



St David's  
Coleg Catholig Dewi Sant  
Catholic Sixth Form College

# | Prevent Policy

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## St David's College *Prevent* Policy

### 1. Scope

The *Prevent* Strategy is part of wider college Safeguarding Policy which seeks to promote and safeguard the well-being of children and vulnerable adults. The *Prevent* Strategy is applicable to the whole college community, including Governors, teaching staff, support staff, students and volunteers.

### 2. Aims of the Policy

- i. Ensure all staff are aware of their *Prevent* duty
- ii. Through annual *Prevent* training and updates, to install confidence among staff in their ability to identify young adults at risk of being drawn into extremism or terrorist activities and ensure that they feel that concerns will always be taken seriously
- iii. Ensure that staff are aware of their duty to challenge extremist views and behaviour which students may display
- iv. To provide system of recording and monitoring potential *Prevent* concerns, prior to raising a formal concern.
- v. Ensure there is a clear protocol for referring concerns within college which is well understood by all staff
- vi. Ensure that there is a clear protocol for the SPOC (Single Point of Contact) to follow when a concern is raised
- vii. Ensure that there is provision in the college's pastoral programme for delivering *Prevent*.

### 3. Introduction

The current threat from terrorism and extremism in the United Kingdom is both real and severe, and can involve the exploitation of vulnerable people, including children, to involve them in extremist activity. This guidance is therefore designed to provide a clear framework for staff by which to respond to safeguarding concerns for those children and young people who may be vulnerable to the messages of extremism.

In addition, it provides details of the local inter-agency process and expectations in identifying appropriate interventions based on the child concern model/threshold of need and intervention model and the Channel process. (See below)

Radicalisation is defined as the process by which people come to support terrorism and extremism and, in some cases, to then participate in violent and terrorist groups. "**Extremism is 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).

### 4. Equality and Diversity

All strategies are intended to ensure that no-one is treated in any way less favourably on the grounds of race, colour, national or ethnic or social origin, race, disability, gender, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, marriage & civil partnership, pregnancy & maternity, age, religion/belief or political/other personal beliefs.

### 5. Contest – The National Guidance and Strategies

**Contest** is the Government's counter terrorist strategy, its aim to reduce the risk to the UK and its interests overseas from terrorism. The 4 Ps of *Contest* are as follows:

- **Prevent:** to stop people from becoming radicalised
- **Protect:** to strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack
- **Prepare:** to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack
- **Pursue:** to stop terrorist attacks

- a. **Prevent** is a key part of the *Contest* strategy, and the focus of this particular policy; its aim is to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. Early intervention is at the heart of *Prevent* in diverting people away from being drawn into terrorist activity. *Prevent* happens before any criminal activity takes place. It is about recognising, supporting and protecting people who might be susceptible to radicalisation.

**The Prevent Strategy objectives are:**

- respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it
- prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support
- work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.  
(-revised- Prevent Duty Guidance in England and Wales, 2015)

- b. **Channel** in Wales is part of WECTU (Welsh Extremism and Counter Terrorism Unit). Channel is a key element of the *Prevent* strategy and is a multi-agency approach to protect people at risk from radicalisation. *Channel* uses existing collaboration between local authorities, statutory partners (such as the education and health sectors, social services, children's and youth services and offender management services), the police and the local community to:

- identify individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism
- assess the nature and extent of that risk
- develop the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned.

*Channel* is about safeguarding children and adults from being drawn into committing terrorist related activity. It is about early intervention to protect and divert people away from the risk they face before illegality occurs.

## 6. The College's Strategy in Prevent

Firstly, the college will promote its Mission and Ethos, consistent as they are with British Values through such media as the Religion and Pastoral programmes, assemblies and liturgies, through the day-to-day work of the pastoral team, as well as through curriculum teaching and enrichment activities.

Staff should challenge any prejudice, discrimination or extremist views, including derogatory language, displayed by students or staff. This should be dealt with in line with our Pastoral Policy for students and, where appropriate, the college's studentship policy (previously known as the Student Discipline Policy).

**Staff should be alert to:**

- Disclosures by students of their exposure to the extremist actions, views or materials of others outside of college, such as in their homes or community groups, especially where students have not actively sought these out
- Graffiti symbols, writing or artwork promoting extremist messages or images
- Students accessing extremist material online, including through social networking sites
- Parental reports of changes in behaviour, friendship or actions and requests for assistance
- Partner schools, local authority services, and police reports of issues affecting students in other settings
- Students voicing opinions drawn from extremist ideologies and narratives.
- Use of extremist or 'hate' terms to exclude others or incite violence
- Intolerance of difference, whether secular or religious or, in line with our equalities policy, views based on, but not exclusive to, gender, disability, homophobia, race, colour or culture

- Attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others
- Anti-Western or Anti-British views
- Arrangements for spiritual worship or Prayer do not give the opportunity for individuals to promote extremism
- Messages that may be delivered by visiting speakers that may be interpreted as being extremist, therefore;
  - i. Organising staff should adopt a risk assessed approach when planning to use outside speakers and to discuss any concerns with the Safeguarding lead or Principal.
  - ii. Visiting speakers should be chaperoned
  - iii. At least one member of staff should be present at all presentations delivered to students.
- Through the estates function, care should be exercised when agreement is made for an external group to hire or let the college premises. The letting contract includes a section which sets out the purpose of the let. Any concerns over the legitimacy of the organisation conducting the let should be investigated and referred for clarity to the Prevent police contact. See below.

The college will deliver its Prevent Strategy to all learners in the first term of the pastoral programme in the level 2 and level 3 pastoral curriculum. The design and delivery of the programme will be undertaken by the pastoral director(s) and submitted for review to the SLT lead for Prevent. The college's Prevent resources are developed in line with the national guidelines and material.

There is no such thing as a 'typical extremist' and those involved in extremism come from a range of backgrounds and experiences. The research and evidence base pertaining to this risk group is limited, but is developing rapidly. Most individuals, even those who hold radical views, do not become involved in violent extremism. Numerous factors can contribute to and influence the range of behaviours that are defined as violent extremism. It is important to consider these factors in order to develop an understanding of the issue. It is also necessary to understand those factors that build resilience and protect individuals from engaging in violent extremist activity.

It is important to be cautious in assessing these factors to avoid inappropriately labelling or stigmatising individuals because they possess a characteristic or fit a specific profile.

It is vital that all professionals who have contact with vulnerable individuals are able to recognise those vulnerabilities and help to increase safe choices. It is necessary to remember that violent behaviour operates on many levels in the absence of protective factors and that individuals largely act within the context of their environment and experiences.

#### **Indicators of vulnerability:**

- **Identity Crisis** - Distance from cultural / 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; feeling of failure; rejection of civic life
- **Criminality** - Experiences of imprisonment; poor resettlement/reintegration; previous involvement with criminal groups

This list is not exhaustive, nor does it mean that all young people experiencing the above are at risk of exploitation for the purposes of violent extremism.

#### **Critical risk factors:**

- Being in contact with extremist recruiters
- Articulating support for violent extremist causes or leaders

- Accessing violent extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element
- Possessing or accessing violent extremist literature
- Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues
- Joining or seeking to join extremist organisations
- Significant changes to appearance and/or behaviour

The accepted view is that a complex relationship between the various aspects of an individual’s identity determines their vulnerability to extremism. Over-simplified assessments based upon demographics and poverty indicators have consistently demonstrated to increase victimisation, fail to identify vulnerabilities and, in some cases, increase the ability of extremists to exploit, operate and recruit.

## 8. Monitoring Prevent Concerns

The college will maintain a Prevent register to record any Prevent concerns made to the FPOC. This is to monitor concerns and gather information, prior to any formal potential Prevent referral. This will be held on the college’s internal SharePoint and managed by the FPOC.

| A  | B             | C                       | D                     | E                              | F                                    | G            | H                 | I             | J                                |
|----|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| ID | Date Reported | Name of Student At Risk | Person Reporting Risk | Evidence used to cite concerns | Person responsible for Investigating | Action Taken | Date Action Taken | SLT Informed? | Information & Notes from Channel |
| 1  |               |                         |                       |                                |                                      |              |                   | Alwyn Lloyd   |                                  |

## 9. Referral and intervention process

The *Prevent* First Point of Contact (FPOC) is also the lead within the college for discipline, working alongside the Safeguarding officers, in relation to protecting individuals from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism. This role is held currently by Assistant Senior Manager, Jamie Beynon.

As with other safeguarding issues, where a member of staff has any concerns that a person or their family may be at risk of radicalisation or involvement in terrorism, they may communicate with a Safeguarding officer, but any such concerns should then be advanced without delay to the FPOC. *The concern does not need to be evidence based, it may simply be a feeling that something is not right.*

Where the FPOC judges that the concern may be addressed by action within the college working in close liaison with the relevant pastoral staff, he may then offer advice and guidance. In this case, the college should take the appropriate action to address any concerns, and review whether the concerns remain after this. If the FPOC believes that there is any cause for concern beyond the college’s normal competence, he should then bring the case to the SLT member with responsibility for Prevent, and together they may decide to contact Channel. The SLT member with responsibility for Prevent is Alwyn Lloyd, Assistant Principal.

Initial contact with Channel should lead to an initial consultation, after which a decision may be taken to formally refer. At this point, the SLT member will normally become the point of contact between Channel and the college. Formal referral is undertaken using the form available here [All Wales Prevent Partners Referral Form - English \(south-wales.police.uk\)](https://www.south-wales.police.uk)

If, at any stage, it is felt that the individual poses an immediate danger to themselves or any other person, the police should be called immediately. (See next section for contact numbers)

## 10. Channel/WECTU

*Channel* is a multi-agency approach which provides support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorist related activity.

*Channel* seeks to:

- Establish an effective multi-agency referral and intervention process to identify vulnerable individuals;
- Safeguard individuals who might be vulnerable to being radicalised, so that they are not at risk of being drawn into terrorist related activity;

- Provide early intervention to protect and divert people away from the risks they face and reduce vulnerability.

If after an initial consultation with *Channel*, it is felt that a referral to *Channel* is appropriate this will be made by the Safeguarding Lead.

To contact the channel team either email direct to

**Prevent officer: DC Darren Summerfield**

**Phone: DD. 02920 527356**

**Mobile: 07974 796230**

**E-Mail: [Darren.summerfield@south-wales.pnn.police.uk](mailto:Darren.summerfield@south-wales.pnn.police.uk)**

Or email in general to: **[Prevent@south-wales.pnn.police.uk](mailto:Prevent@south-wales.pnn.police.uk)**

Also:

You can use the confidential Anti-Terrorist Hotline to report concerns about terrorist activity on **0800 789 321**.

Alternatively you can call non-emergency number to report non-dangerous events happening: **101 (in Wales)** or **0845 6071002 (from outside Wales)**

## **11. Training Staff**

All staff are required to complete annual Prevent Training using the online Compliance Unit from Cylix. This is audited annually. All new staff are required to undertake the Compliance Units including Prevent in their college induction.

All staff are reminded of their responsibilities and procedures relating to safeguarding issues via the weekly staff bulletin, staff Moodle and at the start of each year, through new staff Induction meetings and annual Performance Review procedures for all staff and at suitable times throughout the year, for example, if there is a change to procedure.

## **12. Safeguarding Panel**

In addition to the ongoing meetings between the ASM with responsibility for student discipline and the college safeguarding officers, there will be a Safeguarding Panel which meets periodically to review overall strategy and particular cases, policy, procedures, and training, including Safeguarding and Prevent. Members of this group include the Assistant Principal with responsibility for Pastoral, the Assistant Principal with responsibility for Prevent, the Assistant Senior Manager for Discipline, the Manager for Learning Support, the safeguarding team, and others who may have a particular stake in matters of student safety and wellbeing.

### **Strategy and Policy Review**

The Prevent strategy will be reviewed annually as part of the broader safeguarding policy but will be amended immediately in line with updated national guidance as required. The Safeguarding group includes a link Governor and the full governing body receives a regular update on all safeguarding issues as a standing item on their agenda. Additional strategy contact:

### **Safe Campus Community regional coordinator in Wales**

(Currently an unfilled position in Wales as at February 2021)

## Appendix 1

Use this link [All Wales Prevent Partners Referral Form - English \(south-wales.police.uk\)](https://south-wales.police.uk)

### REFERRAL PROCESS

Please complete the form to the best of your knowledge and with as much detail as possible.

This information will be administered by the relevant police force and passed to a local Prevent team. Where possible we aim to give you feedback on your referral, however this is not always possible due to case sensitivities.

### INDIVIDUAL'S BIOGRAPHICAL & CONTACT DETAILS

#### Forename(s)

#### Surname

#### Date of Birth (DD/MM/YYYY)

#### Gender

#### Known Address

#### Nationality

#### Contact Number(s)

#### Email Address(es)

Does the individual have any social media profiles? \*

- Yes  
 No

#### Any Other Family Details

Family makeup? Who lives with the Subject? Anything relevant.

#### Current / Previous Occupation(s) & Employer(s)

Current / Previous Occupation(s) & Employer(s)