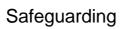
SAFEGUARDING

- 5. This policy does not cover
 - students over the age of 18 who may be experiencing difficulties and who need support to overcome those difficulties but do not pose a safeguarding risk. The <u>Students of Concern Policy</u> sets out how concerns for the safety and wellbeing of students in this position should be raised
 - students living in prison who are the responsibility of the specific institution in which they reside.
- 6. This policy applies to all staff and students of the University, including those that do not have a specific role in relation to safeguarding matters, and visitors, volunteers and contractors engaged by the University who may come into contact with a child or adult at risk as part of their work or activities. This policy also applies to situations where the University is made aware

Responsibility for the

Recruitment and admissions activity

20.The



APPENDIX A

Types of Abuse and Safeguarding Issues

Safeguarding Adults

- Physical abuse
- Comparing Violence or abuse
- < Sexual abuse
- Psychological or emotional abuse
- Financial or material abuse

Safeguarding Children

- Physical abuse
- < Emotional abuse
- < Sexual abuse
- < Neglect
- ← Bullying including online s@G[]TETŒM(

Further information about the types of abuse and safeguarding issues that may be experienced by children and the indicators of abuse can be found in Part 1 of Keeping Children Safe in Education and at https://www.nspcc.org.uk/what-is-child-abuse/types-of-abuse/

Further information about radicalisation and the Prevent Duty can be found at https://actearly.uk/

Appendix B

Responsibilities of Safeguarding Officers and Deputy Safeguarding Officers

Responsibility	SO	DSO
Act as a source of support, advice and expertise within the campus		
when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant		
agencies		

Ensure all staff members have safeguarding training during

- 13. If you have a concern about the wellbeing of a child or adult at risk, as outlined in the Safeguarding Procedures, you should raise this with your local Safeguarding Officer. You might raise an issue of concern if:
 - you have witnessed an incident in which a child or adult at risk is harmed or abused;
 - a child or adult at risk has disclosed or hinted at abuse or harm;
 - you have concerns about a child or adult at risk because of their behaviour or appearance (e.g. injuries, or signs of distress such as uncharacteristic lack of self-care, showing fear, anxiety, withdrawal or depression);
 - you have concerns about a child or adult at risk because of the behaviour of an individual towards them;
 - you are concerned about the behaviour of another member of staff.
- 14. If a child or adult at risk tells you about abuse they have experienced, this can be a difficult and distressing experience. You should follow the guidelines in the Safeguarding Procedures.