

## Prevent Strategy



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### DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version	Name	Comment	Date
1.0	A Dann	New Issue	30.10.2017
1.0	A Dann	Review	12.10.2018
1.1	A Dann	Inclusion of external links	01.04.2019
1.2	A Dann	Prevent Coordinator details for all geographical areas B2W delivers in.	01.12.2019
2.0	A Dann	8.0 Covid-19 & Act early campaign Appendix- learner Prevent handouts	01.12.2020
2.1	A Dann	Change to threat level updated	08.02.2021
2.1	A Dann	Annual Review	06.04.2022

## Prevent Strategy

### 1. Introduction

**1.1** Prevent is a strand of the Government counter terrorism strategy CONTEST, which has four elements: Pursue, Protect, Prepare and Prevent. Prevent's aim is to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. The UK faces a range of terrorist threats. All the terrorist groups who pose a threat to us seek to radicalise and recruit people to their cause.

#### 1.2 The Prevent strategy seeks to:

- Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and aspects of extremism, and the threat we face from those who promote these views
- Provide practical help to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure they are given appropriate advice and support
- Work with a wide range of sectors where there are risks of radicalisation which needs to be addressed, including education, criminal justice, faith, charities, the internet, and health service.

**1.3** A system of threat level has been created which represents the likelihood of an attack in the near future. The five levels are:

- **Critical**- an attack is expected imminently
- **Severe** – an attack is highly likely
- **Substantial** – an attack is a strong possibility
- **Moderate** – an attack is possible but not likely
- **Low** – an attack is unlikely

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- 1.4** The Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre (JTAC) has lowered the threat level to **Substantial** - meaning an attack is likely. The decision to lower the assessment from Severe – meaning an attack is highly likely – was announced by the Home Secretary , Monday 8 February 2021, and comes after the significant reduction in the momentum of attacks in Europe since those seen between September and November 2020. The UK national threat level is kept under constant review, and JTAC conduct a formal review every six months. This is a systematic, comprehensive and rigorous process, based on the very latest intelligence and analysis of internal and external factors which drive the threat.
- 1.5** Training Providers and Colleges have a large number 16 plus, and in particular young people from ethnically diverse, and socially and economically disadvantaged areas. The age and profile of our learners makes it crucial to be involved in the Prevent strategy. Training Providers have a part to play in fostering shared values and promoting cohesion. That should focus on the risks of violent extremism, which represents the greatest threat at national level, while recognising that other forms of violence and extremism can and do manifest themselves within colleges and other training settings.

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### 2. Objectives

#### 2.1 This strategy has five key objectives:

- 1.** To raise awareness, promote and reinforce shared values; to create space for free and open debate; to think critically, consider alternative interpretations and viewpoints and to listen and support the learner in making informed decisions regarding local, national and international issues.
- 2.** To break down segregation among different student communities including by supporting inter-faith and inter-cultural dialogue and understanding, and to engage all students in playing a full and active role in wider engagement in society.
- 3.** To ensure learner safety and that B2W is free from bullying, harassment and discrimination.
- 4.** To provide support for learners who may be at risk and appropriate sources of advice and guidance.
- 5.** To ensure that learners and staff are aware of their roles and responsibilities in preventing violent extremism.

In order to achieve these objectives, the strategy will concentrate on five areas detailed below and will be embedded through the Prevent action plan (appendix one) which will be reviewed by the Safeguarding team.

### 3. Local / National Partnerships (Appendix 1)

- 3.1** B2W has established working partnerships with the police across a range of programme areas and via the safeguarding team.
- 3.2** To support the government's strategy and to ensure B2W remains alert and able to recognise and refer those who are vulnerable to radicalisation it is recommended that all members of the Provider's Safeguarding team undertake WRAP training.

\*B2W partners will be notified of any PREVENT concerns\*

## Prevent Strategy

### Manchester (Head Office) External links/ Contacts

- Manchester has been a Prevent priority area since 2008 and the **Community Safety Partnership** lead this work; for more information visit their website at [www.makingmanchestersafer.com](http://www.makingmanchestersafer.com)
- If you have concerns about an individual potentially being radicalised please ring 101 quoting Channel or the Anti-Terrorism Hotline on **0800 789 321**. If it is an emergency, please ring 999.
- The **Manchester Prevent and Community Cohesion Coordinator** is Samiya Butt – contact by email at [s.butt@manchester.gov.uk](mailto:s.butt@manchester.gov.uk) or call **0161 2341489**.
- The **Channel Team** is based at GMP Headquarters within the North West Counter-Terrorism Unit – contact by email at [channel.project@gmp.police.uk](mailto:channel.project@gmp.police.uk) or call **0161 856 6362**.
- The **Department for Education** has launched a helpline for anyone concerned about a child who may be at risk of extremism, or about extremism within an organisation working with children and young people – email the team at [counter.extremism@education.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:counter.extremism@education.gsi.gov.uk) or call **020 7340 7264** or visit the website at [www.gov.uk/protecting-children-from-radicalisation-the-prevent-duty](http://www.gov.uk/protecting-children-from-radicalisation-the-prevent-duty)
- Prevent is about safeguarding people and communities from the threat of terrorism. At the heart of Prevent is safeguarding children and adults and providing early intervention to protect and divert people away from being drawn into terrorist activity – for more information visit their website [www.ltai.info/what-is-prevent/](http://www.ltai.info/what-is-prevent/)

### Channel Project

The Channel Project is an early intervention strategy aimed at identifying and supporting individuals (including children) vulnerable to recruitment by violent extremists. It is a mechanism for ensuring these individuals are assessed and supported by professionals using statutory safeguarding frameworks and multi-agency working.

- Free training is available for managers and front-line practitioners. For further information contact the Channel Team – by email at [channel.project@gmp.pnn.police.uk](mailto:channel.project@gmp.pnn.police.uk) or call **0161 856 6362 / 6345 / 6368**

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### Rotherham External Links (2<sup>nd</sup> Office)

- Rotherham Children Safeguarding Board <http://www.rscb.org.uk/about>
- South Yorkshire Police Prevent Team – Ring 101
- Anti-Terrorist Hotline 0800 789 321
- Crime Stoppers 0800 555 111

## Prevent Strategy

### Prevent Coordinator Details

#### North West

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Chris Rowell & Jake Butterworth

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T:Chris – 07384 872518

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#### Cambridge/ Peterborough

David Layton-Scott (*East*)

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The full suite of **Prevent duty guidance** can be found on the government website at [www.gov.uk/prevent-duty-guidance](http://www.gov.uk/prevent-duty-guidance) and at [www.legislation.gov.uk/](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/)

#### CONTEST

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counter-terrorism-strategy-contest-2018>

The **Channel General Awareness online resource** helps raise awareness and can be accessed at [course.ncalt.com/Channel\\_General\\_Awareness](http://course.ncalt.com/Channel_General_Awareness)

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### 4. The Provider

- 4.1** The Provider has been working on a range of initiatives which sits within the Prevent agenda, these include;
- Missions & Values
  - Equality & Diversity
  - Learner focus groups
  - Learner Voice
  - Safer recruitment
- 4.2** Prevent sits within safeguarding at B2W. Safeguarding procedures are well established and understood by staff.
- 4.3** Whilst Prevent generally sits within safeguarding other policies and procedures will contribute:
- Equality & Diversity Policy
  - Anti-Bullying Policy
  - Whistleblowing policy
- 4.4** All staff will have access to high quality teaching, learning and assessment resources in order to support excellence in Equality and Diversity and the embedding of Prevent and Fundamental British Values across the organisation.

### 5. Staff

- 5.1** It is every staff member's responsibility to respond appropriately to learners whose behaviours are challenging and inappropriate. It is recognised that some staff require support and encouragement to develop and use the skills required to challenge appropriately.
- 5.2** The provider has updated the Guidance for Safe Working Practices with Learners which identifies the behaviours expected of staff. Further training and development sessions are scheduled as part of the Providers staff development plan to ensure continual awareness-raising to ensure that all safeguarding procedures are in place.
- 5.3** A programme of awareness training will take place to clarify and reinforce practice around the Prevent agenda and the Channel process.



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### 6.0 Teaching, learning and support for learners

B2W systematically reviews its performance to ensure it narrows the attainment gap with vulnerable or disadvantaged groups/communities.

#### 6.1 Providing a curriculum which promotes knowledge, skills and understanding in order to build the resilience of all learners, by undermining extremist ideology and supporting the learner voice. This will be achieved through:

Embedding equality, diversity and inclusion across the curriculum and promoting community cohesion. **(Appendix two)**

- Promoting wider skill development such as social emotional wellbeing Developing a curriculum which recognises local needs, challenges extremism and promotes universal rights
- Teaching and learning strategies which explore controversial issues in a way which promotes equality, diversity and inclusion
- Use of external organisations to support learning and promote respect
- Inclusion within the OTLAs

#### 6.2 To ensure that the organisation community remains safe the following support will be in place for learners:

- Effective support services which provide clear information, advice and guidance on preventing learners from being drawn into extremism and radicalization
- Literature written in clear and simple language which promotes equality, diversity and inclusion and undermines extremist ideology
- Support for learners and staff and guidance on how to access support through community partners
- Clear channels of communication to listen to the voice of the local community and understand local tensions
- Support for at risk learners through safeguarding and mentoring processes
- A focus on closing the achievement gaps for all learners

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### 7.0 Access and monitoring of IT Systems

In order to safeguard individuals from accessing extremist materials while using company equipment B2W will ensure:

- There is the ability to log and retain records of all electronic communication (web browsing, email exchanges etc.,) by users on the organisation network.
- Appropriate staff are able to monitor any aspects of its telephone, mobile phones and computing facilities that are made available to staff, learners and visitors
- Only organisation approved software will be supported by the organisation and allowed to be used
- All unauthorised software that breaches organisation policy or presents a risk to staff or learner safety will be removed and appropriate action taken
- All unusual or suspicious events, and any breaches of security are reported via the safeguarding reporting channels for further investigation.

### 8.0 COVID-19

The current Covid climate has led to increased use of the web, greater isolation and less protective factors which could make individuals more vulnerable to radicalisation. Chief Superintendent Nik Adams National Coordinator for Prevent: "COVID-19 has been a test not only of our health systems but also of our ability to work together as communities in the face of a common challenge. Isolation and a rise in hateful extremism online has added to the complexity of this challenge and caused young people in society to become more vulnerable to radicalisation and other forms of grooming. This underlines the importance of helping families and communities to recognise concerns and have the confidence to share those concerns."

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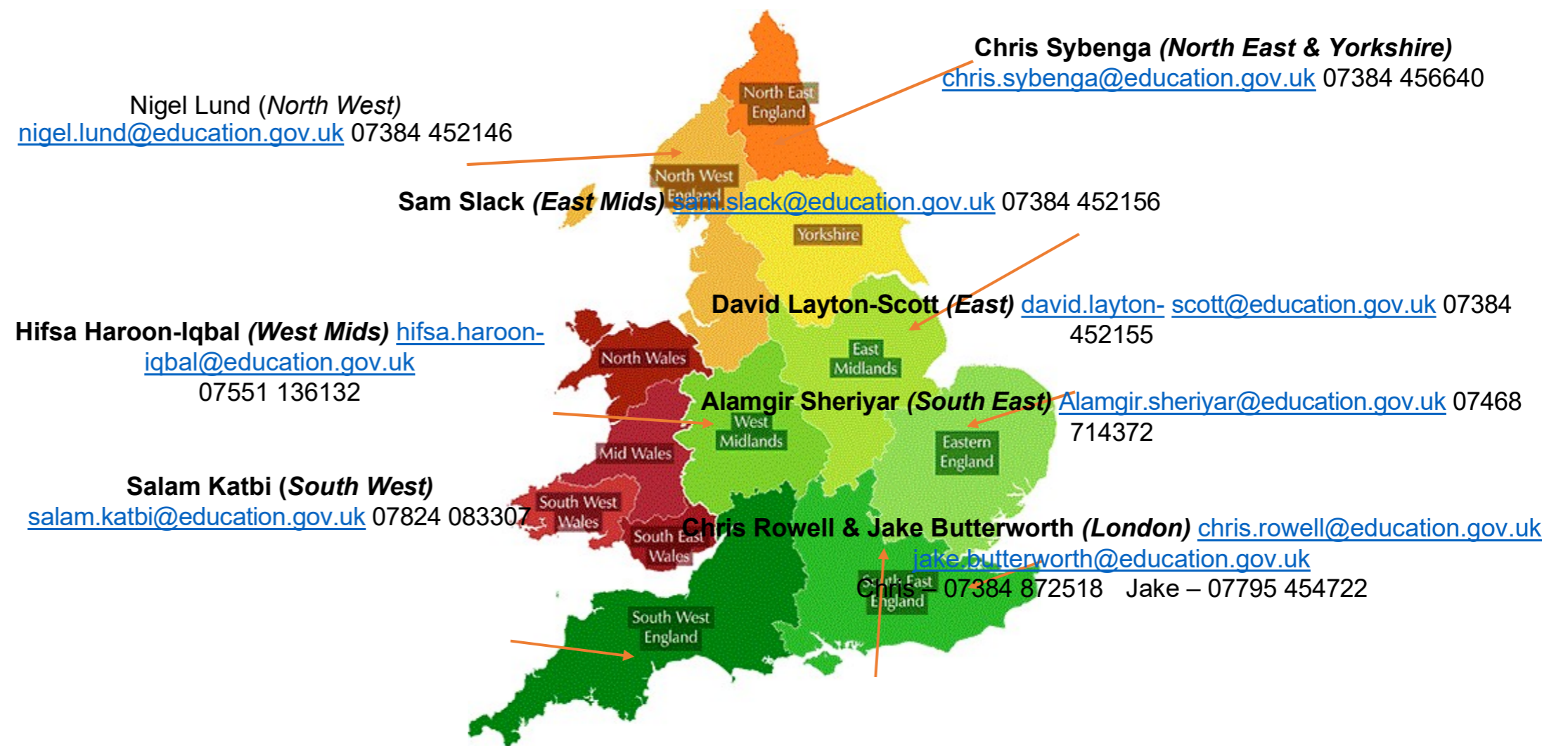
### **Act Early Website:**

The year ahead is going to continue to be a challenging one for everyone as we deal with the ongoing impact of Covid-19. With most children and students now learning from home again and conspiracy theories continuing to circulate, there are increased risks of online radicalisation and an unavoidable lack of some of the protective safeguarding that schools, Colleges and other services can provide.

The ACT Early campaign provides help and advice to those who may be at risk of radicalisation. The films are aimed at a general public, concerned friends and family audience, and provide an introduction to Prevent and to the work of Prevent officers.

<https://actearly.uk/working-together/how-wehelp/>

# FE/HE Regional Prevent Coordinators



# Prevent Strategy

## Appendix one

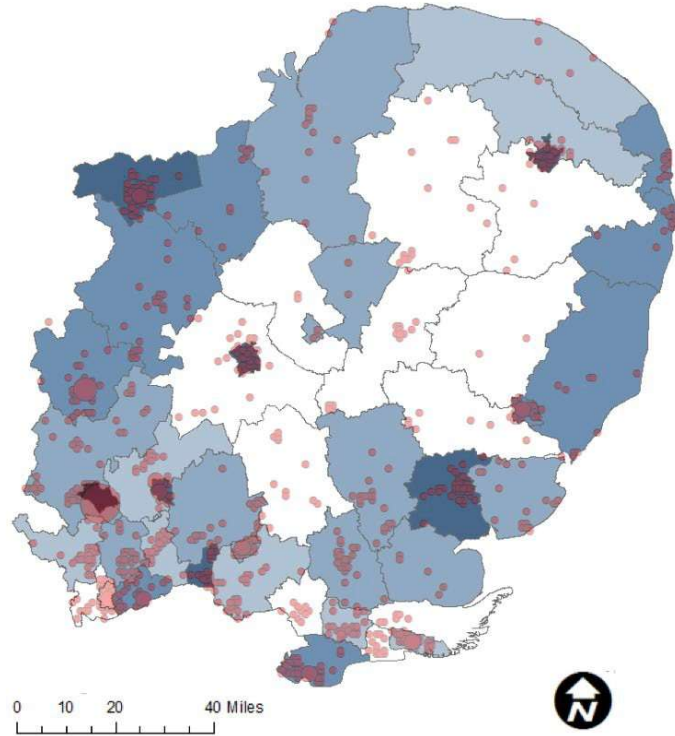
### Cambridge & Peterborough Hate Crimes vs Prevent Referrals

Local Authorities' Prevent Referral Rate (per 10,000 Population)

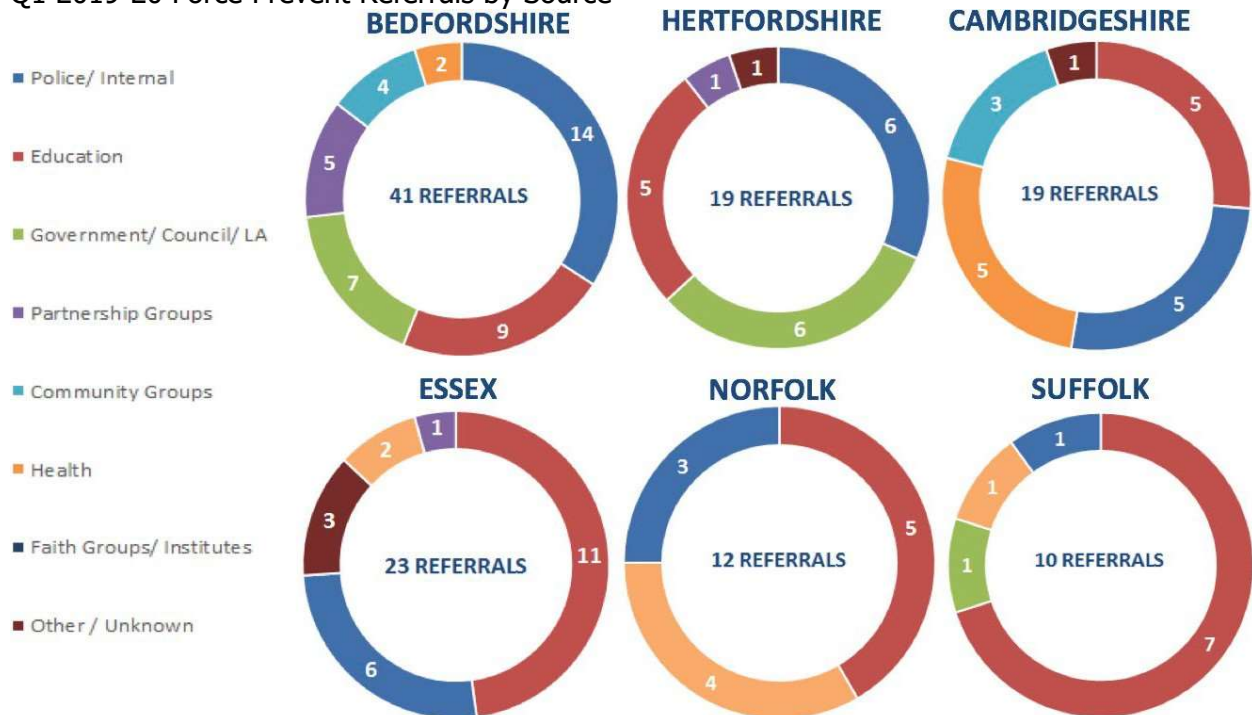
East Regional Local Authorities  
Prevent Referral Rate



**Summary:** The map overlays Race/Religion Hate Crime over the rate of Prevent Referrals (per 10,000 population within each Local Authority). Whilst we observe high rates of Prevent Referrals against Local Authorities with higher than average Hate Crimes, there are some discrepancies.



### Q1 2019-20 Force Prevent Referrals by Source



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### London

- Current threat from terrorism – SEVERE (this encompasses all forms of terrorism – Extreme Far Right, Islamist, Northern Irish, etc.)
- Daesh-inspired attacks by 'lone actors' – low cost, low planning, low skill – highest risk for London and the UK
- Mental Health and learning disabilities – is a vulnerability that can be exploited. This is not to say that MH or LD means someone is more susceptible to being drawn into terrorism.
- Risk of travel to join Daesh highly unlikely; greater risk posed by those unable to travel but wanting to
- Returnees – largest proportion of those who travelled to Syria/Iraq were from London and so many will be looking to come back to London also
- [Al-Muhajiroun](#) (ALM) – less open; continue to attempt to radicalise and recruit – likely in East London. Concern this will increase with the [release of Anjem Choudhary](#).
- Unregulated spaces and home schooling – [Umar Haque](#)
- Online radicalisation, particular prevalent within the Extreme Right Wing (XRW)
- XRW - recruitment target age: 16-25. (e.g. [National Action](#)). Shifting image of the XRW to being young, intellectualised and focused on culture and Islam rather than race as it did historically (although these factions still obviously exist)

### Manchester

The UK terrorist threat comes from two main areas: international terrorism and domestic extremism (motivated by a range of causes). International terrorism (most often linked to Islamist extremism) remains the highest threat. The UK threat level from international terrorism is currently 'SEVERE' (an attack is highly likely). There are examples in Greater Manchester that relate to different types of terrorism, and have been affected by the different threat areas.

By a number of measures, the terrorism threat is high and unlikely to subside in the near future: Since March 2018 police and the security services have stopped 14 Islamist terrorist attack plots and 5 plots by XRW extremists. Nationally, there are just under 800 active investigations into terrorist related offenders.

In the year ending 31 March 2019, there were 268 arrests for terrorist-related activity in the UK, a fall of 40% (175 arrests) compared with the 443 arrests the previous year. Whilst the 268 arrests made in the latest year saw the lowest number of arrests since the year ending March 2014, in each of the past seven years the number of arrests has been greater than the annual average of 247 arrests over the whole time series. 60% of the 268 CT related arrests were International

218 persons were in custody for terrorist related offences as of 1 August 2019, a 4% decrease from the previous year.

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### International counter terrorism (ITC)

The main threat is from Islamist extremist groups such as Islamic State/Daesh and Al Qaida (AQ), and individuals inspired by them.

- Within the UK, Islamist extremists make up the majority (81%) of the 218 people imprisoned for terrorism related offences. \Despite the collapse of its caliphate, IS/Daesh as a terrorist group has not been militarily defeated. Its ideology and support base is resilient, and its intent to carry out attacks in the UK and the West is undiminished. IS/Daesh continues to encourage its supporters to carry out attacks by any means at their disposal. The threat from AQ has not gone away.
- There has been a trend towards low complexity attacks, often using bladed weapons and vehicles. This has made involvement in terrorism more straightforward and accessible. Firearms and explosive based attacks remain a possibility and terrorists have used, or explored the use of, non-conventional weapons (for example, poisons or chemical weapons). Terrorists will consider a variety of targets, including crowded public places, transport systems, national infrastructure, police and military personnel, and high profile or publicly significant sites.
- Since the territorial defeat of the caliphate many countries that worked to defeat it are faced with a new challenge: whether to repatriate thousands of foreign ISIS fighters, as well as women and children affiliated with the group, who are being held in refugee camps and prisons across Syria and Iraq. They will either be looking to return to Europe or be redirected elsewhere.
- Travel to, or return from, areas of conflict such as Syria can increase the threat as extremists may have joined terrorist groups(1), become further radicalised and gained terrorism related skills.
- The online space is likely to remain crucial to the terrorist threat as it can be used for variety of purposes, from social networking to encouragement or planning of attacks. An example includes, messaging apps such as Telegram provide strong encryption.

### Domestic extremism

Domestic extremists are motivated by a range of causes. Nationalist groups, extreme right- and left- wing extremists (XRW, XLW), animal rights extremists and other militant single-issue protesters may fall into this category.

- The threat from violent extreme right wing extremism (XRW) appears to be increasing. Within the UK, 18.35% of the 218 people imprisoned for terrorist related offences are Domestic extremists. The number of far-right terrorists imprisoned in Britain tripled between 2017-2018. There were 29 people in custody at the end of March 2018, up from nine the previous year. There are now 30 people in custody at the beginning of August 2019.
- Banned neo-Nazi group National Action (NA) remains a principal XRW threat to the UK but in the last few years has suffered disruptions (including arrests and prosecutions). As of August 2019, thirty individuals across the UK were in custody for XRW related offences, 12 of which were in prison for belonging to a proscribed organisation such as National Action. Most recently, a male from Lancashire admitted to preparing an act of terrorism as he wanted to 'replicate' the murder of Jo Cox when he plotted to murder MP Rosie Cooper with a 19 inch gladius knife. He admitted intending to kill her.

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### **Vulnerabilities in Prevent**

Vulnerability has been placed at the centre of Prevent by the Home Office and Counter Terrorism Policing. A vulnerability can contribute, or indeed heighten, the threat and risk of an individual to radicalisation. Through analysis, the most common vulnerabilities in the North West Region during 2017/2018 are:

- *Violent Tendencies/Ideas and Behaviours*
- *Extremist Media*
- *Religious/Racial Hatred*
- *Mental Health*
- *Children in Care/Disrupted family*
- *Social Media*
- *Other Health Issues (i.e. disabilities, learning difficulties)*
- *Travel (both known and desired) to areas of conflict*
- *Criminal Background*
- *Extremist/radical friends*

**Two or more of the above vulnerabilities are most commonly present in individual Prevent cases.**

This does not mean that anyone with, for example, a Mental Health concern, is automatically vulnerable to terrorism. A multi-agency approach is fundamental to the safeguarding of vulnerable people, with each partner agency holding responsibility to use their expertise to assist the individual and have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.