

**Definitions in relation to the: UoC Safeguarding Children, Vulnerable Groups and Adults at Risk Policy (incorporating the Prevent Duty and Modern Slavery (2020-21))**

- *Safeguarding*” is the process of protecting vulnerable people, whether from crime, other forms of abuse or from being drawn into terrorism- related activity.”

**“Child”** refers to “under 18” but for Looked After Children this extends to 25.

**Regulated activity for adults is** set out in the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act (2006) <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/47/contents> as amended by the Protection of Freedoms Act (2012) <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/9/contents>. An adult under these laws is deemed to be “vulnerable” if they need a range of specified activities for support regardless of whether this activity is a one off or regular. Those delivering this support are deemed to be in regulated activity and subject to e.g. safer recruitment requirements.

**Abuse** falls into the following categories:

**Types of abuse in relation to children:** full definitions can be found at: [www.nspcc.org.uk](http://www.nspcc.org.uk)

- Bullying & harassment including peer to peer abuse, cyberbullying, sexting, revenge porn etc.
- Child sexual exploitation
- County Lines/gangs and youth violence
- Child trafficking including modern slavery
- Domestic abuse/violence
- Emotional abuse
- Female genital mutilation
- Grooming
- Neglect
- Online abuse
- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Faith abuse
- Fabricated or induced illness
- Forced Marriage <https://gov..uk/forced-marriage>
- Gender based violence

**Types of abuse in relation to adults:**

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-policy-protecting-vulnerable-adults/sd8-opgs-safeguarding-policy#what-is-abuse](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-policy-protecting-vulnerable-adults/sd8-opgs-safeguarding-policy#what-is-abuse)

- Coercive control
- Discriminatory abuse
- Domestic violence (may not always be a Safeguarding issue but may be if a person has a mental health condition) and includes honour-based violence
- Financial or material

- Modern slavery
- Neglect or acts of omission
- Physical
- Psychological
- Sexual

Abuse can be perpetrated by an individual (often known to the victim) or it can be organisational. Abuse can be perpetrated by peers.

### **Definitions in relation to the Prevent Duty**

The University is required to “*have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.*” (Prevent Duty). In relation to Prevent:

- An “*ideology*” is a set of beliefs
- “*Radicalization*” is defined by the Government’s Prevent Duty Guidance as “*the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.*”

It is recognised that radicalisers prey on individuals and individuals are attracted into terrorism in many cases due to underlying vulnerabilities. In essence, radicalisation is largely a grooming process and is recognised as falling under Safeguarding.

- Factors which may contribute to vulnerability to being radicalised include (but are not limited to:):
  - Possession of literature related to extreme views
  - Experience of poverty, disadvantage or social exclusion
  - Extremist influences
  - An event or series of traumatic events – global, national or personal
  - Recent political or religious conversion
  - Change in behaviour and/or appearance as a result of new influences
  - Identity confusion
  - Conflict with family over religious beliefs and/or lifestyle choices/extreme views
  - Victim of or witness to race or religious hate crime
  - Pressure from peers associated with extremism
  - Rejected by peer, faith or social group or family ie isolated, bullied etc
  - Underachievement
  - Mental health issues
  - Substance misuse
- *Terrorism* is an action which endangers or causes serious violence, damage or disruption and is intended to influence the Government or to intimidate the public and is made with the intention of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.
- “*Vulnerability*” describes factors and characteristics associated with being susceptible to radicalization

- Extremism is a vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs.

The Prevent Duty guidance can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>