2. Principles

2.1 The University believes that higher education has a role

held on University premises shall not be open to those who are not members or employees of the University except by named invitations proposed by the organiser and approved in writing by the Registrar before such invitations or materials advertising the meeting are sent out.

3.3 The University will not unreasonably refuse to allow events to be held on its premises. Reasonable grounds for refusal shall include, but are not limited

3.6 In the case of bookings referred to the Registrar

- 3.13 University employees and University security staff designated by the Registrar are entitled to enter meetings held on University premises to which this Code of Practice applies.
- 3.14 Premises used for meetings or activities must be left in a clean and tidy condition; organisers may be charged for any additional cleaning and repair costs that may be required. The organisers will be required to indemnify the University in the event of any loss, damage or expense arising at the meeting or activity to University premises.
- 3.15 Stewards and/or security staff shall have the right to prohibit those attending the meeting bringing onto University premises any article or object likely to cause injury or damage.
- 3.16 Appeals against the decision of the Registrar may be made to the Vice Chancellor whose decision is final. The Vice Chancellor will report the outcome of any appeals to the next meeting of the Board of Governors.

APPENDIX 1

The following list is not exhaustive and is intended as a guide only in order to seek further information.

Relevant legislation²

Section 43, Education Act (No 2) Act 1986

HEIs must take reasonable steps to ensure that freedom of speech within the law is secured for members, students, employees and visiting speakers. This duty includes taking reasonable steps to en

not denied to an individual or group on the grounds of views or beliefs held by the individual/group, or the policy or objectives of the group.

Section 202, Education Reform Act 1988

HEIs must ensure that academic staff have freedom within the law to question and test received wisdom and to put forward new ideas and controversial or unpopular opinions without placing themselves in jeopardy of losing their jobs or any privileges they may have at an institution. These rights must be exercised within the law.

Human Rights Act 1998

The Human Rights Act 1998 incorporates the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law. As public institutions HEIs must carry out their functions in accordance with the rights guara

Terrorism Act 2006

This Act created offences which include:

publishing or causing to be published a statement which is likely to be understood as directly or indirectly encouraging terrorism. Indirect encouragement includes glorification as long as those to whom the statement is published understand that the conduct that is glorified is glorified as conduct that should be emulated;

disseminating terrorist publications. Dissemination includes distributing, circulating, selling, emailing or offering for download. A publication will be a terrorist publication it contains matter which directly or indirectly encourages terrorism, or is useful in acts of terrorism and was included in the publication wholly or mainly for the purposes of being so useful. Indirect encouragement includes glorification as long as those to whom the statement is published understand that the conduct that is glorified is glorified as conduct that should be emulated;

preparing to commit an act of terrorism or to assist others to do so if the defendant has the necessary intention to commit an act of terrorism or assist others to do so;

attending at a place for terrorist training.

Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015

This Act makes provision to counter terrorism by:

placing temporary restrictions on travel where a person is suspected of involvement in terrorism:

enhancing existing terrorism prevention and investigation measures to monitor and control the actions of individuals in the UK who pose a threat; enhancing law enforcemen

serious crime by extending the retention of relevant communications data to include data that will help to identify who is responsible for sending a communication on the internet or accessing an internet communications service:

APPENDIX 2

Anyone involved in organising a meeting or other activity, or processing a room booking should consider whether there is a possibility that the speaker may not be able to enter or leave the building safely and/or have the freedom within the law to deliver their speech without interruption; or that a breach of the civil or criminal law may be committed.

The following is an indicative list of circumstances which might give rise to a reasonable apprehension that disruption or disorder may occur.

(a) where the subject-matter of the meeting or activity includes in whole or in part Animal experimentation

Immigration and nationality policy

The supposed superiority or otherwise of racial/ethnic/religious groupings

Blood sports

Genocide

A current or recent war (or revolution)

Sexual abuse of children and paedophilia

Abortion

Drugs policy

Terrorism and/or violent extremism

Other local or national controversial matters

(b) when the guest or visiting speaker includes

Any current Member of the House of Commons or Lords

A present or former representative of any political party which has put forward candidates at a British or Irish Parliament election in the last 20 years