

# SAFE GUARDING

SUMMER 2020



# WELCOME!

A warm welcome to our Safeguarding & Prevent communication. We will be providing you with key updates and emerging Safeguarding themes via this newsletter.

## THE SAFEGUARDING TEAM



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You should report all Safeguarding concerns immediately by emailing [safeguarding@b2wgroup.com](mailto:safeguarding@b2wgroup.com)

## SAFEGUARDING HOT TOPIC

### BUZZWORD - INCELS

Involuntary celibates, known as Incels are members of an online subculture who define themselves as unable to find a romantic or sexual partner despite desiring one. Discussions in incel forums are often characterized by resentment, misogyny, misanthropy, self-pity and self-loathing, racism, a sense of entitlement to sex, and the endorsement of violence against sexually active people. Incels are mostly male and heterosexual. Estimates of the overall size of the subculture vary greatly, ranging from thousands to hundreds of thousands.

At least six mass murders, resulting in a total of 44 deaths, have been committed since 2014 by men who have either self-identified as incels or who had mentioned incel-related names and writings in their private writings or Internet postings. Incel communities have been criticized by the media and researchers for being misogynistic, encouraging violence, spreading extremist views, and radicalizing their members. Beginning in 2018, the incel ideology has increasingly been described as a terrorism threat, and a February 2020 attack in Toronto, Canada became the first instance of allegedly incel-related violence to be prosecuted as an act of terrorism.

For more information on this, or if you are concerned about someone, please contact the Safeguarding team.

# THE BLACK LIVES MATTER MOVEMENT

Black Lives Matter (BLM) is an organised movement advocating for non-violent civil disobedience in protest against incidents of police brutality against African-American people. In 2013, the movement began with the use of the hashtag #BlackLivesMatter on social media after the acquittal of George Zimmerman in the shooting death of African-American teen Trayvon Martin in February 2012. The movement became nationally recognized for street demonstrations following the 2014 deaths of two African Americans. Since the early protests, participants in the movement have demonstrated against the deaths of numerous other African Americans by police actions and/or while in police custody. In the summer of 2015, Black Lives Matter activists became involved in the 2016 United States presidential election. The originators of the hashtag and call to action, Alicia Garza, Patrisse Cullors, and Opal Tometi, expanded their project into a national network of over 30 local chapters between 2014 and 2016. The overall Black Lives Matter movement is a decentralized network of activists with no formal hierarchy.

The movement returned to national headlines and gained further international attention during the global George Floyd protests in 2020 following Floyd's murder by Minneapolis police officers. An estimated 15 million to 26 million people participated (though not all are "members" of the organisation) in the 2020 Black Lives Matters protests in the United States alone, making Black Lives Matters one of the largest movements in history. The movement has advocated to Defund the police and invest directly into Black communities and alternative emergency response models.



# THE IMPACT BLACK LIVES MATTER HAS HAD ON THE FAR-RIGHT EXTREMISTS

Conversations about race in Britain are front of our shared national psyche right now following the Black Lives Matter marches and the subsequent groundswell of support for the movement and growing awareness of the need to implement actively anti-racist strategies to bring about long-term structural change.

But as statues venerating white men who profited from Britain's colonial history – Edward Colston in Bristol and Cecil Rhodes in Oxford – were taken down by the sheer force of public, gatherings took place in city centres to guard statues of other historical figures that now seem problematic. The counter-protesters 'clashed' with the BLM march, however, The peaceful protest was carried out entirely, despite the arrival of the opposed.

While it's certainly true that there were far-right elements within these counter demonstrations, we must be cautious not to label all of the protestors as 'extremist'. Right-wing extremism and terrorism are very specific phenomena which fall within the remit of the UK's counter-terrorism policies.

Getting people to take the threat of these groups seriously hasn't been easy. This is despite the fact that in recent years, the number of far-right referrals to Prevent has hit a record high.

In 2018-19 a total of 1,389 people were referred by concerned neighbours, friends, family members, colleagues and acquaintances who had concerns about their extreme views. That was up 6% on the previous year. Last year, counter-terror police named far-right terrorism as the fastest growing threat to the UK.

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As it stands, much of the UK's counter-terrorism system is focused on Islamist-inspired terrorism; of the 43,000 'subjects of interest' (i.e. those believed to present a risk to our safety), the overwhelming majority relate to Daesh or al-Qaida. However, there is becoming an increasing threat from right-wing terrorism. In an era of identity politics and growing culture wars, it has become the fastest-growing terrorism threat in the UK.



A powerful photo was taken during an anti-Black Lives Matter demonstration in London. It shows a black man carrying a white protester to safety after he got injured.

# THE IMPACT BLACK LIVES MATTER HAS HAD ON THE FAR-RIGHT EXTREMISTS

The term ‘far-right’ is used with an attitude that casts anyone who is not politically Left-leaning as a ‘bad person’. If everyone we disagree with is ‘far-right’ then the phrase becomes meaningless, it blurs our attempts to define and resolve the very real risks of radicalisation and we increase the likelihood of making the problem of far-right extremism worse. It is therefore important to have clear definitions of the different strands of the right-wing terrorism threat and the narratives that underpin them.

Based on a recent history of the UK’s radicalisation cases, there are clearer definitions which can be broken down into three distinct, yet inter-connected strands: Cultural Nationalists, White Nationalists and White Supremacists.

A right-wing terrorist will engage in violence motivated by these ideological positions:

## **1. Cultural Nationalists**

They believe that mass migration into Europe and a lack of integration by particular ethnic groups are threatening ‘Western Culture’. They focus on the rejection of cultural practices, such as wearing the burka, and in the UK this is most closely associated with anti-Islam organisations like the English Defence League (EDL) or Britain First. The Finsbury Park terrorist who attacked Muslim worshippers and caused the tragic death of Makram Ali had become an avid follower of the former EDL leader and demonstrated that right-wing terrorism was not just restricted to neo-Nazis. The dominant narratives underpinning cultural nationalism are anti-Islam, anti-Government and anti-immigration.

## **2. White Nationalists**

Building on these narratives, White Nationalists go further and incorporate a significance on ‘whiteness’ or the ‘white race’. Sometimes referred to as ethno-nationalists, they believe that mass migration from the ‘non-white’ world is an existential threat and advocate for a ‘white’ homeland, either through the partition of existing countries or by repatriation of ethnic minorities, by force if necessary. Groups such as Generation Identity or the now-defunct Identitarian Movement UK peddle this conspiracy and frame it as The Great Replacement, a chilling trope for ‘white genocide’, which became the title of the manifesto penned by Brenton Tarrant before he murdered 51 Muslim worshippers in Christchurch, New Zealand.

## **3. White Supremacists**

White Supremacism (neo-Nazism) has historically been most likely to present a risk of terrorism because it explicitly glorifies violence as a means to an end, either by attacks on minority communities or ultimately through a Race War. It believes that the ‘White Race’ has certain physical and mental characteristics that are indisputable and make it superior to all others. The UK’s most high-profile neo-Nazi group of recent years is the banned organisation National Action. Anti-Semitism is most dominant in this brand of extremism, followed closely by the familiar narratives of anti-immigration, anti-Islam, anti-Government and of course the importance of the ‘white race’. While conspiracy theories feature prominently across all three ideological strands, conspiracies about non-white races and the decline of the West are central to white supremacism.

# A PREVENT SUCCESS STORY

In 2018/19, 5,738 individuals across England and Wales were referred to Prevent, a decrease of 22% on the previous year. However, the number of individuals offered support through the voluntary and confidential Channel element of the Prevent programme was at the highest level recorded (561), indicating higher quality referrals as the system has matured.

Many individuals have had their lives turned around by Prevent in recent years, taking examples from both far-right and Islamist radicalisation, as well as where ideology was mixed, unclear or unstable.

Below is a success story on a far-right male who was referred to Prevent.

*To protect identities, individuals' details have been anonymised throughout including through the use of pseudonyms.*

Jack was radicalised at school, where he had been struggling with poor academic results, was facing family problems and had limited opportunities. He regularly mixed with far-right activists, attending and organising transport for demonstrations, carrying out reconnaissance of police patrols, and writing and sharing hundreds of racist posts online. He was referred to Prevent after his extreme views became apparent during a discussion on shared values at school, where he had also been targeting a teacher of Pakistani heritage.

Jack's specialist Channel mentor worked with him to help him understand the narrow point of view he was subscribing to and potentially damaging consequences of his beliefs. He encouraged Jack to think critically about his values and in relation to what he had been experiencing with the far-right.

*I was very angry and this was my way of venting. I felt like I was ready for intervention. I was already questioning some of what I saw on social media and pressure was building for me.*

Having once dogmatically followed the narratives of the extreme far-right online, over time Jack challenged and reconsidered these views. He expressed a desire to help others and began to speak about his journey in schools, to dissuade others from making the same mistakes. He also managed to secure a place in college and found part-time work, before devoting his time more fully to countering extremism and hatred through telling his own story. Jack believes he would certainly have continued down the path of radicalisation had he not been mentored through Channel. He said, “without going through the Channel process and having one-to-one mentoring I would not be in College and employment today.”

You can find a short video on Jack's story [here](#).

If you are concerned about an individual or yourself, please contact the safeguarding team so we can provide direct and professional support.

# LOOKING AFTER YOUR MENTAL HEALTH AS LOCKDOWN EASES

Lockdown has been difficult for many people. But when we were in full lockdown across the UK things might have felt more certain, as the rules were more clear. Now things might start feeling less clear, and there may be new challenges.

It can feel stressful when things are changing fast.

## What might I be feeling about lockdown easing?

You might feel relieved or excited when lockdown is eased, but you might also find yourself feeling less positive about the changes. You may move through a range of difficult feelings and thoughts. Your feelings might change. You might feel one way one day, and another way the next. It might not feel logical.

Remember, there's no 'normal' response to lockdown or lockdown easing, this is new for everyone so you should take things at your own pace and stay safe.

## What could help me manage these feelings?

Some of the feelings you're having now may feel difficult to manage. For those of us with existing mental health problems, they may be particularly tough. You might find it useful to try some of these suggestions.

Get practical support from organisations who can help. Our coronavirus useful contacts page lists lots of organisations who can help with different aspects of the coronavirus pandemic, including bereavement, work and parenting.

Talk to someone you trust. It might feel hard to start talking about how you are feeling. But many people find that sharing their experiences can help them feel better. It may be that just having someone listen to you and show they care can help in itself. If you aren't able to open up to someone close to you, you can call Samaritans any time on 116 123.

Try online peer support. Mind runs an online peer support community where you can share your experiences and hear from others. We welcome people from all backgrounds, whatever you're going through right now.

Express your feelings creatively. You might find that it helps to express how you are feeling about the easing of lockdown by writing, drawing, painting or any other creative way that feels helpful to you.

Make choices to control the things that you can. Although the coronavirus outbreak means that your choices are limited, try to focus on the things you can change. It might be helpful to list the things you can change on one piece of paper and all the things you can't on another.

## Seek help

If you are struggling with your mental health, it is ok to ask for help. A good place to start is by speaking to your GP, or your mental health team if you have one. The NHS and other services have adapted to the coronavirus outbreak. There are video and telephone appointments available if you need to speak to someone.

For a full list of support, see here - [www.b2wgroup.com/mental-health-helplines-uk/](http://www.b2wgroup.com/mental-health-helplines-uk/)

# A SAFE RETURN TO THE B2W GROUP OFFICES

Back in March, The B2W Group closed its offices and moved to a remote working policy for our staff and all of our courses, which would typically be delivered in a classroom setting, were moved to an online delivery model. We are happy to announce that after following government guidelines, we are now in the position to begin a phased re-opening of our offices and we have put a range of measures in place to make sure our staff members feel as comfortable as possible when returning to the office.

We asked staff members to complete a return to work survey so that they could express any concerns and we could start the preparations of creating a safer working environment. The significant response rate from staff members reflects the staff feeling towards returning to work and places further emphasis on B2W to listen to its employees and act in a way that ensures that concerns surrounding returning to the offices are allayed and resolved with practical and positive action.

From the survey results, we could see that a clean and hygienic workplace with social distancing was the top priority. We have since had a deep clean of both our Manchester and Rotherham Offices, installed hand sanitisation stations, implemented a one way system to travel around the office and have installed desk partitioners to ensure we are adhering to staff desires as well as government guidelines.



Due to our courses remaining online, we are able to utilise our classroom space and use the desks for staff members to ensure a strict 2m social distancing policy is in place. For extra safety precautions, B2W will also be providing all office-based staff members with a reusable face mask and a hygiene key, which will be posted to their home addresses prior to returning to work.

# A SAFE RETURN TO THE B2W GROUP OFFICES

Face coverings are encouraged to wear in the office, with the hygiene key to be kept with staff members at all times. The hygiene key is a great way to reduce contact with things such as door handles, buttons and equipment such as printers.

All office-based employees will be receiving the hygiene key and a reusable face mask prior to returning to the office. We will also have additional hygiene key's available for freelance staff and visitors. Our consultation with our employees has been key to us implementing a safe and structured return to work and remains a priority for B2W. Over the coming weeks we will be polling our staff and senior management teams to ensure that we are aligned, supportive and fully prepared for the next steps in returning to 'normality'.



Once again, we want to thank our staff, partners and learners for the support shown through the pandemic with adapting to big changes and working hard to ensure we can continue delivering high quality training courses. We're looking forward to a safe return to the office!

## HOW CAN YOU STOP CORONAVIRUSES SPREADING?

### If you need to cough or sneeze



Catch it  
with a tissue



Bin it



Kill it  
by washing  
your hands with  
soap & water or  
hand sanitiser

### You should wash hands with soap & water or hand sanitiser



After breaks  
& sport  
activities



Before  
cooking  
& eating



On arrival at  
any childcare  
or educational  
setting



After using  
the toilet



Before  
leaving  
home



Try not to touch your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands



Do not share items that come into contact with your mouth such as cups and bottles



If unwell do not share items such as bedding, dishes, pencils & towels

# DOMESTIC ABUSE

## What is domestic abuse?

We define domestic abuse as an incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening, degrading and violent behaviour, including sexual violence, in the majority of cases by a partner or ex-partner, but also by a family member or carer. It is very common. In the vast majority of cases, it is experienced by women and is perpetrated by men. However, anyone can be a victim of domestic abuse, regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, socio-economic status, sexuality or background.

Domestic abuse is not always physical violence. It can also include:

- Coercive control and ‘gaslighting’
- economic abuse
- online abuse
- threats and intimidation
- emotional abuse
- sexual abuse

## What signs to look for

If you believe that you or someone else could be a victim of domestic abuse, there are signs that you can look out for including:

- being withdrawn, or being isolated from family and friends
- having bruises, burns or bite marks
- having finances controlled, or not being given enough to buy food or pay bills
- not being allowed to leave the house, or stopped from going to college or work
- having your internet or social media use monitored, or someone else reading your texts, emails or letters
- being repeatedly belittled, put down or told you are worthless
- being pressured into sex
- being told that abuse is your fault, or that you’re overreacting

## The effect lockdown has had on domestic abuse cases

Domestic abuse killings doubled over a 21-day period in the lockdown and a national abuse helpline received 49% more calls in the UK – like countries around the world – had seen a rise in domestic abuse since the lockdown restrictions came into effect last month.

Calls to Refuge increased by 49% in the week before 15 April, domestic abuse charity Chayn reported that visits to its website had trebled in March 2020 and the Men’s Advice Line saw an increase in calls of 16.6%. Research by Counting Dead Women calculated at least 16 domestic abuse killings of women and children had taken place in the first three weeks of the lockdown.

This is double the average rate and the largest number of killings in a three-week period for a decade.

The government acknowledges that coronavirus household isolation instructions can cause anxiety for those who are experiencing or feel at risk of domestic abuse. There is never an excuse for domestic abuse, no matter what the circumstances are.

**Household isolation instructions as a result of coronavirus do not apply if you need to leave your home to escape domestic abuse.**

# DOMESTIC ABUSE

## Supporting a friend if they're being abused

Be there for them, let them know you've noticed something is wrong. When doing this make sure that you are in a private setting with them where no one is listening in. Try to do this in person so you can take into factor the surroundings and behaviours.

If someone confides in you, there is more information on how to support a friend who is being abused. If you are worried that someone you know is a victim of domestic abuse, you can call Refuge's National Domestic Abuse Helpline for free, confidential support, 24 hours a day on 0808 2000 247.

**If you believe there is an immediate risk of harm to someone, or it is an emergency, always call 999.**

## Report it

If you, or someone you know, is a victim of domestic abuse find out how to report domestic abuse.

If you are in immediate danger, call 999 and ask for the police.

If you are in danger and unable to talk on the phone, call 999 and listen to the questions from the operator and, if you can, respond by coughing or tapping on the handset.

### Call 999 from a mobile

If prompted, press 55 to Make Yourself Heard and this will transfer your call to the police.

Pressing 55 only works on mobiles and does not allow police to track your location.

### Call 999 from a landline

If the operator can only hear background noise and cannot decide whether an emergency service is needed, you will be connected to a police call handler.

If you replace the handset, the landline may remain connected for 45 seconds in case you pick up again.

When 999 calls are made from landlines, information about your location should be automatically available to the call handlers to help respond.

### If you are deaf or can't verbally communicate

You can register with the emergencySMS service. Text REGISTER to 999. You will get a text which tells you what to do next.



For more information on reporting abuse or seeking advice for yourself or a friend, please visit this website which lists organisations who can support and the correct protocol for direct reporting -

[www.gov.uk/report-domestic-abuse](http://www.gov.uk/report-domestic-abuse)

# GROOMING AND TRAFFICKING

Almost 19,000 children have been sexually groomed in England in the past year, according to official figures that have prompted warnings of an “epidemic”. More than 18,700 suspected victims of child sexual exploitation were identified by local authorities in 2018-19, up from 3,300 five years before.

Recently in the UK there have been groups charged in Rochdale, Rotherham and Preston.

Grooming is when someone builds a relationship, trust and emotional connection with a child or young person so they can manipulate, exploit and abuse them.

Children and young people who are groomed can be sexually abused, exploited or trafficked. Anybody can be a groomer, no matter their age, gender or race. Grooming can take place over a short or long time – from weeks to years. Groomers may also build a relationship with the young person’s family or friends to make them seem trustworthy or authoritative.

Children and young people can be groomed online, in person or both – by a stranger or someone they know. This could be a family member, a friend or someone who has targeted them – like a teacher, faith group leader or sports coach. When a child is groomed online, groomers may hide who they are by sending photos or videos of other people. Sometimes this will be of someone younger than them to gain the trust of a “peer”. They might target one child online or contact lots of children very quickly and wait for them to respond.



Groomers might also try and isolate children from their friends and family, making them feel dependent on them and giving the groomer power and control over them. They might use blackmail to make a child feel guilt and shame or introduce the idea of ‘secrets’ to control, frighten and intimidate.

It's important to remember that children and young people may not understand they've been groomed. They may have complicated feelings, like loyalty, admiration, love, as well as fear, distress and confusion.

# GROOMING AND TRAFFICKING

## Signs of grooming

It can be difficult to tell if a child is being groomed – the signs aren't always obvious and may be hidden. Older children might behave in a way that seems to be “normal” teenage behaviour, masking underlying problems.

### Some of the signs you might see include:

- being very secretive about how they're spending their time, including when online
- having an older boyfriend or girlfriend
- having money or new things like clothes and mobile phones that they can't or won't explain
- underage drinking or drug taking
- spending more or less time online or on their devices
- being upset, withdrawn or distressed
- sexualised behaviour, language or an understanding of sex that's not appropriate for their age
- spending more time away from home or going missing for periods of time.

A child is unlikely to know they've been groomed. They might be worried or confused and less likely to speak to an adult they trust. If you're worried about a child and want to talk to them Report grooming

CEOP make reporting online grooming easy. Whether you're a parent, carer, worried adult or young person, you can make a [CEOP report](#) online.

You can also contact your local child protection services or the police to report your concerns about any type of grooming - whether it's happening online, in person or both.

It's important to remember that it's against the law to make or share images of child abuse.

If you see a video or photo that shows a child being abused, don't comment, like or share it. Instead, you can report it to:

- the website it is on
- the police

You can also report videos and images of child sexual abuse to the [Internet Watch Foundation](#). If you're worried about county lines and criminal exploitation, you can take steps to keep children and young people safe.

Call 999 if the child is at immediate risk or call 101 if you think a crime has been committed  
Call Crimestoppers anonymously on 0800 555 111 or online.

Contact your local child protection services. You can find their contact details on the website for the local authority the child lives in.

Learn more on the NSPCC website - [www.nspcc.org.uk/](http://www.nspcc.org.uk/)

# TERRORIST ATTACK THREAT IN THE UK

You may be aware of the terrible terrorist attack that took place on Saturday 21st June in Reading during which three people tragically lost their lives. At this stage the incident appears to be a lone actor attack, and it is not believed that anyone else was involved, or that there is any further threat to the public now that the offender is in custody. The current terrorist threat level remains at **SUBSTANTIAL** – A terrorist attack is a strong possibility.

The attack in a crowded public place may again raise concern amongst staff & learners and you may wish to consider viewing or sharing the [Run, Hide, Tell video](#) which provides simple but useful advice for anyone who unwittingly gets caught up in a terrorist incident or other emergency situation.

The recent protest events & associated spin off public order incidents are just such examples where people would benefit from having a simple idea of how to respond.

## What the threat levels mean

Threat levels are designed to give a broad indication of the likelihood of a terrorist attack.

**LOW** means an attack is unlikely.

**MODERATE** means an attack is possible, but not likely

**SUBSTANTIAL** means an attack is a strong possibility

**SEVERE** means an attack is highly likely

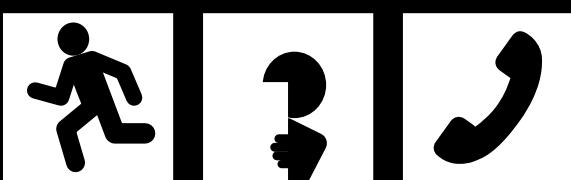
**CRITICAL** means an attack is expected imminent



**ACT** ACTION COUNTERS TERRORISM

**IN THE RARE EVENT OF**  
a firearms or weapons attack

**RUN HIDE TELL**



**RUN** to a place of safety. This is a far better option than to surrender or negotiate. If there's nowhere to go, then...

**HIDE** It's better to hide than to confront. Remember to turn your phone to silent and turn off vibrate. Barricade yourself in if you can. Then finally and only when it is safe to do so...

**TELL** the police by calling 999.



At the moment, the issue of terrorist attacks is regularly in the news. But it's been on our agenda for much longer. The police and security service have been working constantly to foil terrorist attacks for years, not months. But we are not complacent about keeping you safe. Due to events in the UK and abroad, people are understandably concerned about a firearms or weapons attack. These attacks are very rare but in the event of such an attack, it helps to be prepared. Remember, attacks of this nature are still very rare in the UK.

So stay safe, and just remember the words:  
**RUN. HIDE. TELL.**  
To watch the film, visit [gov.uk/ACT](#)

Information is vital. If you see or hear something that could be terrorist related, trust your instincts and call the confidential Anti-Terrorist hotline on **0800 789 321**. Our specially trained officers will take it from there. Your call could save lives. Always in an emergency, call **999**.

# PREVENT SUCCESS STORIES

Below are more success stories from The Home Office. There are many people that have had their lives changed for the better since being referred through Prevent.

If you are worried about someone, please contact the Safeguarding team so we can follow correct protocalls to provide professional and direct support.

*To protect identities, individuals' details have been anonymised throughout including through the use of pseudonyms.*

## **Amina, female Syria traveller**

Amina was in her late teens when a report was made to the police about her intention to travel to Syria. She was made a ward of court (where the High Court is given legal guardianship of a child to ensure their safety and protection), and engaged in the Channel early intervention strand of Prevent.

Amina had a deeply troubled life, and had suffered the effects of witnessing domestic abuse in the home. Her parents broke up and she lived with her father. She was lonely and did not have a supportive social group. She was also subjected to a serious assault. All these issues made her turn to religion for answers. But the religious guidance she sought online led her to sources which offered only a narrow and violent interpretation. Her social media posts indicated that she had voiced support for Daesh and a hatred for non-Muslims.

Support through Prevent and Channel enabled Amina to rebuild her relationship with her mother. The support included mentoring, and a female counsellor addressed issues around religion, politics and self-esteem. Amina successfully exited Channel, no longer wishing to travel to Syria or supporting terrorism. She is now married, and has expressed her gratitude to Prevent for the support that she received.

## **Misbah, male Islamist radicalisation, Greater London**

Misbah came across extremist propaganda online while struggling with his identity as a British Muslim teenager. He started to become supportive of the extremist material he was viewing online as it made him feel part of a bigger cause, and gave him the direction he had been lacking.

After making worrying comments in class about terrorism, Misbah's teachers became concerned about him and his vulnerability to radicalisation, and he was referred to the local authority Prevent team.

Through the voluntary and confidential Channel early intervention programme, Misbah was offered a specialist mentor who met with him weekly and with whom he discussed a range of issues from theology to his future ambitions. The mentoring allowed Misbah to gain valuable knowledge and exposed him to new and challenging ideas which he may not have had the opportunity to consider otherwise. Misbah found it easy to relate to his mentor, who had a similar background, and they forged a relationship of mutual trust. This, coupled with support from a teacher at his school, ensured that Misbah had positive influences which helped him overcome the negative ones, and he was able to reconsider his worldview.

Misbah went on to study interfaith reconciliation at university. He reported that he now has a clear direction in life, and is considering a career in counter-extremism after graduation.

# **IF IN DOUBT, CONTACT THE SAFE GUARDING TEAM.**

**E: [safeguarding@b2wgroup.com](mailto:safeguarding@b2wgroup.com)**

**T: 0161 974 6122 (Alison Dann, Designated Safeguarding Lead)**



If you need support out of hours, please call Samaritans on 116 123

## **SAFE GUARDING LINKS**

- Manchester children's and Adults safeguarding boards
- Prevent Coordinator Nigel Lund
- Attendance to quarterly PREVENT learning network meetings via Manchester.Gov