



Appendix A: Glossary

<<Insert
provider
logo>>

Child as written in this policy is a child between the ages of 0-5 years and attends our early years and childcare provider.

Co-childminder as written in the policy means childminders who work alone or with up to 2 childminders at any one time.

Compromised parenting as written in this policy is a term used to describe situations when parents' capacity to safeguard and appropriately care for their child(ren) is limited, (or compromised), due to the following factors:

- domestic abuse
- substance misuse
- parental mental ill health.

Contextual safeguarding as written in this policy identifies that no child and, or young person can be seen in isolation from the environment around them.

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) as written within this policy refers to the registered childminder, or in the Group and School policy the provisions DSL and, or deputy DSL.

Early years and childcare provider as written in this policy refers to independent schools, all providers on the Early Years Register and all providers registered with an early year's childminder agency. It therefore refers to our provision <<**Insert early years and childcare providers name**>>.

Extra-familial harm as written in the policy identifies children may be at risk of or experiencing physical, sexual, or emotional abuse and exploitation in contexts outside their families (see glossary definition of extra-familial contexts). While there is no legal definition for the term extra-familial harm, it is widely used to describe different forms of harm that occur outside the home. Children can be vulnerable to multiple forms of extra-familial harm from both adults and, or other children. Examples of extra-familial harm may include (but are not limited to): criminal exploitation (such as county lines and financial exploitation), serious violence, modern slavery and trafficking, online harm, sexual exploitation, child-on-child (non-familial) sexual abuse and other forms of harmful sexual behaviour displayed by children towards their peers, abuse, and, or coercive control, children may experience in their own intimate relationships (sometimes called teenage relationship abuse), and the influences of extremism which could lead to radicalisation.

Extra-familial contexts as written in this policy include a range of environments outside the family home in which harm can occur. These can include peer groups, school, and community or public spaces, including known places in the community where there are concerns about risks to children (for example, parks, housing estates, shopping centres, takeaway restaurants, or transport hubs), as well as online, including social media or gaming platforms.

Extremism as written in this policy refers to vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces.

Filtering and monitoring as written in this policy is a vital part of ensuring children are not accessing harmful or illegal content on mobile phones, cameras and other electronic devices with imaging and sharing capabilities. Filtering should block internet access to harmful sites and inappropriate content. It should not unreasonably impact teaching and learning or provision administration or restrict children from learning how to assess and manage risk themselves. Monitoring requires the senior management team to review user activity on provision mobile phones, cameras and other electronic devices with imaging and sharing capabilities and is an important part of providing a safe environment for children and staff.

Must as written in this policy is when the person in question is legally required to do something.

Place-based risk as written in this policy relates to those contextual elements of risk. That means we need to keep children safe in all aspects of their lives, and in all environments for example, within peer and family relationships, within school, the community, whilst using online applications, general internet use, and in the home.

Prohibited items written in this policy include knives and weapons, alcohol, illegal drugs, stolen items, tobacco, cigarette papers, fireworks pornographic images; any article that the member of staff reasonably suspects has been, or is likely to be used, to commit an offence, or to cause personal injury to, or damage to property of; any person (including children).

Radicalisation as written in this policy refers to the process of a person legitimising support for, or use of, terrorist violence. There is no single profile of a radicalised person, nor is there a single pathway or ‘conveyor belt’ to being radicalised. There are many factors which can, either alone or combined, lead someone to subscribe to terrorist or terrorism-supporting ideology.

Regulated activity as written in this policy refers to “*In summary, a person will be engaging in regulated activity with children if, as a result of their work, they:*

- *will be responsible, on a regular basis in a school or college, for teaching, training instructing, caring for or supervising children.*
- *will be working on a regular basis in a specified establishment, such as a school, or in connection with the purposes of the establishment, where the work gives opportunity for contact with children.*
- *engage in intimate or personal care or healthcare or any overnight activity, even if this happens only once.”* [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)

Further details on regulated activity can be found in [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#) Annex E: Regulated activity (children) – Supervision of activity with children which is regulated activity when unsupervised.

Senior Leadership Team (SLT) as written in this policy means the voluntary management committee (VMC), owners, directors, trustees, manager, childminders with assistants.

Significant harm as written in this policy is the threshold that justifies compulsory intervention in family life in the best interests of children. There are no absolute criteria on which to rely when judging what constitutes significant harm. Consideration of the severity of ill-treatment may include the degree and the extent of physical harm, the duration and frequency of abuse and neglect, and the severity of the emotional and physical impact on the child. It is important to consider age and context – unborn babies, babies and young children are particularly vulnerable – and parental factors such as history of significant domestic abuse, substance misuse and, or mental ill-health. Significant harm could occur where there is a single event, such as a violent assault or sexual abuse or is identified when there have been a number of events which have compromised the child’s physical and psychological wellbeing.

Staff as written in this policy means all staff and includes, owners, directors, trustees, managers, voluntary management committee (VMC), registered childminders, co-childminders, and childminding assistants, students, volunteers, and visitors including supply and agency staff, and extends to other staff e.g., cleaners, cooks etc.

Starting Point as written in this policy refers to the local authority children’s social care department within Derbyshire and is used interchangeably.

Terrorism as written in this policy is an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person and, or people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat must be designed to influence the

government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, or ideological cause.

Upskirting as written in this policy is taking a picture of someone's genitals or buttocks under their clothing without them knowing, either for sexual gratification or to humiliate or distress the individual. This is a criminal offence.

Vulnerable adults as written in this policy refers to any adult who is at risk of abuse. The following adults are likely to be particularly vulnerable:

- a person with mental ill health, physical or learning disability, illness, or age-related frailty.
- someone who is less able to protect themselves against significant harm or exploitation.
- people dependent upon carers or others who are under stress.
- people living in difficult community settings such as shared hostels.
- people who are at risk of being subjected to hate crime due to their race, faith, religion, or sexuality.