Prevent Policy

Aim

The aim of this policy is to outline our approach to supporting the national 'Prevent' Agenda linked to the safeguarding of our learners and staff. This policy is written with reference to the Prevent Duty contained within Section 26 of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015. The Duty states that specified authorities, including centre, in the exercise of their functions must have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".

Objectives

- To develop and reinforce awareness of 'Prevent' at the centre.
- To recognise current practice that contributes to the 'Prevent' agenda.
- To outline the process of risk assessment in the Academy in order to identify areas for improvement in meeting the Prevent Duty.
- To clearly identify the processes involved in making a Prevent Agenda referral.

Awareness of the Prevent Agenda

Prevent is 1 of the 4 elements of 'CONTEST', the government's counter-terrorism strategy.

The 4 elements are: Pursue, Protect, Prepare and Prevent. It aims to stop people becoming involved in violent extremism. The Prevent strategy responds to the ideological challenge of terrorism and aspects of extremism, and the threat we face from those who promote these views. It provides practical help to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure they are given appropriate advice and support. It works with a wide range of sectors (including education, criminal justice, faith, charities, online and health) where there are risks of radicalisation.

The Prevent Duty incorporates the responsibility to promote Fundamental British Values through our practices and the formal and informal curriculum. These values are defined as; democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs.

The Prevent Duty covers all forms of radicalisation, including risk from extremist faith groups, far right extremism and some aspects of non-violent extremism.

(Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance.)

Current Centre Practice which contributes to Prevent

The Centre Safeguarding Policy features reference to the Prevent agenda to ensure it is within the protective work we do to safeguard our learners, visitors and members of staff. Our Prevent Lead (Jaffar Ali Ghafoor) has completed the E-learning prevent online training and has a certificate as part of this training. He is the first port of call for any concerns from the tutors. Our work to promote Equality and Diversity within Centre, through online training on British Values and prevent for our tutors, contribute to good community relations and reduces the risk of radicalisation. Our Education 360 courses allow a space for students to be able to have open and transparent conversations and debates.

Prevent Referrals

A Prevent referral is a supportive activity which initially involves identification of any student or member of staff at risk of radicalisation. A referral should be made via Jaffar Ali Ghafoor (Prevent Lead and Safeguarding Lead).

Steps Taken	
1) Member of staff identifies concern	
2) Concern is reported to Safeguarding Lead	
3) Safeguarding Lead gathers more information where possible and identifies what further action is required →	If there is an immediate risk call 999 If there is no immediate risk speak to Community Safety on 0208 496 3000

Function: Equal Opportunities

This policy, plan, procedure, process has been examined for equality impact, ie, the impact that this function will have on different groups of actual and potential learners, service users and staff taking account of the protected characteristics of the Equality Act 2010 (age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation).

1) If Equality Impact Analysis is not relevant to this function, give reasons and proceed to section 4 below. Not applicable.
2) In what ways could this function have a negative impact on any of the groups above? What actions have been taken to eliminate these? Lack of understanding of this policy could lead to discrimination against students, visitors or staff members with differing religions and beliefs. Failure to implement this policy could result in safeguarding issues for all. Staff CPD has been put in place.
3) In what ways could this function have a positive impact on any of the groups above? How will this function be used to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between different groups? Are there plans for the future which will further advance equality? This policy will maintain good relations between people with differing religions and beliefs by making all aware of the centre's role in the Prevent Strategy. Responsibilities for risk assessment, referrals outside the Centre and other safeguarding measures are clarified.
4) What evidence supports your judgment e.g. consultations, observations, expert opinions, quantitative or qualitative surveys? If the evidence is in the form of an additional document, where is it stored?
5) This policy has been derived from the Prevent Duty Guidance (2015). It dovetails with both the Safeguarding Policy and the Equal Opportunities Policy. Together they protect the right of the individual to follow their religious and secular beliefs whilst protecting the vulnerable from extremist views that present a risk to themselves and others. Actions and referrals under the Prevent Agenda must be scrutinized by the Leadership Team and Governing Body to ensure they do not contravene equal opportunities.

Glossary of Terms	
'Having due regard'	The authorities should place an appropriate amount of weight on the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism when they consider all the other factors relevant to how they carry out their usual functions.
'Extremism'	Defined in the 2011 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. We also include in our definition

	of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.
'Interventions'	Projects intended to divert people who are being drawn into terrorist activity. Interventions can include mentoring, counselling, theological support, encouraging civic engagement, developing support networks (family and peer structures) or providing mainstream services (education, employment, health, finance or housing).
'Non-violent extremism'	Extremism, as defined above, which is not accompanied by violence.
'Prevention'	In the context of this document means reducing or eliminating the risk of individuals becoming involved in terrorism. Prevent includes but is not confined to the identification and referral of those at risk of being drawn into terrorism into appropriate interventions. These interventions aim to divert vulnerable people from radicalisation.
'Radicalisation'	Refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.
'Safeguarding'	The process of protecting vulnerable people, whether from crime, other forms of abuse or (in the context of this document) from being drawn into terrorist-related activity.
'Terrorism'	The current UK definition of 'terrorism' is given in the Terrorism Act 2000 (TACT 2000). In summary this defines terrorism as 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 or 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.
'Terrorist-related offences'	Those (such as murder) which are not offences in terrorist legislation, but which are judged to be committed in relation to terrorism.
'Vulnerability'	Describes the condition of being capable of being injured; difficult to defend; open to moral or ideological attack. Within Prevent, the word describes factors and characteristics associated with being susceptible to radicalisation.

Related Policies

Anti-Bullying Policy, Behaviour Policy and Safeguarding Policy.