PREVENT POLICY

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2.0	Annual Review & Policy Amended	03/12/2020	03/12/2021	Shabir Siddiq
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The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 has introduced the Prevent Duty for various bodies including all FE colleges, adult education providers and independent learning providers with SFA funding or with over 250 students enrolled.

COUNTER TERRORISM

The Government's counter terrorism strategy, (CONTEST), aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting extremism. It addresses all forms of terrorism but continues to prioritise according to the threat posed to national security.

It has four key strands, known as the 4 P's:

- **Pursue:** stopping terrorist attacks.
- **Protect:** strengthening protection against terrorist attacks.
- **Prepare:** where an attack cannot be stopped, mitigating its impact.
- **Prevent:** stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting violent extremism.

THE PREVENT DUTY

The duty to actively promote 'Fundamental British Values' has been live from 1st July 2015. This was first set out by the government in the 'Prevent' Strategy in 2011.

The Prevent Duty has "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism" (Anti-Terrorism and Security Act 2015: Schedule 3, Section 21).

The CONTEST strategy, which contains the Prevent Duty, was renewed in 2018 to meet the current risk and threat points and reflect on learning from the 2017 terrorist attacks.

The revised Prevent Duty has the following objectives:

- Tackle the causes of radicalisation and respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism.
- Safeguard and support individuals most at risk of radicalisation through early intervention, identifying them and offering support.
- Enable those who have already engaged in terrorism to disengage and rehabilitate.

INTRODUCTION OF MARTYN'S LAW

On Monday 19 December 2022, the Government announced details for the Protect Duty, now to be known as 'Martyn's Law' in tribute of Martyn Hett, who was killed alongside 21 others in the Manchester Arena

terrorist attack in 2017.

We have had 14 terrorist attacks since then that have caused deaths and casualties for people conducting their everyday lives. The attacks are multifaceted and hard to predict, therefore security needs to be

improved to ensure robustness, proportionality and consistency especially at public places to ensure that we are better prepared for any future incidents.

It will place a requirement on those responsible for certain locations to consider the threat from terrorism and implement appropriate and proportionate mitigation measures.

Proportionality is a fundamental consideration for Martyn's Law. It establishes a tiered model linked to activity that takes place at a location and its capacity. This will prevent undue burden on premises in scope.

A **standard tier** will apply to locations with a maximum capacity of between 100 and 799. The aim is to drive up use and engagement with existing resources that help teams undertake low-cost, simple yet effective activities to improve preparedness. This will include training, information sharing and completion of a preparedness plan to embed practices (such as locking doors to delay attackers progress, or knowledge on lifesaving treatments that can be administered by staff whilst awaiting emergency services).

An enhanced tier will focus on high-capacity locations in recognition of the potential consequences of a successful attack. Locations with a capacity of over 800 people at any time, will additionally be required to undertake a risk assessment to inform the development and implementation of a thorough security plan. Subsequent measures could include developing a vigilance and security culture, implementation of physical measures like CCTV or new systems and processes to enable better consideration of security.

More information will be provided when available from the government.

WHAT IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY?

- Assess the risks of people being drawn into terrorism, including support for extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology.
- All staff to actively promote British values.
- Raise awareness of the prevent duty and British values to all staff and learners.
- Establish a reporting procedure for all concerns relating to people being drawn into terrorism.

WHAT IS EXTREMISM?

Extremism is defined 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 (HM Government Prevent Strategy, 2011).

WHAT IS RADICALISATION?

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.

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”; institutions are expected to encourage students to respect other people with particular regard to the protected characteristics set out in The Equality Act 2010.

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 people / 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.

The following factors may increase an individual’s vulnerability:

- Identity crisis – Being distanced from cultural and or 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; feelings of failure; rejection of civic life.
- Criminality – Experiences of imprisonment; poor resettlement / reintegration, previous involvement with criminal groups.

CURRENT THREAT LEVEL

Threat levels are designed to give a broad indication of the likelihood of a terrorist attack. There are 5 levels of threat:

- **Low**: an attack is unlikely

- **Moderate**: an attack is possible but not likely
- **Substantial**: an attack is a strong possibility
- **Severe**: an attack is highly likely
- **Critical**: an attack is expected imminently.

The level is set by the Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre and the Security Service (MI5). Threat levels don't have an expiry date; they can change at any time as different information becomes available to security agents.

PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING CONCERNS

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

Alphabet Training Prevent Lead	Shabir Siddiq
Email	shabir@alphabet-training.co.uk
Telephone	07970 347899/01254 679998

LANCASHIRE PREVENT CONTACTS:

If you have concerns about someone and would like more advice you can contact the following:

- Local Authority Prevent team: 01254 585 260 / email: Prevent.Team@blackburn.gov.uk
- Police Prevent Team: 01772 413398
- If you think a threat is imminent call the police on 999
- Alternatively contact the police confidentially on the Anti-terrorist hotline 0800 789 321.
- Report your concerns to: concern@lancashire.pnn.police.uk

STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

- All staff at Alphabet Training have undertaken training in the Prevent Duty as identified by their leaders and managers.
- All staff at Alphabet Training are aware of when it is appropriate to refer concerns about students, learners or colleagues to the Designated Safeguarding Officer.

- All staff at Alphabet Training exemplifies British values of “democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs” into their practice.

TEACHING APPROACHES

We will ensure that all of our teaching approaches help our students build resilience to extremism and give students a positive sense of identity through the development of critical thinking skills. We will ensure that all of our staff are equipped to recognise extremism and are skilled and confident enough to challenge it.

At ALPHABET TRAINING, we will promote the values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs. We will teach and encourage students to respect one another and to respect and tolerate difference, especially those of a different faith or no faith. It is indeed our most fundamental responsibility to keep our students safe and prepare them for life in modern multi-cultural Britain and globally.

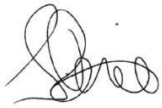
We recognise that the ethos of our organisation is to encourage students to understand opposing
views and ideologies, appropriate to their age, understanding and abilities, and to be able to actively engage with them in informed debate, and at times we may use external agencies or speakers to facilitate and support this.

RISK ASSESSMENT

The statutory guidance makes clear that FE colleges, adult education providers and independent learning providers are expected to assess the risk of people being drawn into terrorism, including support for extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology. As with managing other safeguarding risks, there is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to a terrorist ideology, however it is important that all providers understand the risk so that they can respond in an appropriate and proportionate way.

Safeguarding Reporting Procedure: This procedure is to be followed when dealing with concerns, suspicions or disclosures of harm or abuse.

Signed by the Managing Director:



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