'other workforce'. Only an employer or recruiter can apply via an organisation registered with the DBS (known as a Registered Body). There is a fee for an Enhanced Disclosure Check, but it is free of charge for volunteers.
- **Enhanced Disclosure with Barred List Checks** will disclose the same information as an Enhanced Disclosure Check and include a check of the Children's Barred List, the Adults' Barred List or both, depending on which group the individual is working with and whether the role is eligible.
- If someone is included on a barred list, it means that they must not carry out 'regulated activity' within the workforce they are barred from and an employer must not employ them in that role. Only an employer or recruiter can apply via an organisation registered with the DBS (known as a Registered Body). There is a fee for an Enhanced Disclosure Check with Barred List Checks, but it is free of charge for volunteers.

The minimum age at which someone can be asked to apply for a DBS check is 16.

Definition of a charity

If your organisation is registered with the Charity Commission and has a registered charity number, it is a charity. If your organisation is not registered with the Charity Commission, it may still be a charity. The Charities Act 2011 defines a 'charity' as an institution that:

- is established for charitable purposes only; and
- is subject to the control of the High Court's charity law jurisdiction

The Charity Commission have published guidance on their website for more information:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/what-makes-a-charity-cc4>

Definition of a volunteer

For DBS purposes, the definition of a volunteer is set out in the Police Act 1997 (Criminal Records) Regulations 2002. If a role is eligible for a Standard or Enhanced Disclosure Check, the charity must ensure it meets the criteria set out in the definition below before submitting a free-of-charge DBS application:

A person engaged in an activity which involves spending time, unpaid (except for travel and other approved out-of-pocket expenses), doing something which aims to benefit some third-party other than, or in addition to, a close relative.

If the role satisfies both parts of this definition the 'volunteer' box on the application form can be marked and the application will be free of charge.

Someone carrying out unpaid work as part of a course of study that would lead to a qualification isn't considered to be a volunteer for DBS purposes. Work experience which is intended to make someone more employable is also not classed as voluntary work.



Eligibility for DBS checks

Access to Standard and Enhanced Disclosure Checks is controlled by the law.

The law doesn't say when a Standard or Enhanced Disclosure Check 'must' be carried out, but it does specify when a DBS check 'can' be applied for. Organisations may produce their own guidance stating when they want DBS checks to be requested, but this guidance must comply with the law that allows a DBS check to be applied for.

Anyone can apply for their own Basic Disclosure Check via our website – it doesn't have to be for recruitment purposes and there's no eligibility criteria that needs to be met.

Standard and Enhanced Disclosure Checks should only be applied for when someone will be carrying out the activities that would make them eligible for a check. They shouldn't be applied for because someone 'may in the future' carry out that work.

The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 specifies that when a child is aged 16-17 and is in any kind of paid or unpaid employment, those who teach, train, instruct, care for or supervise them, or those who provide them with advice and guidance as part of their employment aren't in regulated activity with children. This means that they are not eligible for a Standard or Enhanced Disclosure Check. If the child is under 16 and in any kind of employment, then the person teaching, training etc. them would be in regulated activity (if the period condition is met).

Working or volunteering for a charity

Not all roles working or volunteering for a charity are eligible for a Standard or Enhanced Disclosure Check.

Help on how to work out whether eligibility exists is available on our website www.gov.uk/government/collections/dbs-eligibility-guidance

Here are some examples of different types of charity roles.

Trustees of adult's charities

Any trustee of a charity can be asked to apply for an Enhanced Disclosure Check in the adult workforce if the charity workers/volunteers include those who carry out work that falls into the legal definition of 'work with adults'. 'Work with adults' is defined at **Annexe A** of this leaflet. 'Work with adults' also includes regulated activity with adults which is explained in **Annexe B**.

However, the trustee may also carry out other roles for that charity. Before they are appointed, organisations should assess any other responsibilities against the eligibility criteria to see whether the activities being done fall under the definition of regulated activity with adults. This would allow them to ask the trustee to apply for an Enhanced Disclosure Check in the adult workforce with an Adults' Barred List Check. Regulated activity with adults is defined at **Annexe B** of this leaflet. If the trustee is also in regulated activity, both roles should be made clear in the position applied for field.

Charity retail workers

Anyone working in retail, e.g. charity shops, can apply for a Basic Disclosure Check – regardless of who they are working with. Whether organisations can apply for Standard or Enhanced Disclosure Checks on their workers or not depends on who they're working with, what activities they're doing for them and how often they do them.

There are very few situations where a Standard or Enhanced Disclosure Check is available because an individual is working with adults who are working or volunteering in a retail environment.

Eligibility exists if all of the following are met:

- The adult worker or volunteer is in receipt of any of the specific services or activities from paragraphs 9 or 10 of the definition of work with adults (see step 1 of Annexe A);

- An activity from paragraph 6 (see step 2 Annexe A) is being provided to the adult worker by someone else in the retail outlet; and
- The person providing the paragraph 6 activity is doing this often enough (see step 3 Annex A)
 - at any time on more than three days in any period of 30-days; or
 - at any time between 2am and 6am and the activity gives the person the opportunity to have face-to-face contact with the adult; or
 - at least once a week on an ongoing basis

This applies whether the individual being checked is a paid worker or a volunteer. Their job/role description should specify that it involves providing the activity listed in paragraph 6 (step 2) to the adult or adults in receipt of services or activities from paragraphs 9 or 10 (step 1). Where it cannot be established that the adults in question are in receipt of specified services or activities, the individual can apply for a Basic Disclosure Check.

Other people working in the shop won't be eligible for a Standard or Enhanced Disclosure Check but can apply for a Basic Disclosure Check.

Van drivers who are hired to collect furniture etc. for charity shops would only be eligible for a Basic Disclosure Check. See the 'Meals on wheels and other deliveries' section below for more information.

See an example below:

Mr A who lives in sheltered housing works twice a week at his local charity shop

The manager of the shop is responsible for training and supervising Mr A when he is working. Mr A has told the shop manager that he lives in sheltered housing. The manager can be asked to apply for an Enhanced Disclosure Check in the adults workforce because the charity knows that Mr A lives in sheltered housing and the manager is training and supervising him at least once a week on an ongoing basis.

Other people working in the shop alongside Mr A won't be eligible for a Standard or Enhanced Disclosure Check. They can apply for a Basic Disclosure Check.

Fundraising events

As an activity itself, fundraising for a charity generally doesn't make an individual eligible for a Standard or Enhanced Disclosure Check unless the criteria within **Annexe A** are met and someone else is making a suitability decision about the fundraiser. If this is the case, fundraisers would be in 'work with adults', and so eligible for an Enhanced Disclosure Check in the adult workforce without an Adults' Barred List Check.

Someone who is marshalling an event, e.g. a sponsored walk or 5k run, could be a volunteer or employee of the charity, so eligibility may exist in the same way as the 'Charity retail workers' example. If they don't carry out these activities, the charity can ask the individual to apply for a Basic Disclosure Check.

As a participant in this type of event, an individual won't be volunteering for or employed by the charity, so the charity can't request Standard or Enhanced Disclosure Checks on these individuals.

Charities providing care to adults

Those who provide care to adults as detailed in **Annexe A** can be asked to apply for an Enhanced Disclosure Check in the adult workforce but with no check of the Adult's Barred List.

Those who provide care as detailed in **Annexe B** are in regulated activity with adults and can be asked to apply for an Enhanced Disclosure Check in the adult workforce with a check of the Adult's Barred List.

Services for older people in their homes

Meals on wheels and other deliveries – If the service purely relates to delivering something (even if it involves entering the house), people in this role could only be asked to apply for a Basic Disclosure Check. This is because even though the adults may be in receipt of a specified service or activity from paragraph 9 or 10 (see step 1 of **Annexe A**), the person making the delivery is not performing any of the activities from paragraph 6 (see step 2 of **Annexe A**). If the role does involve any activities from paragraph 6 and the other criteria in **Annexe A** are met, then the person making the delivery can be asked to apply for an Enhanced Disclosure Check in the adult workforce.

Likewise, if the criteria in **Annexe B** are met, the delivery person would be in regulated activity and can be asked to apply for an Enhanced Disclosure Check in the adult workforce with an Adults' Barred List Check. An example of this could be a "meals-on-wheels" delivery driver who is also responsible for prompting and supervising an adult with dementia to eat their meal because their illness means that without that they may not remember to do so. Or the driver may be responsible for physically helping an adult to eat their food because they are unable to feed themselves following a stroke.

Befrienders – As with the example above, befriending someone, or providing companionship isn't one of the activities listed within paragraph 6 (see **Annexe A**), therefore people in this role can only be asked to apply for a Basic Disclosure Check.

Doing someone's shopping – If this is arranged via an organisation set up to provide this service for individuals who are unable to shop themselves because of their age, illness or disability, then people in this role are in regulated activity with adults and can be asked to apply for an Enhanced Disclosure Check in the adult workforce with an Adults' Barred List Check. This is because it is named in legislation (see point 5 of **Annexe B**). If the role isn't arranged via an organisation, i.e. someone offers to do the shopping for an elderly neighbour as a personal arrangement, then there's no eligibility for a Standard or Enhanced Disclosure Check. The individual can apply for a Basic Disclosure Check themselves if they wish.

Delivering workshops to adults

Those delivering workshops or classes for adults can be asked to apply for an Enhanced Disclosure Check in the adult workforce but with no check of the Adult's Barred List if:

- The adults in the workshop or class are in receipt of one or more of the specified services or activities listed in step 1 of **Annexe A**;
- They are delivering one of the activities listed in step 2 of **Annexe A**; and
- They are doing this often enough – step 3 of **Annexe A**

For example, a museum holds regular workshops for adults with dementia. Following the steps in **Annexe A**:

The museum determines that the attendees are in receipt of some form of health care, including treatment, therapy or palliative care of any kind. This means that for step 1, the adults are in receipt of a health or social care service from paragraph 9.

The museum then determines that the individual delivering the workshop is responsible for teaching or instructing the attendees, meeting the requirement of paragraph 6 in step 2.

The workshops are held on a weekly basis over a 3-month period for different attendees. This meets the requirement of step 3 meaning that the museum can ask the individual delivering the workshop to apply for an Enhanced Disclosure Check in the adult workforce without an Adult's Barred List Check.

If the workshops were only held once a month, then the criteria at step 3 wouldn't be met and the museum could only ask the individual to apply for a Basic Disclosure Check.

If the individual delivering the workshops provides any of the activities in **Annexe B** to the attendees, they would be in regulated activity with adults even if they only held one workshop. This means they would be eligible for an Enhanced Disclosure Check in the adult workforce with a check of the Adults' Barred List.

Faith based positions

As with nearly all charity positions, faith roles aren't named in legislation and so are not automatically eligible for a Standard or Enhanced Disclosure Check.

Those making suitability decisions should consider the activities that the people working/volunteering for faith organisations are carrying out, who they are carrying them out for and how often, to determine eligibility.

Guidance in **Annexe A** and **Annexe B** will help you to decide whether a role is eligible, and if so, which level of DBS check is suitable. All roles can apply for a Basic Disclosure Check.

Example

Church Verger

The general duties of a Church Verger, e.g. taking care of the premises, leading processions etc, don't make the role eligible for a Standard or Enhanced Disclosure Check. They can apply for a Basic Disclosure Check.

If a Verger also had other specific duties incorporated into their role relating to pastoral care, they could be engaging in 'work with adults' for DBS checking purposes and so, may be eligible for an Enhanced Disclosure Check in the adult workforce.

Using the guidance in **Annexe A** will help you to understand what level of check would be appropriate.

Driving for a charity or as a volunteer

Drivers are only eligible for Standard or Enhanced Disclosure Checks in very specific circumstances. Whether the work is paid or unpaid doesn't change what level of DBS check is available. In all cases the driving must be done as part of a formal third-party arrangement, for example a hospital transport service, i.e. not a personal arrangement between friends or neighbours.

Individuals are carrying out regulated activity if they drive adults, including anyone assisting the adults, to, from, or between places where the adults are receiving health care, personal care or social work because of their age, illness or disability. This driving only needs to be done once to be regulated activity.

This means the individual can be asked to apply for an Enhanced Disclosure Check in the adult workforce with an Adults' Barred List Check.

Driving adults to any other places, e.g. trips for pleasure, is not regulated activity with adults, but it could be 'work with adults' (See [Annexe A](#)). To meet the criteria the adults would need to be in receipt of any of the specific health or social care services or activities from step 1 (paragraphs 9 or 10 of the definition of 'work with adults'), and the driving must be done often enough to meet step 3. If the driving role meets this definition, then the organisation can apply for an Enhanced Disclosure Check in the adult workforce without an Adults' Barred List Check on the driver. If the driving is done less frequently, then the drivers would only be able to apply for a Basic Disclosure Check.

Telephone helpline workers

Helpline call handlers may be eligible for a Standard or Enhanced Disclosure Check depending on whether they are providing advice or guidance as part of their role, who they're providing it to and how often they are providing it. Whether the role is paid or unpaid doesn't affect what level of DBS check they can be asked to apply for.

A telephone helpline set up specifically for adults who are in receipt of any of the specific health or social care services or activities from paragraphs 9 or 10 of the definition of work with adults (step 1 at [Annexe A](#)) could apply for Enhanced Disclosure Checks in the adult workforce without an Adults' Barred List Check on their call handlers, if they are:

- providing advice and guidance to the adults; and
- doing this;
 - on more than three days in any period of 30 days; or
 - between 2am and 6am with the opportunity to have face-to-face contact with the adult; or
 - at least once a week on an ongoing basis.

See [Annexe A](#) for more information about 'work with adults'.

Helplines that are set up for any member of the public, i.e. not aimed specifically at adults, can only ask their workers/volunteers to apply for a Basic Disclosure Check.

Example

A charity provides a listening service to the public. This service is not aimed specifically at children or adults. The telephone call handlers direct their callers to health care professionals and support services who will provide the appropriate advice or guidance.

The charity can only ask their helpline call handlers to apply for a Basic Disclosure Check.

Internet chat room moderating

Moderators of chat rooms set up to be used mainly by adults who are in receipt of any of the specific services or activities from paragraphs 9 and 10 of the legal definition of 'work with adults' (step 1 Annexe A) can be asked to apply for an Enhanced Disclosure Check in the adult workforce without a check of the Adults' Barred List if they are doing this often enough.

These moderators must do one or more of the following:

- Be monitoring the content of the service;
- Be able to remove or prevent the addition of content to the service; **or**
- Control access to the service.

Moderators must also:

- Have access to the content of the service;
- Have contact with the adult using the service, whether this is online or face-to-face; **and**
- Do this more than three times in any 30-day period, or at any time between 2am and 6am (with the opportunity for face-to-face contact with the adult), or once a week on an ongoing basis.

There's no eligibility for people who build the chat rooms or websites to be asked to apply for a Standard or Enhanced Disclosure Check. People in these roles can be asked to apply for a Basic Disclosure Check.



ANNEXE A – Work with adults – Access to Enhanced Disclosure Checks

Anyone carrying out an activity that's covered by the definition of 'work with adults' can be asked to apply for an Enhanced Disclosure Check but without an Adults' Barred List Check.

For DBS purposes, an adult is someone aged 18 or over.

'Work with adults' is defined in the Police Act 1997 (Criminal Records) (Amendment) Regulations 2013 as 'any activity in paragraph 6, to an adult that receives a health or social care service in paragraph 9, or a specified activity in paragraph 10 carried out often enough'. This can be worked out by following the three steps below to determine whether the position is eligible:

Step 1 – Identify who the individual will be working with

The individual must be carrying out an activity with adults who are receiving a health and social care service in paragraph 9, or a specified activity in paragraph 10. These are:

Paragraph 9 of the Police Act 1997 (Criminal Records) (Amendment) Regulations 2013:

- a) Residential accommodation for an adult in connection with any care or nursing they require.
- b) Accommodation for an adult who is or has been a pupil at a residential special school.
- c) Sheltered housing.
- d) Any form of care, or assistance provided because of an adult's age, health or disability they have, that is provided to the adult in the place that they live.
- e) Any form of health care, including treatment, therapy or palliative care of any kind.
- f) Support, assistance or advice to help develop or sustain an adult's capacity to live independently in accommodation.
- g) Any service provided specifically for adults because of their age, any disability, physical or mental illness. This excludes the following disabilities:
 - i. dyslexia
 - ii. dyscalculia
 - iii. dyspraxia
 - iv. Irlen syndrome
 - v. alexia
 - vi. auditory processing disorder
 - vii. dysgraphia
- h) Any service provided specifically to expectant or nursing mothers who are in receipt of residential accommodation.

If someone is carrying out an activity for an adult who is receiving a service in paragraph 9, go to Step 2.

If the adults aren't in receipt of a service in paragraph 9, check if they're receiving a service in paragraph 10.

Paragraph 10 of the Police Act 1997 (Criminal Records) (Amendment) Regulations 2013:

- a) The detention of an adult in a prison, a remand centre, young offender institution, a secure training centre, or an attendance centre;
- b) The detention of a detained person (within the meaning of Part 8 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999) who is detained in a removal centre or short term holding facility or in pursuance of escort arrangements made under that Act;
- c) The supervision of an adult under a court order by a person acting for the purposes of Part 1 of the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000;
- d) The supervision of an adult by a person acting for the purposes mentioned in section 1(1) of the Offender Management Act 2007;
- e) Providing assistance to an adult with the conduct of their affairs in situations where:
 - i. a lasting power of attorney is created in respect of the adult in accordance with section 9 of the Mental Capacity Act 2005 or an application is made under paragraph 4 of Schedule 1 to that Act for the registration of an instrument intended to create a lasting power of attorney in respect of the adult;
 - ii. an enduring power of attorney (within the meaning of Schedule 4 to that Act) in respect of the adult is registered in accordance with that Schedule or an application is made under that Schedule for the registration of an enduring power of attorney in respect of the adult;
 - iii. an order under section 16 of that Act has been made by the Court of Protection in relation to the making of decisions on the adult's behalf, or such an order has been applied for;
 - iv. an independent mental capacity advocate is or is to be appointed in respect of the adult in pursuance of arrangements under section 35 of that Act;
 - v. independent advocacy services (within the meaning of section 248 of the National Health Service Act 2006 or section 187 of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006) are or are to be provided in respect of the adult; or
 - vi. a representative is or is to be appointed to receive payments on the adult's behalf in pursuance of regulations made under the Social Security Administration Act 1992;
- f) Payments are made to the adult or to another person on the adult's behalf under arrangements made under section 57 of the Health and Social Care Act 2001;
- g) Payments are made to the adult or to another person on the adult's behalf under section 12A(1) or under regulations made under section 12A(a) of the National Health Service Act 2006, or under regulations made under section 12A(4) of that Act

If the individual is not working with adults who fall into the above two paragraphs, then there's no eligibility for an Enhanced Disclosure Check.

If someone is carrying out an activity with an adult who is receiving a service in paragraph 10, go to Step 2.

If the adults aren't in receipt of a service in either paragraph 9 or 10, the person working with them can only apply for a Basic Disclosure Check.

Step 2 – Identify what activity the individual will be providing

If the adults are receiving a health and social care service, or a specified activity from the lists above, then the activity being provided to those adults should be considered. A person must be doing one of the following activities in paragraph 6:

Paragraph 6 of the Police Act 1997 (Criminal Records) (Amendment) Regulations 2013:

- a) Providing any form of care or supervision.
- b) Providing any form of treatment or therapy.
- c) Providing any form of training, teaching, instruction, assistance, advice or guidance.
- d) Moderating a public electronic interactive communication service.
- e) Carrying out any form of work in a care home if the person doing the work has the chance to have contact with the residents.
- f) Providing representation or advocacy services.
- g) Conveying adults, regardless of if they are accompanied by a person caring for them

If someone is carrying out one of the activities above, go to Step 3.

If they aren't carrying out one of these activities, they can only apply for a Basic Disclosure Check.



Step 3 – Establish whether it will be done often enough

If the adults are receiving a service or activity from Step 1 and the individual is providing an activity for them from Step 2; then they need to be providing this activity often enough to meet the requirement for work with adults.

This requirement is met if the person carrying out the activity is doing it:

- a) at any time on more than three days in any period of 30-days; or
- b) at any time between 2am and 6am and the activity gives the person the opportunity to have face-to-face contact with the adult; or
- c) at least once a week on an ongoing basis.

These criteria are set out in paragraph (5B)(c) of the Police Act 1997 (Criminal Records) (Amendment) Regulations 2013.

If the individual meets all of the requirements in Steps 1-3, they're carrying out what is referred to for DBS checking purposes as, 'work with adults'.

This means they would be eligible to be asked to apply for an Enhanced Disclosure Check. There's no access to an Adults' Barred List Check for anyone carrying out work with adults.

If the role meets the criteria in steps 1 and 2, but doesn't meet the frequency criteria in step 3, then the role may be eligible for a Standard Disclosure Check. You should use the eligibility tool on our website to check whether this is the case – www.gov.uk/find-out-dbs-check.

Each case should be treated on an individual basis. Detailed guidance on 'work with adults' can be found in the Adult Workforce Guidance at the site below:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/dbs-workforce-guidance



ANNEXE B – Regulated activity with adults – Access to barred list checks

Regulated activity is something that must not be done by a person who is barred. If someone is included on the Adults' Barred List, they must not apply to work in a role that involves regulated activity with adults.

If someone who knows they're barred from regulated activity with adults applies for work that meets the definition of regulated activity below, they are committing an offence; as is anyone who allows them to work in a role involving regulated activity knowing that they are barred. Both could be liable for up to 5 years imprisonment and/or a fine.

An organisation that has any number of roles that meet the definition of regulated activity is known as a 'regulated activity provider'. These organisations have a legal duty to make referrals to the DBS when they believe a person has caused harm or poses a future risk of harm to vulnerable groups, including adults who are in receipt of certain services or activities. They also must provide information to DBS when requested to do so by us and may be fined unless they have a reasonable excuse for not providing the information.

Anyone carrying out an activity that's covered by the definition of regulated activity with adults can be asked to apply for an Enhanced Disclosure Check including an Adults' Barred List Check.

The following activities are regulated activity with adults; regardless of how often they are carried out:

1. Providing health care to an adult by, or under the direction or supervision of, a regulated health care professional.
2. Providing personal care; made up of:
 - a) physical assistance with eating, drinking, toileting, washing, bathing, dressing, oral care or the care of skin, hair or nails for adults who can't carry this out themselves because age, illness or disability;
 - b) prompting and then supervising with eating, drinking, toileting, washing, bathing, dressing, oral care or the care of skin, hair or nails for adults who can't decide to do this for themselves because of age, illness or disability;
 - c) training, instructing, providing advice or providing guidance on eating, drinking, toileting, washing, bathing, dressing, oral care or the care of skin, hair or nails to adults who can't carry this out themselves because age, illness or disability;
3. Providing social work by a social care worker of relevant social work to an adult who is a client or potential client.
4. Assisting an adult who can't manage themselves because of their age, illness or disability with the day-to-day running of their household relating to:
 - a) managing the adult's cash;
 - b) paying the adult's bills;
 - c) shopping.
5. Assistance in the conduct of an adult's own affairs, where:
 - a) a lasting power of attorney is created, and the Office of the Public Guardian is making the suitability decision
 - b) an enduring power of attorney is registered or applied for and the Office of the Public Guardian is making the suitability decision

- c) the Court of Protection has made an order in relation to the making of decisions on the adult's behalf
 - d) an independent mental health or mental capacity advocate is appointed
 - e) independent advocacy services are provided
 - f) a representative is appointed to receive benefits payments on the adult's behalf
6. Conveying adults to, from or between health care, personal care and/or social work services who can't convey themselves because of their age, illness or disability
 7. Day-to-day management or supervision of anyone carrying out any of the activities listed in 1-6 above.

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

www.gov.uk/find-out-dbs-check (Our eligibility tool)

www.gov.uk/government/publications/dbs-workforce-guidance

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

www.gov.uk/government/publications/new-disclosure-and-barring-services

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

www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/550197/Regulated_activity_in_relation_to_children.pdf

NHS employers provide a range of sector specific guidance on their website and have an eligibility tool for NHS roles

www.nhsemployers.org/case-studies-and-resources/2017/04/dbs-eligibility-tool

Information on checks available in Scotland can be obtained from Disclosure Scotland:

<https://www.mygov.scot/organisations/disclosure-scotland/>

Information on checks available in Northern Ireland can be obtained from Access NI:

<https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/campaigns/accessni-criminal-record-checks>



Disclosure & Barring Service

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