

## **APPENDIX 19 - DEFINITIONS**

For the purposes of this policy, the following definitions apply:

### Section 1

**'Child'** is defined as anyone under the age of 18 years.

**'Young person'** refers to those under the age of eighteen who have left full time education.

For the purpose of this policy, the term 'child/young person/people' has the same meaning.

**'Adult'** is defined as all people over 18 years of age.

**Student** includes home (UK), European Union (EU), offshore or international students, enrolled on any AU programme of study and includes individuals who sit outside of the traditional scope of engagement with University activities.

### **Vulnerable Adult**

The core definition of 'vulnerable adult' from the 1997 Consultation 'Who Decides?' issued by the Lord Chancellor's Department, is a person:

'Who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of disability, age or illness; and is or may be unable to take care of unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation'.

The definition and use of 'vulnerable adult' will have been used in many older safeguarding vulnerable adults policy and procedures but should now be replaced with the new definition from the Care Act (2014) – see definition for 'adults at risk of harm' below for the new definition.

The University considers any person to be vulnerable if they need additional protection or input to enable them to achieve their full potential. An individual's vulnerability can vary depending on the activity being carried out and the people that are present. Some of the groups the University deems to be vulnerable include, but are not limited to:

- Care leavers
- Young carers
- Disabled people and staff where they have specific support needs and as a result of those needs are unable to protect themselves against the risk of abuse or harm
- Individuals who are, or have been, subject to abuse
- Individuals who may be living in temporary accommodation

### **Adults at risk of harm**

We have moved away from the terminology of 'vulnerable adults' towards 'adults at risk of harm', usually shortened to 'adults at risk' in policies and procedures. There may also be reference to an 'adult with a care and support need'.

## Section 2

### **Regulated Activity**

The new definition of regulated activity relating to adults is adults being considered vulnerable at that particular time.

There are six categories of people who will fall within the new definition of regulated activity (and so will anyone who provides day to day management or supervision of those people). A broad outline of these categories is set out below.

#### 1) Providing health care

Any health care professional providing health care to an adult, or anyone who provides health care to an adult under the direction or supervision of a health care professional. (Please see the

#### 2) Providing individual care - anyone who:

- provides physical assistance with eating or drinking, going to the toilet, washing or bathing, dressing, oral care or care of the skin, hair or nails because of an adult's age, illness or disability;
- prompts and then supervises an adult who, because of their age, illness or disability, cannot make the decision to eat or drink, go to the toilet, wash or bathe, get dressed or care for their mouth, skin, hair or nails without that prompting or supervision;
- trains, instructs or offers advice or guidance which relates to eating or drinking, going to the toilet, washing or bathing, dressing, oral care or care of the skin, hair or nails to adults who need it because of their age, illness or disability.

3) Providing social work - the provision by a social care worker of social work which is required in connection with any health care or social services to an adult who is a client or potential client.

4) Assistance with cash, bills and/or shopping - the provision of assistance to an adult because of their age, illness or disability, if that includes managing the individual's cash, paying their bills or shopping on their behalf.

5) Assistance in the conduct of an individual's own affairs - anyone who provides various forms of assistance in the conduct of an adult's own affairs, for example by virtue of an enduring power of attorney. Please see the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, as amended by the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012, for the further categories which are covered here.

6) Conveying - an individual who transports an adult because of their age, illness or disability either to or from their place of residence and a place where they have received, or will be receiving, health care, individual care or social care; or between places where they have received or will be receiving health care, individual care or social care. This does not include family and friends or taxi drivers.

### Section 3

#### **Safeguarding**

Safeguarding is a term used in the United Kingdom to denote measures to protect the health, well-being and human rights of individuals, which allow people – especially children, young people and adults at risk – to live free from abuse, harm and neglect.

Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility.

Safeguarding applies if a child or an 'adult at risk' is experiencing or is at risk of abuse or neglect. A safeguarding concern could include if a staff member, student or AU process presents a risk to children or such adults.

What is the Prevent Duty?

The anti-radicalisation agenda embedded in the Counter Terrorism Act.

### Section 4

#### **What is Abuse?**

Abuse is mistreatment by any other person or persons that violates a person's human and civil rights. The abuse can vary, from treating someone with disrespect in a way that significantly affects the person's quality of life, to causing actual physical or mental suffering.

#### **Types of abuse**

- Physical abuse
- Domestic violence or abuse
- Sexual abuse (including the use of photography/imaging and its reproduction)
- Psychological or emotional abuse
- Financial or material abuse
- Modern slavery
- Discriminatory abuse
- Organisational or institutional abuse
- Neglect or acts of omission
- Self-neglect

#### **Definition of Neglect**

- Not give enough care or attention to people or things that are your responsibility.

#### **Neglect and Acts of Omission**

Includes ignoring medical, emotional or physical care needs; failing to provide access to appropriate health or care and support; or withholding the necessities of life, such as medication, nutrition and heating.

#### **DBS (Disclosure and Barring Service)**

This statutory body helps employers make safer recruitment decisions and prevent unsuitable people from working with vulnerable groups, including children. It was created in 2012 out of the merger of the Criminal Records Bureau (CRB) and the Independent Safeguarding Authority (ISA).