



Supporting the Prevention of Extremism and Radicalisation: PREVENT Guidance & Procedures

This document is informed by:
The prevent duty: for schools and childcare providers (updated August 2015)
which all schools and childcare providers must have regard to.

Document Control

Version Number:	1
Applicable To:	Build-a-Future
Committee:	Valuing Learners
Approved By Principal:	January 2018
Review Cycle:	Yearly
Date of Next Review:	January 2019

Revisions

Version	Page/Para No.	Description of Change	Approved On

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Prevent Procedure



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Company Reg N°: 4521396



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Any member of staff or learner at BAF who have any concerns regarding the issues identified within this guidance should report those concerns immediately and no later than the end of the working day to the Designated Person (DP) or the Lead Person for Child Protection.

1. Introduction

The current threat from Terrorism and Extremism in the United Kingdom is real and severe and can involve the exploitation of vulnerable people, including children and young people.

This guidance is designed to provide a clear framework to structure and inform our response to safeguarding concerns for those young people who may be vulnerable to the messages of extremism. In addition, it provides details of the local inter agency process and expectations in identifying appropriate interventions based on the threshold of need and intervention model and the Channel process.

Radicalisation is defined as the process by which people come to support terrorism and extremism and, in some cases, to then participate in terrorist groups.

Extremism is 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.

We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas (HM Government Prevent Strategy, 2011).

2. Equality, Diversity and Community Cohesion

BAF aims to guide learners to understand others, to promote common values and to value diversity, to promote awareness of human rights and of the responsibility to uphold and defend them, and to develop the skills of participation and responsible action. We take extremely seriously our key role in preparing all our young people for life in modern Britain.

See Appendix A.

We aim to encourage working towards a society with a common vision and sense of belonging by all. Communities; a society in which the diversity of people's backgrounds and circumstances is appreciated and valued; a society in which similar life opportunities are available to all; and a society in which strong and positive relationships exist and continue to be developed in the workplace, in schools and in the wider community.

3. National Guidance and Strategies

PREVENT is a key part of the Government's strategy to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. Early intervention is at the heart of PREVENT in diverting people away from being drawn into terrorist activity. PREVENT happens before any criminal activity takes

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place. It is about recognising, supporting and protecting people who might be susceptible to radicalisation.

The PREVENT strategy objectives are:

- Ideology: respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it.
- Individuals: prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support.
- Institutions: work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation which we need to address.

All staff should have an awareness of the PREVENT agenda and the various forms of radicalisation takes in being able to recognise signs and indicators or concern and respond appropriately.

4. Vulnerability/Risk Indicators

The following lists are not exhaustive and all or none may be present in individual cases of concern. Nor does it mean that vulnerable young people experiencing these factors are automatically at risk of exploitation for the purposes of extremism. The accepted view is that a complex relationship between the various aspects of an individual's identity determines their vulnerability to extremism.

There is no such thing as a 'typical extremist' and those involved in extremism come from a range of backgrounds and experiences. The following indicators may help to identify factors that suggest a young person or their family may be vulnerable or involved with extremism:

Vulnerability

- Identity crisis: Distance from cultural/religious heritage and uncomfortable with their place in the society around them.
- Personal crisis: Family tensions; sense of isolation; adolescence; low self-esteem; disassociating from existing friendship group and becoming involved with a new and different group of friends; searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging.
- Personal circumstances.
- Migration; local community tensions; events affecting country or region of origin; alienation from UK values; having a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy.
- Unmet aspirations: Perceptions of injustice; feeling of failure; rejection of civic life.
- Criminality: Experiences of imprisonment; poor resettlement/reintegration, previous involvement with criminal groups.



Access to extremist influences

- Reason to believe that the young person associates with those known to be involved in extremism.
- Possession or distribution of extremist literature/other media material likely to incite racial/religious hatred or acts of violence.
- Use of closed network groups via electronic media for the purpose of extremist activity.

Experiences, behaviours and influences

- Experience of peer, social, family or faith group rejection.
- International events in areas of conflict and civil unrest had a personal impact on the young person resulting in a noticeable change in behaviour.
- Verbal or written support of terrorist attacks.
- First-hand experience of racial or religious hate crime.
- Extended periods of travel to international locations known to be associated with extremism.
- Evidence of fraudulent identity/use of documents to support this.
- Experience of disadvantage, discrimination or social exclusion.
- History of criminal activity.
- A pending decision on their immigration/national status.

More critical risk factors include:

- Being in contact with extremist recruiters.
- Articulating support for extremist causes or leaders.
- Accessing extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element.
- Possessing extremist literature.
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues.
- Joining extremist organisations.
- Significant changes to appearance/behaviour.

5. The Role of Schools

From 1st July 2015 all schools became subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, to have 'due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'. This duty is known as the Prevent duty. We recognise our role and responsibilities with regard to this and all BAF schools will ensure;

- That a named member of the SLT is trained in Prevent awareness.
- That staff will be given appropriate training to understand and respond to this issue.

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- That Prevent work sits within the wider safeguarding framework and as such will become a consistent part of our induction training for all new staff.
- That the school will carry out a risk assessment, and a plan for implementation of any actions to ensure we meet our obligations.
- That Governors will gain an understanding of the duty and monitor our work in this area.

In addition BAF will:

- Establish a single point of contact for Prevent.
- Assess risk of learners being drawn into terrorism.
- Develop an action plan to reduce the risk.
- Train staff and governors to recognise radicalisation and extremism.
- Refer vulnerable people to Channel.
- Prohibit extremist speakers and events.
- Manage access to extremist material.

6. Referral and Intervention Process

Any identified concerns as the result of observed behaviour or reports of conversations to suggest that the young person supports terrorism and/or extremism, must be reported to the named designated safeguarding professional immediately and no later than the end of the working day.

Where a young person is thought to be in need/or at risk of significant harm, and/or where investigations need to be carried out (even though parental consent may be withheld), a referral to Children's Social Care should be made in line with BAF Child Protection & Safeguarding Policy. However, it should be recognised that concerns of this nature, in relation to violent extremism, are most likely to require a police investigation (as part of the Channel process).

Key contacts are:

The local police force or dial 101 (the non-emergency number). They can talk to you in confidence about your concerns and help you gain access to support and advice.

The Department for Education has dedicated a telephone helpline (020 7340 7264) to enable staff and governors to raise concerns relating to extremism directly.

Concerns can also be raised by email to counter.extremism@education.gsi.gov.uk

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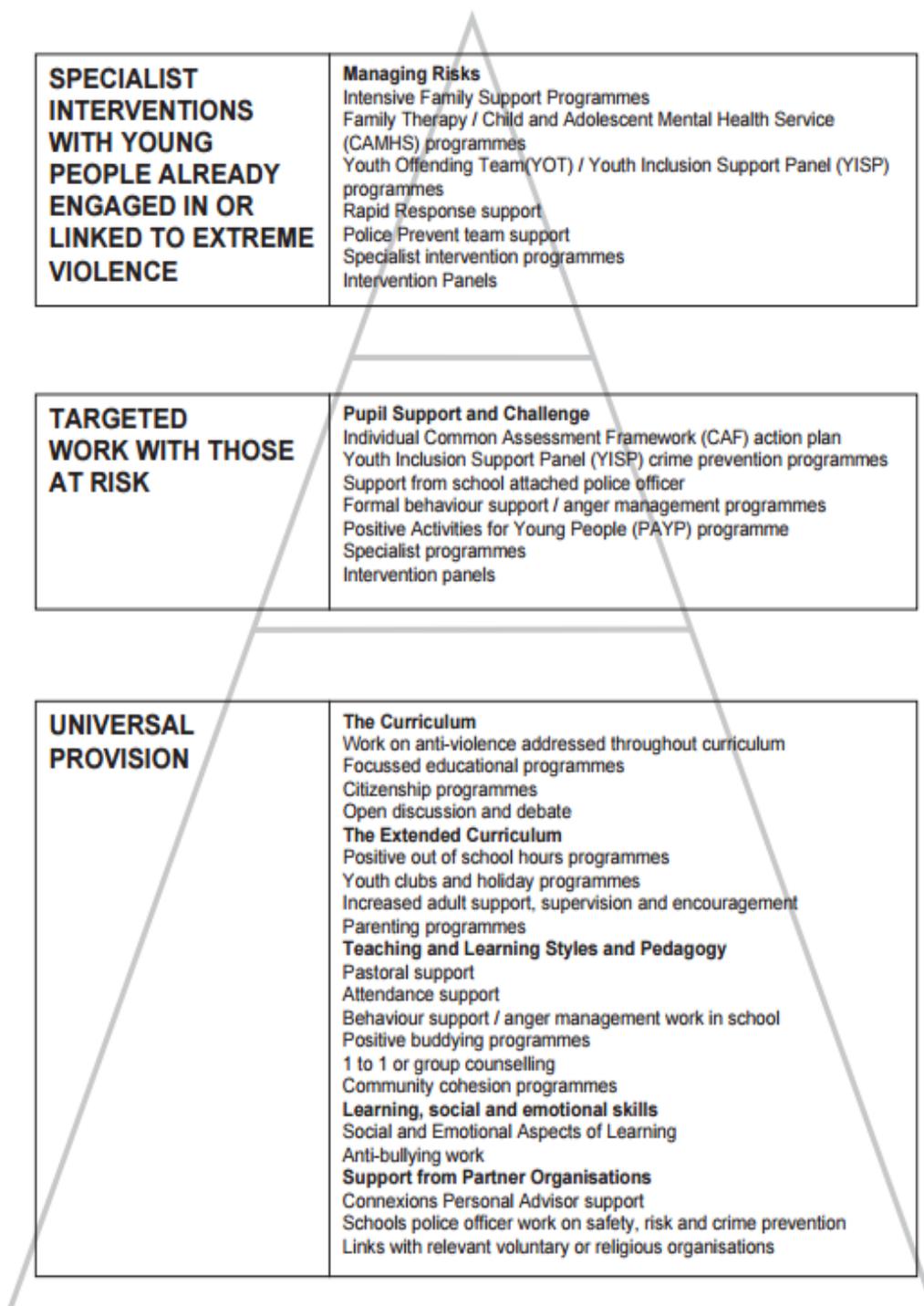
7. Channel referral process

Some concerns which are identified may have a security dimension to them. For this reason, it is important that liaison with the police forms an early part of all investigations, see Appendix B.

Police will carry out an initial assessment and, if appropriate, set up a multiagency meeting to agree actions for supporting the individual. If it is deemed that there are no concerns around radicalisation, appropriate and targeted support will be considered for the young person.

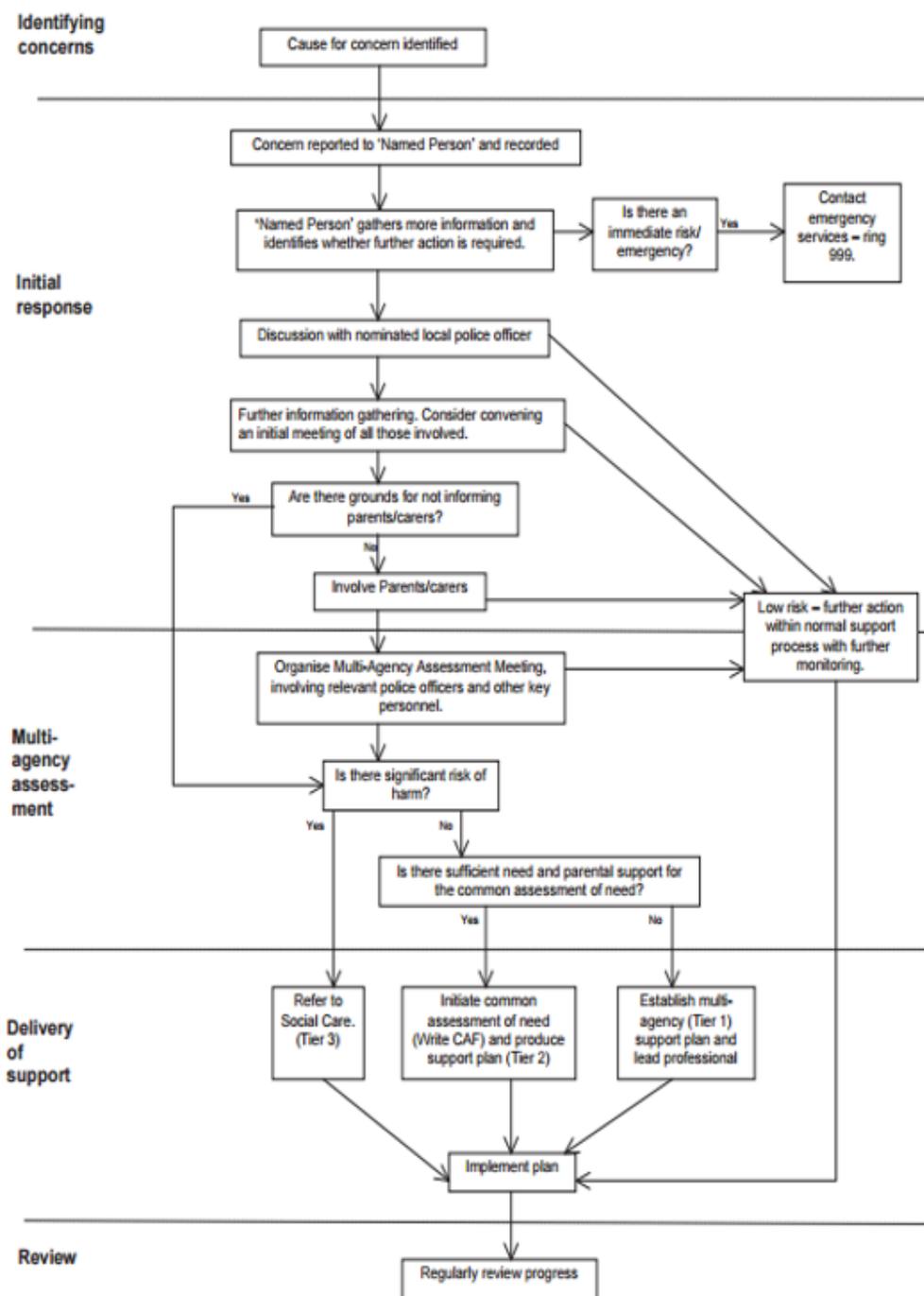


Appendix A: Appropriate, proportionate responses and interventions





Appendix B: Model flow chart for referral of children and young people for concerns of radicalization





Appendix C: Local Authority Channel Referral Form

Please fill in as much information as possible. Simply click in the grey box and type the details required. Once completed, email the form to channel@lincs.pnn.police.uk

The Channel process is about providing early intervention to prevent young and vulnerable people becoming radicalised into extremist violence. Violent extremism may be related to any religion or faith or to political or environmental issues. There is no single route into extremism, nor is there a simple profile of those that may become extremist. Factors that may indicate vulnerability to extremism may include:

- Possession of literature regarding military training, skills and techniques
- Possession of violent extremist literature
- The expression of extremist views advocating violent actions and means
- Association with known extremists, seeking to recruit others to an extremist ideology or claims of involvement with organisations espousing extreme violence
- Exposure to an ideology that appears to sanction, legitimize or require violence
- A range of perceived grievances, real and some imagined, to which there seems to be no credible and effective non-violent response.

It must not be assumed that these characteristics and experiences will necessarily lead to individuals becoming violent extremists, or that these indicators are the only source of information required to make an appropriate assessment about vulnerability. Channel is not about spying or gathering intelligence. Its aim is to identify people who may be vulnerable to being drawn into acts of extremist violence for whatever purpose.

The information you provide on this form will be held on police systems and will be used to determine if further enquiries, investigations and interventions are required. Please provide as much information as possible. Where possible, any suspicion or opinion should be supported by reference to others facts or sources.

Ordinarily, should you be disclosing personal information from your information systems you should obtain the consent of the individual concerned though we appreciate this isn't always possible or desirable. **Information that you provide may be shared with other partners and organisations.** You may wish to consult your Data Protection Officer for further advice.