



Eisteddfod
Genedlaethol
Caerdydd
3-11 Awst 2018



Learner Newsletter



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What is the difference between “Prevent” and “Safeguarding”?

Prevent is part of a Government initiative to develop a robust counter terrorism programme CONTEST. The UK faces a range of terrorism threats. The Prevent strategy seeks to:

1. Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and aspects of extremism, and the threat we face from those who promote these views.
2. Provide practical help to prevent people being drawn into terrorism and ensure they are given appropriate advice and support.
3. Work with a wide range of sectors and institutions where there is a risk of radicalisation which needs to be addressed, including amongst others, education and the internet.

Definition of Extremism:

The government has defined extremism in the Prevent strategy 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.

Also included in the definition of extremism is the call for the death of members of the armed forces.

Prevent comes under the umbrella of Safeguarding.

The CADcentre's commitment to Safeguarding is to inform learners, employers and staff of safeguarding issues, and promote collaborative working.

Safeguarding includes key areas of wellbeing, for example, equality, staying safe, being healthy, promoting British values and making a positive contribution to your community.

We provide qualifications and learning which promote knowledge, skills, and self confidence.

For more detailed information, read our Safeguarding Policy, and our Prevent: Radicalisation & Extremism Policy, or ask your Assessor for further details. If anyone has any safeguarding concerns, please contact:

Our Safeguarding officer: Karen Smith, email: Karen@cadcentreuk.com, or our Deputy Safeguarding Officer: Linda Thomas, email: linda.thomas@cadcentreuk.com

WELSH WORD OF THE MONTH



NORTH WALES: 01248 679956

SOUTH WALES: 0808 2000 129

WELSH CULTURE

3—11 August: **National Eisteddfod of Wales** - in Cardiff Bay - this cultural gathering is dedicated to Welsh, Britain's oldest living language, but non-Welsh speakers are very welcome. (As in previous years, **The Cadcentre** will again be taking an exhibition stand, so please come along and say hello!)

14—15 August: **The Anglesey Show** - another great agricultural show.

16—19 August: **Green Man Festival** - 3 day folk festival in the Brecon Beacons.

18 August: **Cardigan River and Food Festival**

24—26 August: **Pride Cymru** - Wales' very own Mardi Gras to celebrate the LGBT+ community. The Big Weekend in Cardiff promises to be bigger and better than previous years.

26 August: **World Bog Snorkelling Championship** - in Llanwrtyd Wells - where competitors snorkel the length of a peaty, murky trench in a Mid Wales bog.

1—2 September: **Beaumaris Food Festival** - offers fabulous food, live music and great family fun.

6—9 September: **Festival No.6** - in the Italianate village of Portmeirion.

13 September: **Roald Dahl Day**

15—16 September: **Abergavenny Food Festival** - features local produce and international delicacies, celebrity chefs, master classes, tastings and street stalls.

22 September—6 October: **Swansea International Festival** - two weeks of music and arts events.

CYMRAEG GWAITH

Start learning Welsh with this 10-hour online course which teaches basic Welsh suitable for use in the workplace. This course will enable you to meet and greet colleagues, customers and stakeholders using Welsh phrases. The course will also enable you to start and end a conversation or a meeting in Welsh. For more details see:

<https://learnwelsh.cymru/work-welsh/online-taster-course/>

We support the right of all to be protected from harm and recognise that safety and welfare are paramount. If any learner has any concerns whatsoever regarding Safeguarding, then please contact either:

- Karen Smith, Director, Designated Safeguarding Person
01633 252502 - karen@cadcentreuk.com
- Linda Thomas, General Manager
01792 644178 - linda.thomas@cadcentreuk.com
- Emma Leighton, Manager South Wales
01792 475522 - emma.leighton@cadcentreuk.com
- Colin Davis, Manager North Wales
01248 671850 - colin.davis@cadcentreuk.com



ESSENTIAL SKILLS WALES —

COMMUNICATION

When to use an apostrophe

Apostrophes have two uses:

1. Apostrophes show you that some letters have been taken out of a word to shorten it. e.g. Do not ... becomes don't.
Could have ... becomes could've.
The apostrophe goes where the letters have been removed.
2. Apostrophes show that something belongs to, or is connected with, something else. To show belonging, you add: 's
The dog's tail - says that the tail belongs to the dog.
The newspaper's readers - says that the readers are connected with the newspaper.

Usually the apostrophe goes before the 's'.

If the owner already ends in 's', then the apostrophe goes after the 's' that is already there. You just need to add an apostrophe. e.g. The dogs' bowls - says that the bowls belong to the dogs.

Watch out for plurals that don't end in 's'. Words like 'men' and 'children' don't end in 's', but they are talking about lots of people. These words use 's to show possession. e.g.

The men's hats - says that the hats belong to the men. The women's house - says that the house belongs to the women.

It's and Its.

It's means 'it is': e.g. It's cold outside today.

But there is no apostrophe after 'it' to show belonging: e.g. The puppy likes to chase its own tail.

SAVING WATER

There are many ways that you can save water around your home. You may find the following tips helpful.

1. Use a bowl in the sink when washing fruit, vegetables or dishes. You can then use the waste water to water your plants.
2. Fill a jug of water and put it in the fridge for when you want a cool drink.
3. Turn off the tap when you clean your teeth. A running tap uses up to nine litres of water a minute.
4. Wait until you have a full load before using your washing machine or your dishwasher. Some new washing machines use less than seven litres of water for each kilogramme of clothes, while modern dishwashers can use as little as 10 to 15 litres of water a cycle.
5. If possible, take a shower instead of a bath. A five-minute shower uses about 40 litres of water. This is about half the volume of a standard bath.
6. Use a water-saving device in your toilet cistern. Depending on the size of your cistern, you could save between one and three litres each time you flush the toilet.
7. Using a watering can in the garden instead of a sprinkler or a hosepipe. Garden sprinklers and hosepipes left running can use between 500 and 1,000 litres of water an hour.
8. Think about fitting a water butt to collect rainwater off your roof. Water butts usually store about 200 litres of water. As well as being better for watering your plants, using rainwater in the garden reduces the amount of treated water you use.
9. Check your property regularly for leaks on your internal plumbing.

If you have a water meter, all of these tips may help you to reduce your water and sewerage bills. Even if you do not have a meter, using water wisely and cutting down on the amount of hot water you use will lower your gas and electricity bills. It will also reduce the amount of climate-changing greenhouse gases you release into the atmosphere.

Using less water will also help reduce the greenhouse gases that are released from collecting, treating and supplying clean water.

You can find more useful tips on how to save water on the Consumer Council for Water's (CCWater) and Waterwise websites—

<http://www.ccwater.org.uk>

<http://www.waterwise.org.uk>

NOTABLE DATES

1st August—World Breastfeeding Week

14th-17th Sept—Great British Beach Clean

12th August—International Youth Day

15th Sept—International Day of Democracy

13th August—National Allotment Week

21st Sept—International Day of Peace

19th August—World Humanitarian Day

21st Sept—Jeans for Genes Day

27th August—Bank Holiday (UK)

26th Sept—National Fitness Day

MULTI FAITH

LUGHNASADH—Pagan

1st August

Lughnasadh, otherwise called Lammas, is the time of the corn harvest when Pagans reap those things they have sown and when they celebrate the fruits of the mystery of Nature. At Lughnasadh, Pagans give thanks for the bounty of the Goddess as Queen of the Land.

ASSUMPTION DAY—Christian

15th August

The feast day of the Assumption of Mary celebrates the Christian belief that God assumed the Virgin Mary into Heaven following her death. It is celebrated on or around August 15th in many countries, particularly in parts of Europe and South America. It's also called the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Dormition of the Most Holy Mother of God (in the eastern countries), or the Feast of the Assumption.

EID AL-ADHA (Feast of Sacrifice), First Day—Islamic

21st August

It is also known as the Feast of the Sacrifice or the Greater Eid.

The celebration revolves around when Allah appeared to Ibrahim in a dream and asked him to sacrifice his son, Ishmael, as a sign of his faith.

It's similar to the Christian and Jewish stories in which God asked Abraham to sacrifice his son Isaac, but spared him from doing so. It is a celebratory festival and men and women will dress up for the occasion.

ROSH HASHANAH—Jewish

9th September

Rosh Hashanah is the celebration of the Jewish New Year. It is the first of what is called the High Holidays (or High Holy Days), a ten-day period that ends with Yom Kippur—the holiest day of the Jewish year. On Rosh Hashanah, Jews from all over the world celebrate God's creation.

AL-HIJRA—Islamic

10th September

Al-Hijra marks the day of the beginning of a new Islamic calendar year and is the day on which the year count is incremented. This day commemorates the Hijra or migration of the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina in 622 CE, which led to the establishment of the Muslim community there.

YOM KIPPUR—Jewish

18th September

This is the final day of the ten days of repentance, and is the holiest day of the year in the Jewish calendar. The Bible calls it the 'Sabbath of Sabbaths', and it is marked by 'afflicting the soul' – expressed through a total fast lasting 25 hours. Jews spend the eve and most of the day in prayer, asking for forgiveness for past wrongs and resolving to improve in the future. The Book of Jonah is read. A common greeting is 'G'mar Chatimah Tovah' ('May you finally be sealed for good')

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