

INTRODUCTION AND CONTACT NUMBERS

CTS Training has a Safeguarding and Prevent Policy which reflects the importance of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children (those under the age of 18) and vulnerable adults. Our policies are based on the guidance issued by the Department of Education.

CTS Training have a **Safeguarding and Prevent Policy**.
Ask a member of staff to view this if required.

If you need to discuss and/or report a safeguarding or prevent concern, any of the following staff members can be contacted to discuss and/or report your concern.

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SAFEGUARDING

CTS Training have a duty to safeguard and promote the well-being of children and young people. This includes the need to ensure that all adults who work with children and young people are competent, confident, and safe to do so. Safeguarding means 'recognising that the needs, well-being and safety of all learners and staff and that actions relating to this are in line with legislation, recommendations, and guidelines. All adults who work with children and young people are accountable for the way in which they exercise authority, manage risk, use resources, and safeguard children and young people.

Local authorities have overarching responsibility for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all children and young people in their area. This includes specific duties in relation to children in need and children suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm, regardless of where they are found under Sections 17 and 47 of the Children Act 1989.

While local authorities play a lead role, safeguarding children and young people and protecting them from harm is everyone's responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and families has a role to play.

Safeguarding is the action that is taken to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm. Safeguarding means: protecting children from abuse and maltreatment, preventing harm to children's health or development, ensuring children grow up with the provision of safe and effective care.

There are many forms of abuse, examples are given below:

Child Sexual Exploitation

Child sexual abuse and exploitation includes touching and non-touching activity.

Touching activity can include:

- Touching a child's genitals or private parts for sexual pleasure.
- Making a child touch someone else's genitals, play sexual games or have sex putting objects or body parts (like fingers, tongue, or penis) inside the vagina, in the mouth or in the anus of a child for sexual pleasure.

Non-touching activity can include:

- Showing pornography to a child.
- Deliberately exposing an adult's genitals to a child.

- Photographing a child in sexual poses.
- Encouraging a child to watch or hear sexual acts.
- Inappropriately watching a child undress or use the bathroom.

As well as the activities described above, there is also the serious and growing problem of people making and downloading sexual images of children on the internet (also referred to as child pornography). To view child abuse images is to participate in the abuse of a child. Those who do so may also be abusing children they know. People who look at this material need help to prevent their behaviour from becoming even more serious.

Neglect

Neglect is the ongoing failure to meet a child's basic needs and is the most common form of child abuse. A child may be left hungry or dirty, without adequate clothing, shelter, supervision, medical or health care. A child may be put in danger or not protected from physical or emotional harm. They may not get the love, care, and attention they need from their parents. A child who is neglected will often suffer from other abuse as well. Neglect is dangerous and can cause serious, long-term damage, even death. Neglect can be really difficult to identify, making it hard for professionals to take early action to protect a child. Having one of the signs or symptoms below does not necessarily mean that a child is being neglected, but if you notice multiple, or persistent signs then it could indicate there is a serious problem.

Children who are neglected may have:

- Poor appearance and hygiene.
- Health and development problems.
- Housing and family issues.

Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse is any type of controlling, bullying, threatening or violent behaviour between people in a relationship. It is not just limited to physical violence, domestic abuse can include emotional, physical, sexual, financial, or psychological abuse.

Abusive behaviour can occur in any relationship. It can even continue after the relationship has ended. Both men and women can be abused or be abusers. Domestic abuse can seriously harm children and young people. Witnessing domestic abuse is child abuse, and teenagers can suffer domestic abuse in their relationships.

Forced Marriage

Forced marriage is a marriage in which one or more of the parties is married without his or her consent or against his or her will.

A forced marriage differs from an arranged marriage, in which both parties' consent to the assistance of their parents or a third party (such as a matchmaker) in identifying a spouse. Forced marriage is illegal in the UK under the Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007 and can lead to up to 5 years in prison.

FGM – Female Genital Mutilation

FGM is also called female circumcision, cutting or sunna. It is estimated that 125 million girls and women are survivors of FGM. Most of these live in African and Middle Eastern countries. FGM can also be found in some religions such as in Southeast Asia, across Europe, including the UK. FGM is mainly carried out on young girls between the ages of 8 and 15. In the UK, FGM has been a criminal offence since 1985 with the introduction of the Female Circumcision Act. In 2003 the law was updated and renamed the Female Genital Mutilation Act. This means that anyone found to be involved in FGM, including sending girls abroad for FGM, can be prosecuted and sent to prison for 14 years. Under UK law, FGM is regarded as a human rights issue. When it involves a girl under 18 years of age it is regarded as child abuse, and when it involves a woman over the age of 18 it is treated as violence against women.

There are many other forms of abuse and as educational providers, CTS Training are committed to keeping all our learners safe and can offer professional guidance and support.

E-Safety

E-Safety is in place for not only staying safe on the internet, but also other electronic forms of communication, such as wireless technology and mobile telephones. The purpose of e-safety is to safeguard all activity on electronic devices and the internet, as well as raising awareness of how to stay safe.

CTS Training promote the use of the internet and other forms of technology to work and learn, however, doing so in a suitable manner. As technology and the internet are easily accessible, it also means that every user could face potential risks and consequences.

The internet is a high part of learning, mandatory for most workplaces and is used constantly in day-to-day life. There are many advantages of the internet and its uses, however, there are also plenty of risks that result in using it/ When visiting websites, it is a possibility that you may come across malicious and/or inappropriate websites with the following risks:

- Viruses and spyware (Malware).
- Phishing (obtaining your personal financial details to possibly steal identities).
- Fraud.
- Copyright violation (illegally copying, downloading protected images, software, documents, etc).
- Being exposed to inappropriate content.

In addition to the internet, it is extremely important to use e-mail safely and be cautious of sending and receiving mail. There are a few points to consider when using e-mail:

- Never click on link or open attachments from unknown senders or suspected fraudulent senders.
- Do not respond to, or forward on, e-mails for unknown senders or suspected hoax senders.
- Report any scam e-mails and spam to the IT team who will then take the appropriate action.

As a learner at CTS Training, your responsibility is to report any incidents regarding e-safety either to any staff member who will forward this on, or directly to the Designated Safeguarding Officer or a Safeguarding Support Officer. As a learner of CTS Training, you are responsible for ensuring you use all systems and devices in accordance with our policies and procedures.

General tips for E-Safety include:

- Never enter any personal or financial information into personal computers, laptops, or mobile telephones.
- Always ensure the websites you are visiting are secure, the website address should begin with 'https://', the s stands for secure.
- Use a well-known, safe browser, for example, Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, Safari, etc.
- Ensure you have effective anti-virus, anti-spyware and firewall software installed.
- Report any inappropriate material to your trainer/assessor who will then forward it over to the IT Department.

PREVENT

Prevent is about stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting violent extremism. The long-term solution to the threat faced by the UK from domestic or international terrorism is not just about more effective policing, it is about tackling the factors that can cause people to become drawn into violent extremism and empowering individuals and communities to stand up to violent extremists.

Prevent is not about singling out a particular group, it is about addressing the real threat to the security of this country.

Responsibilities of Learners and Staff

All learners and staff have a responsibility to:

- Undertake training.
- Be aware of when it is appropriate to refer concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Lead or a Safeguarding Officer.
- Exemplify the British Values.

Contest

CONTEST is the Government's Counter Terrorism Strategy, published in July 2006, and refreshed in March 2009. The aim of the strategy is 'to reduce the risk from international terrorism, so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence'.

CONTEST has four strands, often known as the four P's. The aims of the four P's are:

- PREVENT – to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting violent extremism.
- PURSUE – to stop terrorist attacks through disruption, investigation, and detection.
- PREPARE – where an attack cannot be stopped, to mitigate its impact.
- PROTECT – to strengthen against terrorist attack, including borders, utilities, transport infrastructure and crowded places.

Extremism

The Government has defined extremism as 'vocal or active opposition to fundamental British Values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect, and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs'. This also includes calls for death of members of the British Armed Forces.

Terrorism

An action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people, causes serious damage to property, or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use of 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.

Radicalisation

The process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.

Recognising Changes

Prevent is delivered in partnership by a wide range of organisations including the police service, education providers and local government. Together we recognise that the best long-term solution to preventing terrorism is to stop people becoming terrorists in the first place.

Violent extremists are motivated by an ideology, which wrongly uses religion or beliefs to justify violence. Working closely with other organisations, our aim is to support local communities and institutions to challenge and reject the message of extremism. The Prevent Strategy also aims to support vulnerable members of our communities in order to divert them away from violent extremism.

This is a challenging and complex area that requires a whole community approach between national and local organisations, and embraces the experience, energy and ideas of our local communities, as well as police officers, local authorities and staff. Prevent is a long-term endeavor for us all and together we need to challenge those who support violence regardless of faith, race or background.

Violent extremists seek to exploit vulnerabilities in individuals and drive a wedge between them, their families and their communities. Working with other local and national organisations, it is the aim of the police service to support those who are being targeted and create stronger and more empowered communities who have the ability to reject violent extremism in all its forms.

How does someone first start to become involved in extremist activity? They may have previously shown no signs at all of having sympathy to, or identifying with, an extremist or terrorist cause. The answer lies in a person's vulnerability.

The following are examples of a person's needs, susceptibilities and motivations.

Emotional Factors	External Factors
• Confusion • Upset • Loss of Identify or Belonging • Sense of Injustice • Bereavement • Family Breakdown • Lack of Role Model • Anger • Lack of Confidence • Isolation • Disappointment • Adolescent Feelings	• Peer Pressure • A Need for Adventure or Excitement • Desire to Feel Important • Social Media • Low Academic Achievement • Substance Misuse • Mental Health Issues • Period of Transition – Move Home or School • Religion • Family or Friends Involvement in Extremist Activities

Channel

Channel is an early intervention multi-agency process designed to safeguard vulnerable people from being drawn into violent extremist or terrorist behaviour. Channel works in a similar way to existing safeguarding partnerships aimed at protecting vulnerable people. Channel is designed to work with individuals of any age who are at risk of being exploited by extremist or terrorist ideologies. The process is shaped around the circumstances of each person and can provide support for any form of radicalisation or personal vulnerabilities.

Each Channel panel is chaired by a local authority and brings together a range of multi-agency partners to collectively assess the risk and can decide whether a support package is needed. The group may include statutory and non-statutory partners, as well as lead safeguarding professionals. If the group feels the person would be suitable for Channel, it will look to develop a package of support that is bespoke to the person. The partnership approach ensures those with specific knowledge and expertise around the vulnerabilities of those at risk are able to work together to provide the best support.

Channel interventions are delivered through local partners and specialist agencies. The support may focus on a person's vulnerabilities around health, education, employment or housing, as well as specialist mentoring or faith guidance and broader diversionary activities such as sport. Each support package is tailored to the person and their particular circumstances.

A person will always be informed first if it is felt that they would benefit from Channel support. The process is voluntary, and their consent would be needed before taking part in the process. This process is carefully managed by the Channel Panel.

Anyone can make a referral to Channel. Referrals come from a wide range of partners, including education, health, young offending teams, police and social services.

Referrals are first screened for suitability through a preliminary assessment by the Channel Coordinator and the local authority. If suitable, the case is then discussed at a Channel Panel of relevant partners to decide if support is necessary. If you believe that someone is vulnerable and is likely to be exploited or radicalised, you should raise a concern to the Designated Safeguarding Officer. This will ensure that the appropriate concerns can be raised using Channel.

BRITISH VALUES

Democracy

Britain is a democracy; this means that the people in Britain vote for the people who make the laws and decide how the country is run. If we did not have a democracy, just one person might be able to make all the laws and that would not be fair.

Individual Liberty

In Britain, as long as we do not break the law, we can live as we choose to and have our own opinions about things.

Rule of Law

In Britain we have a police force who make sure people do not do the wrong thing and break the law, this means that we are safe.

Mutual Respect

We might not always agree with other people, but we try to show respect for their thoughts and feelings. We can give respect to others, and we can expect other people to show us respect.

Tolerance of Those with Different Faiths and Beliefs

In Britain we accept that other people might have different beliefs than ours and they may believe in different religions.

KNOWLEDGE REFRESHER QUIZ

Whose duty is it to safeguard children and young people?

What are the definitions of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people?

Name 3 forms of abuse:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

What is the estimated prison sentence for anyone found to be involved in FGM?

What are 3 risks associated to websites:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

To whom would you report any safeguarding concerns?

What are the 4 Ps of Contest?

- 1.
- 2.

3.

4.

Explain what extremism and terrorism is:

Explain what radicalisation is:

Give 3 examples of emotional factors that might lead to extremist activity:

1.

2.

3.

Give 3 examples of external factors that might lead to extremist activity:

1.

2.

3.

Who can make a referral to Channel?

Name the 5 British Values:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Choose one British Value and explain how it relates to you: