



## **PREVENT Procedure: Detecting and Preventing Radicalisation & Extremism**

The PREVENT Procedure is intended to support staff and learners to identify those that may be at risk of radicalisation and extremism and the support that can be offered.

### **Background**

PREVENT is part of the Home Office and the Police counter-terrorism strategy and aims to stop people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism by working with individuals and communities to address issues before they become a criminal matter to stop people moving from extremism into terrorist-related activity.

### **Context**

Young people in the UK are potentially vulnerable to engagement with extremist ideologies or to targeting by extremist organisations. Colleges, and other organisations that interact with young people, should be aware of these risks and be familiar with the support networks and processes in place to protect vulnerable individuals from becoming radicalised or drawn into terrorism.

### **Eden Training Procedure**

This procedure outlines the measures in place to reduce the risk of learners being victims of radicalisation, vulnerabilities and possible signs of concern and who staff and learners should contact with any concerns about fellow staff or learners. If, once internal processes are completed, it is considered that additional external support or referral is required this can be arranged. External support will normally involve an individual being asked to voluntarily receive tailored support from relevant external individuals or organisations.

## Definition of Radicalisation

The Institute of Strategic Dialogue defines radicalisation as “the process through which an individual changes from passiveness or activism to become more revolutionary, militant or extremist, especially where there is intent towards, or support for, violence.” Radicalisation is the action or process of leading someone to adopt extreme/radical political, social and religious ideals and aspirations and to become a supporter of terrorism, or forms of extremism that lead to terrorism.

According to The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 ‘Extremism is the active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and respect and tolerance for different faiths and beliefs’. Calls for death of members of the armed forces, whether in this country or overseas, are also regarded as extremist.

Driving factors behind radicalisation can include:

- Lack of integration and/or polarisation
- Identity crises and/or isolation
- Political and/or democratic disenfranchisement
- Discrimination
- Foreign policy and/or international crises or disputes
- Political movements
- Ideologies and/or faiths

## Who are we safeguarding?

There is no stereotype for people who hold extremist views.

Vulnerability, isolation and personal grievances added to strong political, religious or social views, can result in a person searching for a cause.

People can become vulnerable for many reasons including:

- Low self-esteem
- Guilt
- Loss
- Isolation
- Family breakdown
- Fear
- Lack of purpose
- Anger
- Peer pressure

We are by no means suggesting that one or all of these characteristics or circumstances will drive someone to terrorism. But they often lead to a sense of injustice – be that on a personal or more far reaching scale. Their vulnerabilities or susceptibilities are then exploited towards crime or terrorism by people who have their own agenda.

There is no typical gender, age, religion or background that extremists will target but they use a sense of “Duty” (belonging to a specific group), “Status” (need for reputation) and “Spiritual Rewards” (test of faith) as a way of drawing them in.

This raises the question of what will those signs of radicalisation look like: They will look a lot like troubling behaviour:

Emotional – angry, mood swings, new found arrogance

Verbal – expressing opinions that are at odds with generally shared values, showing sympathy for extremist causes, demonstrating an intolerance/hatred of different faiths, cultures and/or sexual orientations

Physical – appearance (tattoos), change in routine

## **How can we safeguard against radicalisation?**

We adhere to statutory guidance and ensure:

- Staff are trained to have the knowledge and confidence to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism
- Staff are trained to challenge extremist ideas which can be used to legitimise terrorism
- British Values are embedded and actively promoted in all areas of our work, which helps to reduce the risk of vulnerability factors which can be exploited. Examples of how we do this can be found on display boards round the college
- Staff are trained to know how to report concerns without delay
- Guest speakers are risk assessed.

We understand that terrorist groups can use the internet to exploit and target vulnerable people. We ensure that learners are educated on how to keep themselves safe when online and that filters are in place to prevent inappropriate and extremist material being accessed within the college, browsing history is periodically reviewed to ensure this is effective. Further information about e-safety can be found in the Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults policy.

### **What to do if you believe someone to be at risk of radicalisation**

Eden Training will adopt the ethos of “Notice, Check, Share” where there are concerns that an individual may be vulnerable.

Notice – Recognition of any changes in behaviour or appearance similar to those outlined above

Check – Speak with someone you trust like a tutor and see what they recommend but trust your instinct if you are still concerned

Share – Speak to one of the named contacts to report your concerns. Remember trust your instinct

**A.** If you are a **learner and concerned about another learner**, please “Check” with your tutor in the first instance and “Share” with the Safeguarding manager.

**B.** If you are a **learner and are concerned about a member of staff**, or a person who is not a member of Eden Training e.g. guest speakers, please “Check” with the most senior manager available and “Share” with the Safeguarding manager, or Managing Director.

**C.** If you are a **member of staff and are concerned about a learner**, please “Check” and “Share” with the Safeguarding manager.

**D.** If you are a **member of staff and are concerned about another member of staff** please “Check” with the most senior manager available and “Share” with the Safeguarding manager.

**E.** If you are a **member of staff and are concerned about a person who is not a member of Eden Training**, e.g. guest speaker, please

“Check” and “Share” with the Safeguarding manager, or Managing Director.

### **Responsibility for contacting PREVENT**

The Safeguarding manager is responsible for making decisions to contact the Counter-Terrorism Team at Essex Police if serious concerns are raised about a learner.

The Managing Director is responsible for making the decision to contact the Counter-Terrorism Team at Essex Police if serious concerns are raised about a member of staff or a person who is not a member of Eden Training e.g. guest speaker:

NB: As outlined in Keeping Children Safe in Education (September 2019), anyone has the right to refer to Social Care regarding any concerns for an individual. NSPCC also has a Radicalisation Helpline that can be contacted for advice. Eden Training endorses this right with regards to extremism and anyone can report a concern to Essex Police via 101. Where this does occur please inform the Safeguarding manager with regards to a learner and the Managing Director in relation to a member of staff or member of the public who visits Eden Training.

The full SET procedures for Prevent can be accessed

<http://www.escb.co.uk/Portals/68/SET%20PREVENT%20policy-guidance%20v4.pdf>