

Definitions and Key Concepts

University of Cumbria Safeguarding Policy

(Including the Prevent Duty and Modern Slavery)

Safeguarding

Safeguarding is the process of protecting children, young people, vulnerable adults and adults at risk from abuse, neglect, exploitation, criminal activity and other forms of harm, including being drawn into terrorism or extremist activity.

Children

A child is anyone under the age of 18. For certain statutory responsibilities, including those relating to care experienced or looked after children, support may continue beyond the age of 18 and, in some circumstances, up to the age of 25.

Adults at Risk and Regulated Activity

The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, as amended by the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012, defines certain activities as regulated activity. Individuals providing this support may be subject to DBS checks, safer recruitment procedures and safeguarding responsibilities.

Types of Abuse: Children and Young People

• Peer-on-peer abuse • Cyberbullying • Child sexual exploitation • County lines exploitation • Gang involvement and youth violence • Child trafficking • Modern slavery • Domestic abuse • Emotional abuse • FGM	• Grooming • Neglect • Online abuse • Physical abuse • Sexual abuse • Faith-based abuse • Fabricated or induced illness • Forced marriage • Gender-based violence
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Types of Abuse: Adults at Risk

• Discriminatory abuse • Coercive and controlling behaviour • Domestic abuse • Honour-based abuse • Financial or material abuse • Modern slavery	• Neglect and acts of omission • Physical abuse • Psychological or emotional abuse • Sexual abuse
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Definitions Relating to the Prevent Duty

The University has a statutory duty to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

Ideology

An ideology is a set of beliefs, values or ideas that influence how individuals understand the world.

Radicalisation

The process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

Vulnerability to Radicalisation

Factors may include social exclusion, traumatic events, extremist influences, identity issues, family conflict, hate crime, isolation, mental health difficulties or substance misuse.

Terrorism

Action intended to influence government or intimidate the public in support of a political, religious, racial or ideological cause.

Extremism

Vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect.

Further Information

Prevent Duty Guidance: [Prevent duty guidance: England and Wales \(2023\) - GOV.UK](#)

Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006: [Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006](#)

Protection of Freedoms Act 2012: [Protection of Freedoms Act 2012](#)

Key Message

Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility. If you are concerned that someone may be at risk of harm, exploitation, abuse, neglect or radicalisation, seek advice and report your concern through the appropriate safeguarding procedures.