Prevent and Safeguarding Workbook

Name:

Signature:

Date:

Version 1.0

tchc

Contents

Introduction

The Safeguarding and Prevent Policies of Aspire Advance Achieve Ltd (TCHC) reflects the importance of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children/young people (those under the age of 18) and vulnerable adults. Our Policy is based on the guidance issued by the Department of Education – Working Together to Safeguard Children and Young People (2015) *WT* and the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act (2006). TCHC also complies with the statutory guidance on children who run away or go missing from home or care (January 2014) and The Prevent Duty (The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act June 2015) and Social Media for Online Radicalisation (July 2015) and this Policy should be read in conjunction with these procedures and guidance – a copy of these are available from the Delivery Managers.

The Prevent Duty (The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015)

Responsibilities of Delegates and Staff

All delegates and staff have a responsibility to:

- Undertake training
- Be aware of when it is appropriate to refer concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Lead
- Exemplify British values of:
    - Democracy
    - Rule of Law
    - Individual Liberty
    - Mutual Respect and Tolerance of Those with Different Faiths and Beliefs

What is CONTEST?

CONTEST is the Government's Counter Terrorism Strategy, published in July 2006 and refreshed most recently in June 2018. 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 Ps. The aims of the 4 Ps 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

What is Extremism?

The Government has defined extremism as "vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs". This also includes calls for the death of members of the British armed forces.
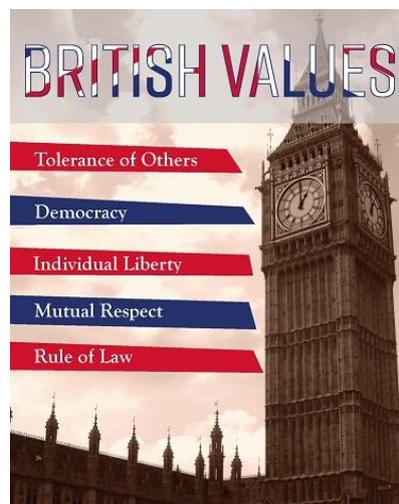
What is Terrorism?

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.

What is Radicalisation?

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

What are British Values?

British values are defined as "democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs".

What is 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. Today if we think of extremism or terrorism we think about one group ISIS, however 30 years ago it would have been the IRA, there are many different violent extremist groups that can cause potential harm and conflict.

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 by helping 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 endeavour 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.

Clue: the answer lies in a person's vulnerability – certain factors, whether emotional or something external, which can prompt someone to set out on the journey. The following are examples of a person's needs, susceptibilities and motivations.

Emotional	External
- Confusion - Upset - Loss of identity 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 - Media (especially social) - Desire for political or moral change through extremist activities - Low academic achievement - Substance misuse or mental health issues - Period of transition (move home/work) - Government/establishment policies and conventions - Religion – can be misinterpreted intentionally as it has a strong pull on people

Channel

What is 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.

Who does Channel work with?

Channel is designed to work with individuals of any age who are at risk of being exploited by extremist or terrorist ideologues. The process is shaped around the circumstances of each person and can provide support for any form of radicalisation or personal vulnerabilities.

How does Channel work?

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.

What does Channel support look like?

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.

How will the person be involved in this process?

A person will always be informed first if it's 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 managed carefully by the Channel Panel.

Who can make a referral?

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

What happens with the referral?

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. Raising a concern If you believe that someone is vulnerable to being exploited or radicalised, please use the established safeguarding or duty of care procedures within your organisation to escalate your concerns to the appropriate leads, who can raise concerns to Channel if appropriate.

Safeguarding

TCHC have a duty to safeguard and promote the well-being of children, young people and vulnerable adults. This includes the need to ensure that all adults who work with children, young people and vulnerable adults are competent, confident and safe to do so. Safeguarding means "recognising that the needs, wellbeing, and safety of all delegates and staff, and that actions relating to this are in line with legislation, recommendations and guidelines. All adults who work with children, young people and vulnerable adults are accountable for the way in which they exercise authority, manage risk, use resources and safeguard children, young people and vulnerable adults
.
Local authorities have overarching responsibility for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all children, young people and vulnerable adults 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.

Whilst local authorities play a lead role in safeguarding children, young people and vulnerable adults, 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, young people and vulnerable adults and protect them from harm. Safeguarding means; protecting children, young people and vulnerable adults from abuse and maltreatment, preventing harm to their health or development and ensuring they grow up with the provision of safe and effective care.

There are many forms of abuse, some examples are listed below:

Children, Young People and Vulnerable Adults Sexual Exploitation

Sexual abuse and exploitation of children and young people includes touching and non-touching activity. The same applies for a vulnerable adult who is deemed as being unable to legally consent to sexual activity because of a mental disorder.

Some examples of touching activity include:

- Touching a child's, young persons or vulnerable adult's genitals or private parts for sexual pleasure
- Making a child, young person or vulnerable adult 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, young person or vulnerable adult for sexual pleasure

Some examples of non-touching activity include:

- Showing pornography to a child, young person or vulnerable adult
- Deliberately exposing an adult's genitals to a child, young person or vulnerable adult
- Photographing a child, young person or vulnerable adult in sexual poses
- Encouraging a child, young person or vulnerable adult to watch or hear sexual acts
- Inappropriately watching a child, young person or vulnerable adult 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, young persons or vulnerable adult's basic needs and is **the most common form of abuse**. A child, young person or vulnerable adult may be left hungry or dirty, without adequate clothing, shelter, supervision, medical or health care. A child, young person or vulnerable adult 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/guardians/carers. A child, young person or vulnerable adult who's 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, young person or vulnerable adult. Having one of the signs or symptoms below doesn't necessarily mean that someone is being neglected. But if you notice multiple, or persistent, signs then it could indicate there's a serious problem.

Children, young people and vulnerable adults who are neglected may have:

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

Domestic Abuse

Is any type of controlling, bullying, threatening or violent behaviour between people in a relationship. But it isn't just physical violence – domestic abuse includes emotional, physical, sexual, financial or psychological abuse. Abusive behaviour can occur in any relationship and can continue even after the relationship has ended. Both men and women can be abused or abusers. Domestic abuse can seriously harm children, young people and vulnerable adults. Witnessing domestic abuse is classed as child abuse, and teenagers can suffer domestic abuse in their relationships also.

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.

This is illegal in the UK under the Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007 and can lead to up to 5 years in prison, forced marriages are often abusive relationships.

FGM, Female Circumcision, and Cutting

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), can also be commonly referred to as Female Circumcision, cutting or sunna.

Across the world, it is estimated that 125 million girls and women are survivors of FGM. Most of these live in just 29 African and Middle Eastern Countries. FGM can also be found in other regions such as South East Asia and across Europe, including the UK. FGM is mainly carried out on young girls between the ages of 8-15.

In the UK FGM has been a Criminal offence since 1985 with the introduction of the Female Circumcision Act. In 2003 the law was updates 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 sentenced to 14 years in prison. Under UK law FGM is regarded as a human rights issues. When it involves a girl under 18 years 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 an educational provider TCHC are committed to keeping all of our delegates, clients and staff safe. Professional guidance and support can be obtained by contacting a member of our Safeguarding Team.

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 phones. 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.

TCHC promote the use of the internet and other forms of technology for the purpose of working and learning, ensuring that this is carried out in a suitable manner. As technology and the internet are easily accessible, it also unfortunately means that every user could face potential risks and consequences.

The internet is a huge 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 content with the following risks:

- Viruses & spyware (Malware)
- Phishing (Obtaining your personal financial details to possible 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 email safely and be cautious of sending and receiving mail. There are a few points to consider when using email:

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

As a learner at TCHC, it is your responsibility to report any incidents regarding e-safety, to your Mentor/Coach who will then forward this on to the Safeguarding Team. As a learner of TCHC, you are also responsible for ensuring you use all systems and devises in accordance to our policies and procedures.

General tips for e-safety:

- Never enter any personal/financial information into PC's/laptops/mobile phones
- 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 e.g. Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, Safari etc
- Ensure you have effective ant-virus, anti-spyware and firewall software installed
- Report any inappropriate material to your assessor who will then forward it over to the IT department

Report any concerns involving Safeguarding, Prevent or personal issues to the TCHC Safeguarding Team below.

Safeguarding Team

Claire Jeens
Email: **safeguarding@tchc.net**
Telephone: 07545 924586

Cheryl Dozzell
Email: **safeguarding@tchc.net**
Telephone: 07872 865753

Roger Clark
Email: **safeguarding@tchc.net**
Telephone: 07892 710450

British Values

Democracy

Democracy can be seen as a state of society characterised by equality of rights and privileges. It can also refer to our nation's electoral systems. At TCHC we promote the importance of democracy through such things as:

- Delegates being encouraged to consider alternative pathways in sessions.
- Delegate Voice on key areas of delegate satisfaction.

Individual Liberty

Individual liberty suggests the free exercise of rights generally seen as outside Government control. At TCHC we promote the importance of individual liberty through such things as:

- Delegates encouraged to voice views in sessions in a formative manner
- Delegates offered autonomy over choices regarding programme pathways
- Support to gain meaningful skill development and knowledge to support the area you work within

Rule of Law

All people and institutions are subject to and accountable to law that is fairly applied and enforced. At TCHC we promote the importance of the rule of law through such things as:

- There is a shared programme Codes of Practice
- Feedback, as well as tasks, policies set clear boundaries which are explained clearly to delegates
- Accountability is stressed to all stakeholders including staff, delegates and company Board of Directors

Mutual Respect and Tolerance of Those with Different Faiths and Beliefs

Mutual Respect

The proper regard for an individual's dignity, which is reciprocated. At TCHC we promote the importance of mutual respect through such things as:

- Programme Codes of Practice
- Company ethos statement
- Wellbeing promotes mutual respect through the skills developed in sessions

Tolerance of Those with Different Faiths and Beliefs

A fair, objective, and permissive attitude to those whose faith and beliefs may differ from one's own. At TCHC we promote the importance of tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs through such things as:

- Acceptance of faith symbolism.
- Respecting different religious festivals and needs.

By reading this Prevent and Safeguarding Workbook and completing the following questions, you should:

- Understand what extremism and radicalisation are
- Know what Prevent and the Government's CONTEST strategy are
- Better understand what makes people vulnerable to radicalisation
- Know your responsibilities and recognise indicators that radicalisation might be taking place
- Understand what Safeguarding and abuse is
- Understand E-Safety
- Know what British Values are

Questions to be Completed by the Delegate

What are the four Ps of CONTEST?

1:
2:
3:
4:

What are the four British Values?

1.
2.
3.
4.

Name three forms of abuse:

1.
2.
3.

Who can report a Prevent incident?

Explain extremism and terrorism:

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

1:
2:
3:

Explain radicalisation

Who would you report any concerns to?

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

What are 3 risks of websites?

1:

2:

3:

Who should you report any incidents regarding e-safety to?

Whose duty is it to safeguard children, young people and vulnerable adults?

What are the definitions of Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, young people and vulnerable adults?

Delegate Name:		Date:	
Delegate Signature:			
Trainer / Mentor Name:		Date:	
Trainer / Mentor Signature:			