



Prevent Duty Implementation Policy

*KCSCITT trainees complete their training **fully prepared** for the reality of the **classroom** and ready to make a **positive contribution** to the **teaching profession** and **pupil outcomes**, having been supported by a **professional family***

If you need this information in a different format or if English is not your first language, and you require assistance/translation, please contact the [KCSCITT Business Manager](#).

THIS POLICY/GUIDANCE IS CORRECT AT THE TIME OF WRITING BUT IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE – AMENDMENTS WILL BE MADE AS AND WHEN REQUIRED.

Ratified – Summer 2023
To be reviewed – Autumn 2024

Where the word 'SCITT' is used in this document it refers to Kirklees and Calderdale SCITT.
Where the word 'partnership' is used in this document it refers to those schools who have signed a Partnership Agreement.

“Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is **everyone’s** responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all practitioners should make sure their approach is child centred. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of the child.”
(p6, KCSIE 2022)

Introduction

As of July 2015, the *Counterterrorism and Security Act (HMG, 2015)* placed a new duty on schools and other education providers. Under section 26 of the Act, schools are required, in the exercise of their functions, to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”.

This duty is known as the Prevent duty.

It requires schools to:

- teach a broad and balanced curriculum which promotes spiritual, moral, cultural, mental, and physical development of pupils and prepares them for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of life and must promote community cohesion
- be safe spaces in which children/young people can understand and discuss sensitive topics, including terrorism and the extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology, and learn how to challenge these ideas
- be mindful of their existing duties to forbid political indoctrination and secure a balanced presentation of political issues

The Prevent duty should be seen as part of schools’ and other education providers wider safeguarding obligations.

The SCITT has created a safe place of learning for its trainees, staff, and visitors. It is in this context that the SCITT has considered its Prevent Duty and recognises the importance of working with staff, governors, the local authority, the police, the local safeguarding board, health professionals, local Prevent experts and others to identify and to safeguard vulnerable trainees.

At a local level, Kirklees is identified as a “priority area” affected by international terrorism and extreme right wing activity.

This policy defines the SCITT’s duties in respect to Prevent.

Legislation

- [Revised Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales](#)
- [The Prevent duty: an introduction for those with safeguarding responsibilities](#)
- [Working together to safeguard children](#)
- [Keeping Children Safe In Education](#)
- [Channel Duty Guidance: Protecting people vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism](#)

- [Understanding and identifying radicalisation risk in your education setting](#)

Commitment

The government Counterterrorism and Security Act 2015, places a duty upon all education providers to act to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. The Prevent Duty forms part of the wider governments CONTEST counter terrorism strategy.

The CONTEST Strategy consists of the following four work stands:

- Prevent terrorism – stop people becoming terrorists
- Pursue terrorism – disrupt and stop terror attacks
- Protect against terrorism – strengthen UK protection
- Prepare to deal with terrorism – mitigate impact of attacks that can't be stopped.

The most significant threat to our national security is currently from terrorist organisations in Syria and Iraq, and Al Qa'ida, Daesh, terrorists associated with extreme right-wing ideologies and lone actors inspired by such organisations.

There has been an increase in lone acts of terror opposed to mass organised terror activities, the government strategy now includes ways in which to identify risk of these instances.

The aim of the Prevent strategy is to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism by stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. The Prevent strategy has three specific strategic objectives:

1. Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it.
2. Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support.
3. Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.

Objectives

As an education provider we recognise that safeguarding against radicalisation is no different from safeguarding against any other vulnerability.

The SCITT, as a training provider, has a responsibility to:

- Work in partnership with others (staff, governors, the local authority, the local safeguarding board, the police, health professionals, Prevent professionals etc) to ensure trainee and staff safety.
- Ensure all trainees and staff have undertaken training in the Prevent Duty.
- Ensure all trainees and staff are aware of when it is appropriate to refer concerns about trainees and staff to the SCITT's Designated Safeguarding Lead.
- Ensure all trainees and staff are expected to uphold and promote the fundamental principles of British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect, and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.
- Provide appropriate care and welfare support for all trainees and staff.
- Have effective IT security (including the use of Wifi) and an Acceptable User Policy in place.

Scope

This policy relates to all the SCITT staff and trainees.

Roles and Responsibilities

The SCITT Executive Board is responsible for:

- Ensuring that the policy is working in practice
- Monitoring the success of the policy
- Identifying and remedying failures of the policy

The SCITT Director is responsible for:

- Ensuring that the policy is readily available and that all staff and trainees are aware of the policy and procedures
- Communicating and promoting the importance of the Prevent duty
- Ensuring that staff and trainees understand the risk of radicalisation in Kirklees and Calderdale
- Ensuring that staff and trainees uphold and promote the fundamental principles of British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect, and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.
- Implementation of the policy
- Recording and reporting failures of the policy to Executive Board

Trainees are responsible for

- Proactively following this policy and any associated guidelines
- Upholding and promoting the fundamental principles of British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect, and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

Definitions

Radicalisation - refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

Terrorism – is 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 causes.

Extremism – is the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces.

Channel – Channel is a voluntary, confidential safeguarding and support programme which focuses on providing early support for anyone who is vulnerable to being drawn into any form of terrorism or supporting terrorist organisations, regardless of age, faith, ethnicity or background.

(p148, KCSIE 2022)

Staff Training

Effective early support relies on all our staff to be vigilant and aware of the nature of the risk for trainees and what support may be available. The SCITT will ensure all front-line staff will undertake Prevent awareness training (e.g., Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent [WRAP]).

Staff should know about the government's [Educate Against Hate](#) website.

As part of an educational community, staff need to follow the NOTICE, CHECK, SHARE principles from the PREVENT initiative (see Appendix A).

As part of an educational community, staff must NOTICE the vulnerabilities which might be exploited by extremist organisations:

- difficult personal circumstances (relationship breakdown, family issues)
- financial concerns or concerns regarding unemployment
- changes in friendship groups
- difficult experiences linked to their faith (ie victim of racist comments, sense of guilt, injustice, grievance)
- issues with drugs / alcohol
- personality traits (low self-esteem)
- lack of knowledge / education; naivety
- social exclusion
- inappropriate use of social media / TV / video games (exposure to violence and propaganda)
- peer pressure
- mental health

As part of an educational community, staff must also NOTICE the signs which might indicate that a member of our community is becoming involved in an extremist organisation:

- changes in friendship groups
- changes in behaviour (language, emotions, paranoia, fixated on a subject, withdrawn, depressed)
- references to weapons or violence
- changes in appearance (clothing, uniform, personal appearance, tattoos)
- changes in routine or absence from school placement or training
- trainee talks about a specific individual (perhaps an influential figure with strong views), political issues or global events in a concerning way
- comments or views expressed which give cause for concern (eg inflammatory comment, extreme religious or political statement)

Any staff member/mentor/tutor with concerns regarding a trainee should then CHECK these concerns by referring to the SCITT's Designated Safeguarding Lead.

Trainee Training

Workshop to raise awareness of Prevent (WRAP)

This is a face to face, 2hr training session, that takes place in the autumn term. It is facilitated by a member of staff from the Prevent Hub. On successful completion of the course trainees receive a certificate.

- Aim: To explain the purpose of Prevent, the process of radicalisation, how to identify when someone may be vulnerable to radicalisation, how to raise concerns and what support looks like in Kirklees.
- Description: Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP) is an interactive, facilitated workshop centred on a package of video content. The workshop provides an introduction to

Prevent and has been developed to raise awareness of and explain Prevent within the wider safeguarding context.

Trainees are provided with a copy of the [Kirklees Council Prevent Strategy 2022-2025](#)

Prevent duty training: Learn how to support people vulnerable to radicalisation

[The Awareness Course](#) - 30 to 40 mins, online, as a refresher in the summer term. (This is in addition to the WRAP training.) On successful completion of the course, trainees submit their details, download their certificate and email this to the SCITT Business Manager as evidence. When trainees have completed this course, they will have refreshed their knowledge and understanding of the following areas:

- know what Prevent is
- understand why Prevent is important
- understand how Prevent applies to my role
- identify the emotions and behaviours that might make someone vulnerable to radicalisation
- understand how to apply the notice, check, share procedure

The ITE Curriculum

Implementing the Prevent duty guidance

Throughout the training year the curriculum includes the following sessions which are linked to the Prevent duty guidance:

- Basic Awareness: Safeguarding in Schools – 3hrs, face to face, facilitated by the Safeguarding Officer for Schools and Learning
- An introduction the Equality Act – 1hr, face to face
- At the heart of a school: SMSC, Fundamental British Values and Equality – 3hr, face to face
- RSE/PHSE and SMSC – 3hr, face to face
- Anti-Bullying – 90mins, face to face
- E-Safety and E-Learning, 90 mins, face to face

Threat Levels

Trainees are also made aware of the [UK Terror Threat Levels](#).

This is prominently displayed around the SCITT training centre. The SCITT Director has responsibility for checking the current terror threat to the UK.

Responding to concerns about radicalisation

[Taken from Kirklees Council Model Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy 2022-23]

If staff are concerned about a change in the behaviour of an individual or see something that concerns them **(this could be a colleague too)** they will seek advice appropriately with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) who will contact The Prevent Hub–01924 483747 for further advice.

We will assess the risk of pupils being drawn into terrorism, including support for extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology. This means being able to demonstrate both a general understanding of the risks affecting pupils in the area and a specific understanding of how to

identify individual pupils who may be at risk of radicalisation and what to do to support them. The Prevent hub will advise us and identify local referral pathways.

The Radicalisation Response Checklist see Appendix C.

For more information about Prevent in Kirklees, including referral forms and project examples please visit the Kirklees Prevent website www.kirklees.gov.uk/prevent or contact the hub via 01924 483747.

Further information for Kirklees Local Authority can be found in the [Kirklees Council Prevent Strategy 2022-2025](#) (see Appendix B)

Key Contacts

The Designated Safeguarding Leads for the SCITT are:

- Claire Geisler (Acting SCITT Director): claire.geisler@kirklees.gov.uk
- Claire Minogue (Primary Phase Lead): claire.minogue@kirklees.gov.uk

Calderdale Prevent Hub

Website:

<https://www.calderdale.gov.uk/v2/residents/education-and-learning/schools/services/a-z/prevent>

Email: Assia.Hussain@Calderdale.gov.uk

Telephone: 07967837822

Kirklees Prevent Hub

Website: <https://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/community-safety-partners/prevent.aspx>

Email: Prevent@kirklees.gov.uk

Telephone: 01924 483747 - please leave a message and a member of the team will contact you.

Useful links

Prevent E Learning –

<https://www.support-people-vulnerable-to-radicalisation.service.gov.uk/>

Channel Awareness Training -

<https://www.support-people-vulnerable-to-radicalisation.service.gov.uk/portal#channel-or-prevent-multi-agency-panel-pmap-course>

Educate Against Hate - This website gives parents, teachers and school leaders practical advice on protecting children from extremism and radicalisation: <https://www.educateagainsthate.com/>

Act Early (Action Counters Terrorism) - A website created by Counter Terrorism Police which hosts resources, advice and guidance on protecting others from radicalisation: <https://actearly.uk/>

Let's Talk About It - This website has been created to provide a greater understanding of the support Prevent can offer and to challenge division and negativity in our communities through positive and effective attitude changes. By highlighting the issues and initiating discussions around the potential threats we face as a community, we can create greater understanding and wider awareness: <https://actearly.uk/advice/tips-for-talking/>

Internet Matters - This website has lots of information, advice and resources which can be used to help children stay safe online: <https://www.internetmatters.org/>

This policy should be read in conjunction with the SCITT's:

- Safeguarding
- Equality and Diversity Policy
- Online Safety Policy
- Acceptable Use Policy

Monitoring

This policy will be reviewed by the Strategic Group and monitored by the Quality Assurance Group to ensure that it is effective.

Publication

This policy will be available through the Kirklees and Calderdale documentation. A copy is available from the SCITT office.

Appendix A

Identifying risk at an early stage allows early intervention and is crucial to the Prevent duty and Channel process being successful. There is no fixed profile of a terrorist, so there is no defined threshold to determine whether an individual is at risk of being drawn into terrorism.

Contributory factors to vulnerabilities	Vulnerabilities	Indicators
Rejected by peer, faith or social group/family Pressure from person linked to extremism Change in behaviour or appearance due to new influences	Peer pressure	Withdrawn
Experience of poverty, disadvantage or social exclusion.	Unsettled family life	Change in engagement levels

Conflict within family over religious beliefs, lifestyle or politics		
Identity confusion Recent religious conversion	Need to belong/ fit in	Using extremist language, passionate about extremist views
Extremist influences May possess literature related to extreme views	Accessing extremist material	Preaching
Rejected by peer, faith or social group/family	Isolation and social exclusion	Change in appearance - dress/ body art
Rejected by peer, faith or social group/family	Bullied	Change in behaviour within work and learning environment
May possess literature related to extreme views	Media influence	Change in social circles
Under achievement	Seeking purpose of focus for life	Change in social circles Change in appearance - dress/ body art
Victim or witness to race or religious hate crime A series of traumatic events, global, national or personal	Seeking revenge	Change in social circles
Change in behaviour or appearance due to new influences	Seeking acceptance / social standing	Change in appearance - dress/ body art

Appendix B: Prevent and Channel Factsheet

Taken from the Kirklees Council: Prevent Strategy 2022-2025

What is the Prevent programme?

The early intervention support provided by Prevent addresses the personal and social factors which make people more receptive to radicalisation, diverting people away from being drawn into violent ideologies and criminal behaviour.

The programme:

- works in partnership with front-line professionals such as teachers, healthcare practitioners, social workers, the police, charities and civil society, psychologists, community leaders and others
- is delivered by local authority teams, local policing teams, community organisations, and charities that have the best expertise in their area
- does not target any one community and deals with all forms of terrorism, including Islamist, extreme right-wing and Mixed, Unclear or Unstable (MUU) ideologies
- is not limited to any age group
- will not show up on any criminal record checks
- is not a tool for spying or surveillance, and the Prevent Duty does not place any restrictions on free speech. It is part of the wider safeguarding obligations we have towards protecting vulnerable people, in this case people who are vulnerable to radicalisation.
- provides training for educators, healthcare staff and more to understand and implement the Prevent Duty and protect vulnerable people in their care. The Prevent Duty must be implemented in line with the requirements set out in the Equality Duty.

What is a Prevent referral?

A Prevent referral can be made by anyone who is concerned about someone they know being at risk of radicalisation or drawn into terrorism. This could be a family member, friend, colleague, or a professional.

If an individual is found to represent a security threat, they will always be referred to the police for further investigation.

Prevent referrals are not made to the Home Office; they are handled by expert officers in the local police force.

When a referral is made, initial checks will be conducted and if the individual is found to not be at risk of radicalisation, the case is immediately closed to Prevent.

Making a referral

If someone is worried about another individual becoming radicalised and would like to seek advice before making a referral, they can contact their local authority safeguarding team, or speak to a teacher, healthcare provider or another trusted authority. Contacting the authorities will not get the person into trouble if a criminal act has not been committed. The local authority or police can discuss concerns, suggest how they can best help and provide access to relevant support and advice.

Alternatively, people can visit Counter Terrorism Policing's safeguarding website, ACT Early or call the national police Prevent advice line on 0800 011 3764 to discuss their concerns.

Teachers and parents can also learn more on the Educate Against Hate website.

What is Channel?

If the referral progresses and it is assessed that there is a genuine risk of radicalisation, the case is considered by a multi-agency 'Channel Panel' of safeguarding professionals who collectively assess the risk to a person and decide on a tailored package of support that can be offered to the person to help them move away from harmful activity.

The Channel panel is chaired by the local authority and can include a variety of partners such as the police, children's services, social services, education professionals and mental health care professionals.

What kind of support is offered via Channel?

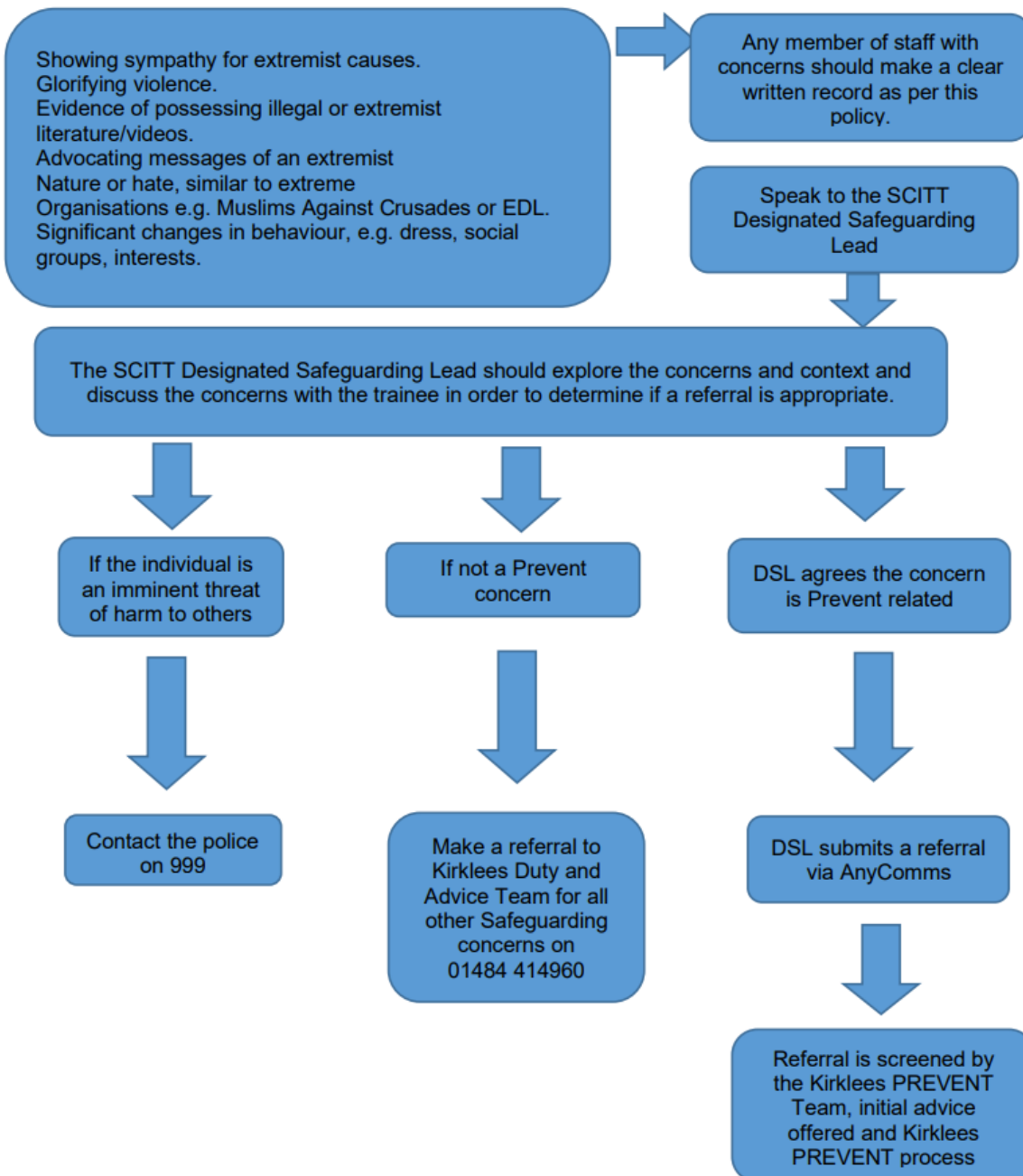
If a Channel intervention is required, a tailored support package will be offered. This could include mentoring, theological guidance, education, and careers assistance to those assessed as being at risk of radicalisation and requiring support. This is known as Channel in England and Wales, and Prevent Multi-Agency Panels (PMAP) in Scotland.

Channel is voluntary and people who are referred to Prevent must give consent (via a parent or guardian if they are underage) before they can be given support.

If a person does not engage with Channel or decides not to continue with the process for any reason, alternative forms of support may be available from the local authority or other providers. Any risks are then carefully managed by the police.

Appendix C: Radicalisation Response Checklist

Summary of procedures to follow where there are potential radicalisation concerns about a trainee/member of staff. Prevent referrals should be reported in line with other safeguarding procedures.



Staying safe from terrorism

<https://www.met.police.uk/advice/advice-and-information/t/terrorism-in-the-uk/staying-safe-from-terrorism/>

In the rare event of an attack, the advice from government is to **Evacuate** but only do so if it won't put you in greater danger.

First, consider your route.

- Act quickly and quietly, leaving your belongings behind.
- Insist others come with you, but don't let their indecision slow you down.
- Once you've identified a safe route, **RUN**.

Consider your route as you leave:

- Will it place you in the line of fire?
- Is it safer to wait for the attacker to move away before you continue?
- If you can't move to safety, **HIDE**.

When finding a hiding place, consider your exits and escape routes. Avoid dead ends and bottlenecks.

- Try to find places with reinforced walls
- Try to lock yourself in a room and move away from the door.
- Be as quiet as possible.
- Switch your mobile phone to silent, and switch off vibrate.
- Don't shout for help or do anything that will give away your hiding place.

The best hiding place with protection from gunfire, will have a substantial physical barrier between you and the attacker.

If you're able to evacuate, get as far away from the danger area as possible. Try to stop others from entering, but only if this won't put you in danger.

Call the police.

Dial 999 and **TELL** them clearly, the location of you and the attackers, descriptions of the attackers, their clothing and weapons, information about casualties and building access. Include anything else you think is important.

When the police arrive, they will be armed.

- They may be dressed differently, depending on their function.
- Their first task will be to deal with the immediate threat to prevent further casualties.
- This may take a long time.
- The police may be unable to distinguish you from the attacker.
- They may treat you firmly.
- Do everything they tell you to do.
- Don't make any sudden movements or gestures that may be perceived as a threat.

- Stay calm, don't shout or wave.
- Keep your hands visible at all times so they can see you are unarmed.

The armed police may ask for details about the building, the attackers, hostages, and casualties.

Only once it is safe to do so will you be evacuated to safety.

Firearms and weapons attacks are very rare; having a plan will help you stay safe and could save your life