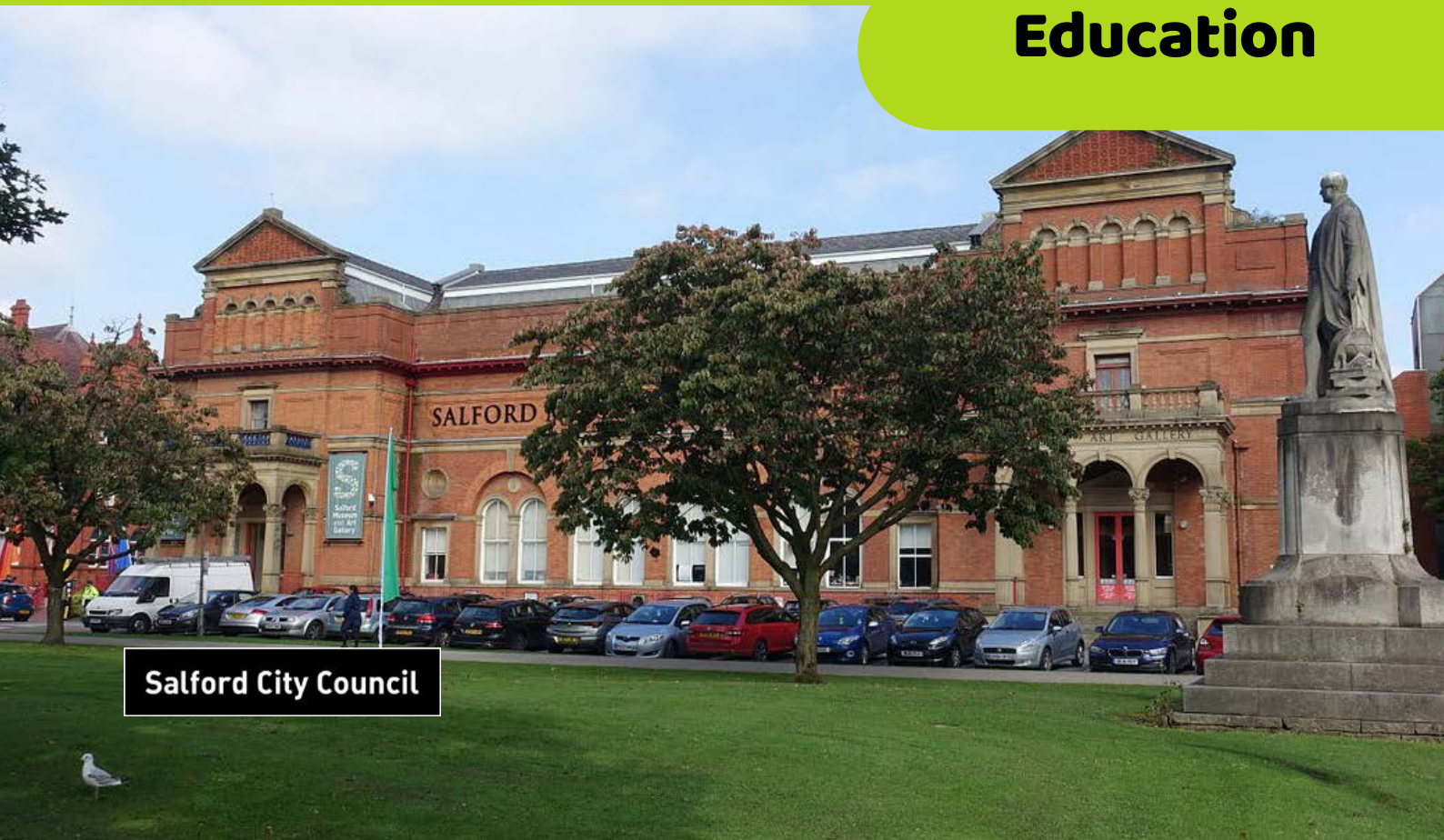


Salford Prevent

A handbook for education workers on safeguarding and supporting anyone vulnerable to radicalisation.

Education



Salford City Council

Introduction

As someone who works with children and young people, you are in a key position to protect them from the dangers of extremist narratives. You do an invaluable job in protecting them from drugs, gangs, neglect, and other forms of harm. Radicalisation has a similarly devastating effect on young people, families, and communities.

Helping to protect them from extremist and radicalising influences is an important part of your overall safeguarding role.



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What is Prevent?

A photograph of the Salford Museum and Art Gallery, a large red brick building with arched windows and a statue on a pedestal to the right. A green lawn and parked cars are in the foreground.

Prevent is about safeguarding and supporting those who are vulnerable to radicalisation.

Prevent is about safeguarding and supporting those who are vulnerable to radicalisation. It is one of the four elements of CONTEST, the government's counter terrorism strategy. It aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

What does Prevent do?

Prevent responds to the ideological challenge that we face from terrorism and aspects of extremism, and the threats that we face from those who promote these views. It provides practical help to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensures that they are given appropriate advice and support. Prevent works with a wide range of sectors (including education, criminal justice, faith, charities and health) where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to deal with.

Who delivers Prevent?

The Home Office works with local authorities, government departments and community organisations to deliver the Prevent strategy. The police also play a significant role in Prevent, the same way that they do when taking a preventative approach to other crimes.

Prevent uses a range of measures to challenge extremism including:

- Supporting those who are at risk of being drawn into terrorist or extremist activity through the Channel process
- Working with and supporting community groups who provide services to vulnerable people
- Supporting schools, local industry and other agencies through engagement, advice and training
- Working with faith groups and institutions to assist them in providing support for people who may be vulnerable.

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.

Terms and definitions

‘Having due regard’ means that the authorities should place an appropriate amount of weight on the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism when they consider all the other factors relevant to how they carry out their usual functions.

‘Extremism’ is defined in the 2011 Prevent strategy as vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.

‘Interventions’ are projects intended to divert people who are being drawn into terrorist activity. Interventions can include mentoring, counselling, theological support, encouraging civic engagement, developing support networks (family and peer structures) or providing mainstream services (education, employment, health, finance or housing).

‘Non-violent extremism’ is extremism, as defined above, which is not accompanied by violence.

‘Prevention’ in the context of this document means reducing or eliminating the risk of individuals becoming involved in terrorism. Prevent includes, but is not confined to, the identification and referral of those at risk of being drawn into terrorism into appropriate interventions. These interventions aim to divert vulnerable people from radicalisation.

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

‘Safeguarding’ is the process of protecting vulnerable people, whether from crime, other forms of abuse or (in the context of this document) from being drawn into terrorist related activity.

The current UK definition of **terrorism** is given in the Terrorism Act 2000 (TACT 2000). In summary this defines terrorism as 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 cause.

‘Terrorist-related offences’ are those (such as murder) which are not offences in terrorist legislation, but which are judged to be committed in relation to terrorism.

‘Vulnerability’ describes the condition of being capable of being injured; difficult to defend; open to moral or ideological attack. Within Prevent, the word describes factors and characteristics associated with being susceptible to radicalisation.

Myths and facts

Myth 1

Prevent is about spying on people and their families, a way of lots of officials getting involved in your private life.

If a referral is made about you or someone you know you will be contacted by supportive and specially trained staff. Each council has Channel panel case officers whose job it is to follow up on referrals and make appointments to see you.

Professionals are given regular training so that they are skilled and knowledgeable about safeguarding and assessing appropriate referrals.

Myth 2

Prevent is something that someone else can decide will happen to you whether you like it or not.

If you are contacted, what happens beyond this point is at your discretion. The whole process is, and has always been, a voluntary agreement.

Myth 3

Prevent is targeted and very much focused on specific religions and communities.

Grooming and radicalisation can happen to anyone when they are at their most vulnerable or in need of support. There are lots of reasons that can leave people open to exploitation.

Myth 4

Prevent doesn't work.

You may have read something like this in the papers or online. However, Salford is a priority area due to the number of referrals that are received. If being part of the Prevent programme helps people to use the support that is available, then that is a very positive outcome. The value of keeping people safe from violence and extremism due to someone's participation in the Prevent cannot be quantified.

Myth 5

Grooming, recruitment, and radicalisation isn't a significant problem where I live.

Salford is a large city which receives additional funding to provide information, training, advice and guidance. The same grooming process is used for organised crime, County Lines, extremism, and child sexual exploitation. If we can enable communities to learn more about how predators operate, then we can build strong minds and strong communities.

Myth 6

Once you are referred into Prevent everyone is treated in the same way whether they need it or not. It can do more harm than good.

There are a wide range of professionals who can be involved in the Prevent process. The people that are included will depend upon the individual's needs. It is a needs-led service that will bring the relevant people together to maximise the support that can be given. In this way any provision that is offered is done so with that one person in mind.

Myth 7

There is a stigma attached to Prevent which will follow you wherever you go.

If you are referred to Prevent it will not show up on your DBS checks.

Information about the referral or you in any related capacity will not be disclosed to future education establishments or employers. The Prevent programme does not criminalise anyone, it is an intervention that can be made to help to safeguard individuals. It will not create any barriers for your future.

Myth 8

Everything that you read about Prevent online or in the papers is true.

Some people will say that negative perceptions about Prevent are due to media coverage or political events and how they are reported upon. People in the public eye often share their personal and professional views about Prevent online and through the media. This does not mean that such accounts are factually correct and sometimes information can be misleading and lead to distrust. The people who have experience of the Prevent programme know first-hand of the levels of support and the high standards of care that are taken with each and every person.



Types of ideology

Animal rights extremists

and environmental extremists

Some animal rights extremists and environmental extremists believe violence is needed to stop those they think are hurting animals or the environment. These violent extremists usually don't seek to kill or injure people, but their crimes, which include property damage, vandalism, threats, cyber-attacks and arson, cause millions of pounds in damage.

Violent animal rights extremists attack those they believe to be linked to the abuse of animals whilst environmental extremists target those they believe to be destroying the environment.

The far right

The far right or extreme right is a label used to identify parties and movements based on fascist, racist or extremely reactionary ideologies. Officially those on the far right embrace the concept that one group is better than another. They favour concepts such as white supremacy, segregation, mass deportation of non-white people and sometimes even genocide.

The left wing

An umbrella term for anti-fascist groups with the intention of de-stabilising democracy, law and order and even governments. This could be by stealing data, digitally destabilising powerful organisations like hospitals and the police or fuelling opportunities for confrontation by countering far right events.

Northern Ireland-related terrorism

Northern Ireland-related terrorism continues to pose a serious threat. Although the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) has ceased its terrorist campaign and is now committed to the political process, some dissident republican groups continue to mount terrorist attacks, primarily against the security forces.



International terrorism

International terrorism from groups such as the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaeda present a threat in the UK. They hold territory in places without functioning governments, making it easier for them to train recruits and plan complex, sophisticated attacks. Drawing on extreme interpretations of Islam to justify their actions, these groups often have the desire and capability to direct terrorist attacks against the west, and to inspire those already living there to carry out attacks of their own. Groups operate globally and are very active however, we hear most about them when there are western attacks that are close to home.

Mixed, unclear and unstable Ideologies

Individuals with mixed, unclear and unstable (MUU) ideologies represented half of all referrals to Prevent in the year ending March 2020. Numbers are increasing of individuals who hold a worldview with elements of more than one ideology (mixed), no clear ideology (unclear), or who switch from one ideology to another (unstable).

Evidence from Channel practitioners suggests vulnerable individuals without clear ideologies can be strongly influenced by previous high-profile cases of mass violence. There are consistent themes in the content produced by those who go on to perpetrate or attempt mass violence. This includes an adulation of mass killers, coupled with a morally accepting attitude towards mass murder, often along with a generalised or specific hatred towards a particular group of people based on grievance.

Incels

Incels are an online community of misogynistic boys and men who consider themselves unable to attract women sexually. They are typically associated with views that are hostile towards women and men who are sexually active. This can often lead to the verbal shaming of, promotion of physical punishment of women and in extreme cases to sexual assault and beyond.

Incels tend to be between the ages of 13 and 30, and in the most popular online communities around 50 per cent come from Europe, 38 per cent from the USA and 12 per cent from elsewhere around the world.

Incel groups often blame women for their celibacy and come to resent the upward mobility of females in society, harbouring violently misogynistic views. Several high-profile attacks and mass shootings have been attributed to Incels. There is also some cross over in parts of the subculture with right wing extremism. Merely identifying with these groups does not in itself make a person an extremist - some elements of the Incel community are rooted in a relatively harmless, satirical meme culture.



Prevent is safeguarding



It's simple. Prevent is about safeguarding individuals from being drawn into terrorism, ensuring vulnerable people are given appropriate advice and support at an early stage. Prevent is no different to any other form of safeguarding from harm. Often vulnerable people simply need some help and support and if we can give them that at the right time then they may not become

radicalised in the first place. Remember that radicalisation and grooming can take many forms and it is sometimes hard to know what to look out for but trust your instinct and always pass on your concerns to the designated safeguarding lead. They will decide whether further action is needed, or a referral should be made and can phone the Prevent team if they need support.

What does good practice look like in schools?



1. Leadership and governance

- Protecting children from the risk of radicalisation should be seen as part of schools' wider safeguarding duties, and is similar in nature to protecting children from other types of harm
- Prevent implementation should be led by those who have responsibility for putting policies and procedures in place and ensuring that they are adhered to
- Prevent can sometimes entail the sharing of sensitive information and leaders should be ready to engage with other agencies when required.

2. Training

- Individual schools are best placed to assess their training needs in the light of their assessment of the risk. Schools should ensure that the Designated Safeguarding Lead undertakes Working to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP) training annually and is able to provide advice and support to other members of staff. It is also good practice for new members of staff to attend WRAP training so that they have a good understanding of local context
- It is not about the number of staff being trained, but about the impact of the training.

3. Engagement with external partners

- As with other safeguarding, Prevent work often involves a range of people with breadth of experience working together. Sharing information between professionals and local agencies is essential for effective identification, assessment and service provision. Schools should have arrangements in place which set out clearly the processes and the principles for sharing information internally and externally
- Schools need to have effective relations with local Prevent partners and the police.

4. Curriculum - formal and informal

- Schools can also help build pupils' resilience to radicalisation by promoting positive values – in particular, the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. The formal curriculum can be used to support positive messaging and counter-narratives, for example in PSHE, history, citizenship and RE
- The informal curriculum can also be explored, such as debating societies and other opportunities for pupils to explore issues in a safe environment
- Staff need to be confident in managing discussions about controversial subjects and in encouraging the development of pupils' critical thinking skills.

5. Policies and practices

- There is no need to have a dedicated policy for preventing extremism and radicalisation. Schools already have relevant policies and procedures in place which can be adapted to reflect the Prevent duty, e.g., on safeguarding and child protection, visitors/speakers, external visits, IT, bookings and lettings and so on.

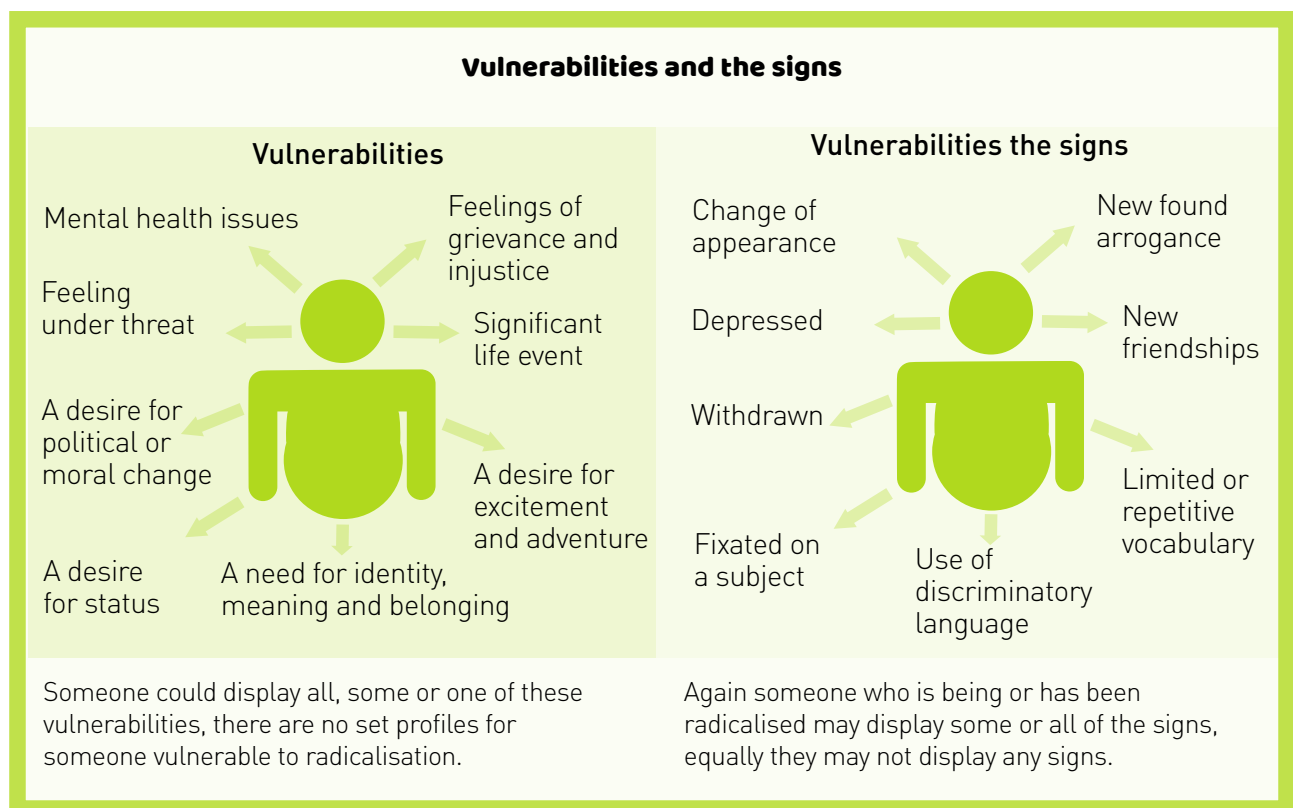
6. Referral pathways

- It is important that the school responds effectively to the identification of a concern and the subsequent actions taken. For this, all staff – including support staff - should know who they should talk to if they identify a concern.
Senior leadership should also know how to refer and share information, using the usual safeguarding procedures and involving the relevant stakeholders such as the local authority and police as appropriate.

Who is vulnerable to radicalisation?

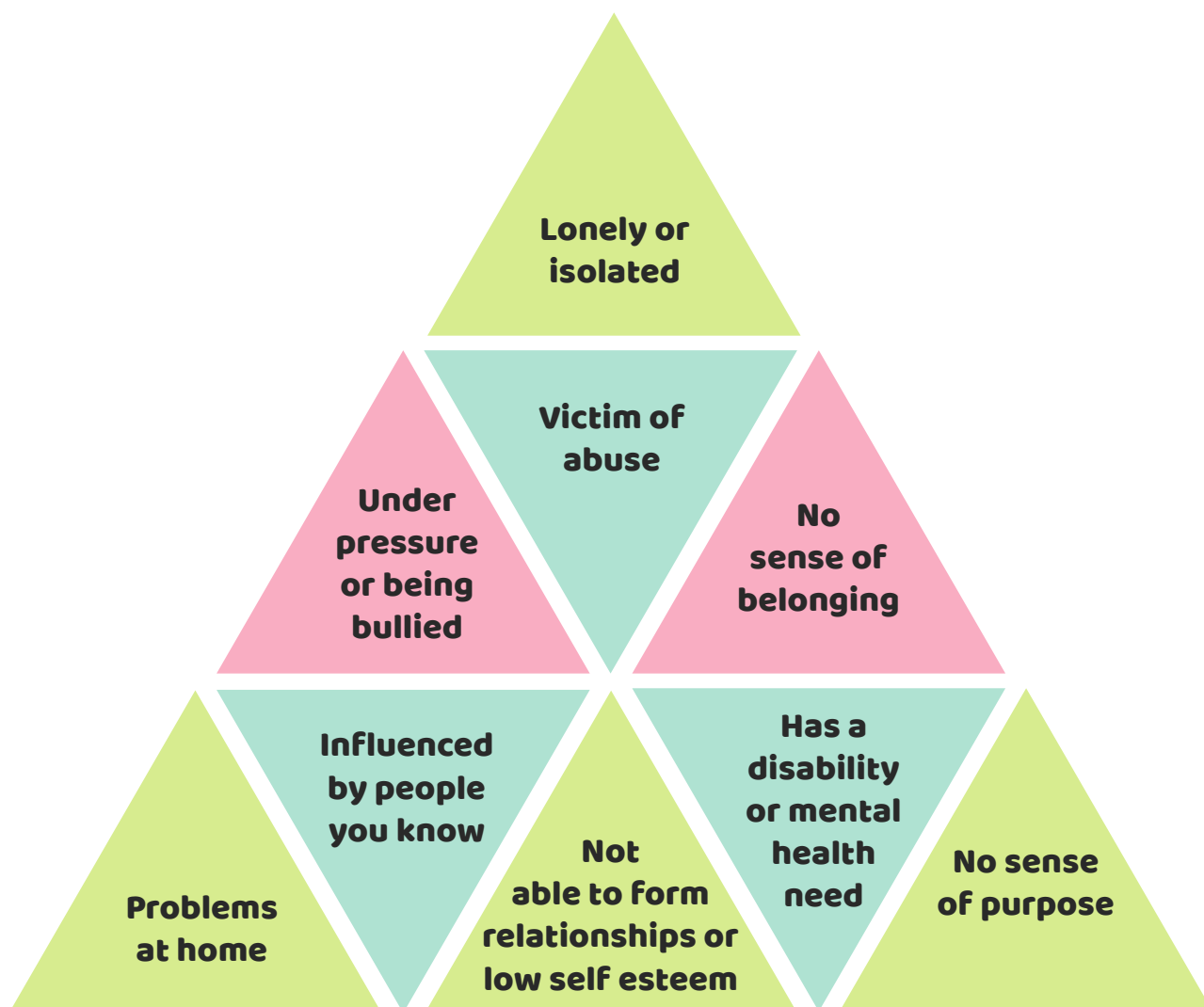


Anyone can be radicalised but there are some factors which may make children and young people more vulnerable.



Online exploitation is often hard to recognise. Sometimes there are clear warning signs; in other cases the changes are less obvious.

Although some of these traits may be quite common among teenagers, taken together they could indicate that a child may need help.



How might I spot someone who is being radicalised?

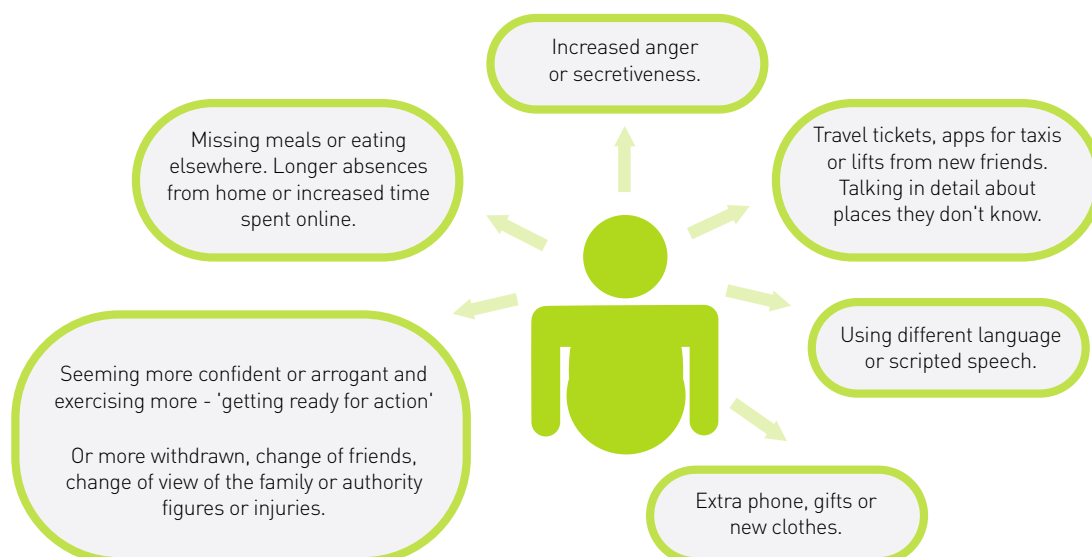
Radicalisation can be difficult to spot. Signs that may indicate a child is being radicalised include:

- Isolating themselves from family and friends
- Talking as if from a scripted speech
- Unwillingness or inability to discuss their views
- A sudden disrespectful attitude towards others
- Increased levels of anger
- Increased secretiveness, especially around internet use.

Children who are at risk of radicalisation may have low self-esteem or be victims of bullying or discrimination. Extremists might target them and tell them they can be part of something special, later persuading them to cut themselves off from their friends and family.

However, these signs don't necessarily mean a child is being radicalised – it may be normal teenage behaviour or a sign that something else is wrong. Like all forms of safeguarding, it is often about using your gut instinct and acting if you are concerned.

Remember to **Notice, Check, Share.**



How do I make a referral?

Remember that it is important to follow your organisation's safeguarding policy and report any concerns you have to the correct people.

If you are unsure about making a Prevent referral you can speak to the Prevent team who will be more than happy to talk things through with you:

Wendy Robinson, Salford City Council's Prevent Education Officer wendy.robinson@salford.gov.uk

If you decide to make a referral then you use the Salford Prevent referral form, which can be found at: www.salford.gov.uk/prevent

The form is sent to three email addresses:

Denee Cassidy, Salford City Council's Prevent Lead
denee.cassidy@salford.gov.uk

The Greater Manchester (GM) Channel team at
GMChannel@manchester.gov.uk

The counter terrorism police at
channel.project@gmp.pnn.police.uk

You can make a referral without the parent's consent e.g. where you believe the child/young person or others are at serious risk of harm or in order to prevent serious crime where sharing information may be counter-productive to managing a situation. However, if you can it is always best to talk to people first about your concerns.

The next step of the referral process is that the GM Channel team carry out assessment and multi-agency info gathering. This is why it is really important that you put as much information into the referral as possible. If you are not sure whether you should make a referral you can speak to the Prevent team. There are no silly questions and we are happy to talk things through with you.

Channel – what is it and how it supports Prevent



What happens to a referral?

All referrals are carefully assessed by the police and the local authority to see if they are suitable for Channel or may require another intervention.

If suitable, the case is discussed with all relevant partners at a Channel panel to decide what support, if any, is needed.

Referred individuals are informed and must give consent (or via a parent or guardian if they are children) before an intervention can take place.

How does a Channel panel work?

The Channel panel is chaired by the local authority and works with multi-agency partners to collectively assess the risk to an individual and decide whether an intervention is necessary.

If a Channel intervention is required, the panel works with local partners to develop an appropriate tailored support package. The support package is monitored closely and reviewed regularly by the Channel panel.

Who sits on a Channel panel?

The Channel panel is chaired by the local authority and can include a variety of statutory 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?

The type of support available is wide-ranging, and can include help with education or career advice, dealing with mental or emotional health issues, drug/alcohol abuse, online safety training for parents and specialist mentoring from a Channel intervention provider.

A success case study



Below is an example of a young man who was referred by his school. The referral led to him being accepted by Channel and a support package was put into place for him, which was bespoke to his needs.

A success case study

Leon (not his real name) was referred to Prevent by teachers at the age of 15 after searching for extreme right-wing material on the school internet. He had also been disclosing to staff that he felt intimidated because he is a minority in his classes, which are largely made up of South Asian students.

Leon disclosed that he hates all Muslims because 'they are all ISIS', and that he was a member of an extreme right-wing group on Facebook. He also expressed an interest in football violence and gang culture and said that he felt picked on by teachers.

Through Prevent, a range of actions were undertaken as part of Leon's support, including providing mental health services to treat his anxiety and insomnia, a specialist Channel mentor who was able

to discuss the origin of his views, and advice on internet safety for his parents.

The local Prevent team also helped Leon enrol on the work placement scheme of a national construction company, which included support from a careers mentor, and onto the Premier League Kicks programme with his local football team. Leon's case was successfully concluded and his behaviour in school noticeably improved, with no further issues noted of him being involved in anti-social behaviour or far-right extremism. His mother expressed her gratitude for the intervention, saying "without the intervention from the Prevent team my son wouldn't be on the path he is now on."

Venue hire



All schools wishing to hire out school premises will need to have a venue hire/school lettings policy in place. These policies will differ, depending on the school and areas to be hired. Schools must ensure that their venues and resources do not provide a platform for extremists and are not used to disseminate extremist views. They should ensure that venues are not used by those whose views would draw people into terrorism, by ensuring that rigorous booking systems are in place and staff responsible for them are trained to know what to do if they have suspicions.

A draft copy of any information to be distributed to participants or through the school should be sanctioned by the head teacher at least a week prior to distribution by the hirer.

Prevent team contacts



Wendy Robinson
Prevent Education Officer
wendy.robinson@salford.gov.uk



Dionne Duffill
Prevent Communities Officer
dionne.duffill@salford.gov.uk



Denée Cassidy
Prevent and Cohesion Lead
denee.cassidy@salford.gov.uk

Referral form
www.salford.gov.uk/prevent

Useful links and articles

Government advice and trusted resources for protecting individuals from radicalisation, building resilience to all types of extremism and promoting shared values: <https://educateagainsthate.com/>

Key training dates
www.salford.gov.uk/preventtraining

Hate crime
www.salford.gov.uk/hatecrime

How to spot signs of radicalisation and get help:
ACT Early and prevent radicalisation
<https://actearly.uk/>

Home Office Online Prevent training:
Prevent awareness E learning
<https://www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk/edu/screen2.html>

Channel Awareness E learning
https://www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk/channel_awareness/01-welcome.html

Prevent referrals E learning
https://www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk/prevent_referrals/01-welcome.html

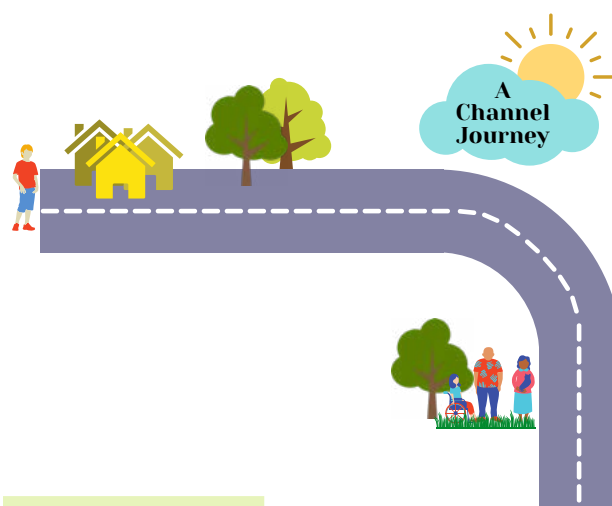
A Channel journey



If you've been referred into Prevent, don't worry. This may mean someone is worried that you might be vulnerable to being groomed into extremism. This could be online or in person, by someone you know, by a stranger, or even by what you are reading or watching. You may not feel like this is happening to you, and on some occasions it might not be, but just to make sure we may need to do some checks. Although these checks are being made, remember that your information remains confidential, and it does not mean you are being accused of a criminal offence.

Channel panel

After the checks, if we're still concerned we will refer you to something called a Channel panel. A Channel panel is run by your local council and is a group of people from different services, such as schools, the local council, healthcare and the police. This group meet regularly to explore how best to help people that have been referred just like you. The people at the panel will decide if they can offer any support that could help you and build up your resilience to grooming and radicalisation.



First conversations

If we feel the Channel panel can offer you some extra help, someone called a Channel co-ordinator will get in touch with you or your parent or guardian. This may be the first time you hear about your referral, and that's okay. The Channel co-ordinator will give you information about the ways the Channel panel can help, and will ask for you, or your parent's consent. You can let the Channel co-ordinator know if there is anything you would like the panel to do for you. You don't have to consent, but most people do. It's up to you.



Individual support

If you agree you would like this extra help, we will then have another discussion at the Channel Panel to see the best ways to help you. This might include inviting any service that has been working with you along to it. The Channel co-ordinator will also let the panel know any help and support you have asked for. From all this information, the panel will start to build a plan which would help you in the best way possible. This will be specific to you and your needs.

If you choose to take up the support, it should start pretty quickly. If you are a child or young person, your plan may include:

- Help with school or college
- Careers advice
- A youth worker
- Opportunities to access activity groups
- Physical or mental health support
- Something called an IP.

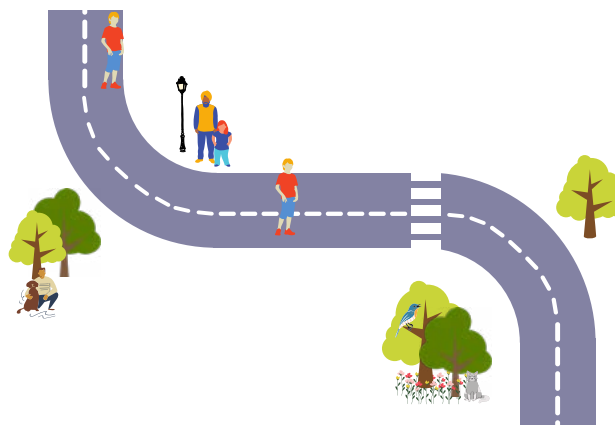
An IP is an intervention provider. All that means is a specialist mentor who meets with you one to one and can help you explore some of the thoughts and feelings you may have about the world around you.

If you are an adult your support may include:

- Help with education
- Skills or employment
- Money advice
- Housing help opportunities to access activity groups
- Physical or mental health support
- An intervention provider (IP).

Ongoing support

The Channel panel will continue to support you and make sure your plan is working for what you need. The panel will discuss how this is going for you on a regular basis. You will remain open to the panel for as long as you need the support.



Finishing with Channel

There will come a time where you may no longer need our support. You may still want to work with some of the agencies that have been helping you, but the Channel panel will no longer oversee this. Of course, we will tell you when this happens and will make sure you are fully supported going forward.

Six month and 12 month check in

After six and 12 months, we will check in with you to make sure everything is still okay. If you need some more support, we can help. If you don't, your case will remain closed.



Salford City Council

Place Directorate

Prevent team, Salford City Council,
Civic Centre, Chorley Road, Salford, M27 5DA.

Community.Safety@salford.gov.uk

Web www.salford.gov.uk

This document can be provided in large print, audio, electronic and Braille formats.

If you need this document translated, please contact us on the number below.

Czech

Pokud potřebujete přeložit tento dokument do vašeho jazyka, kontaktujte nás na uvedeném čísle.

French

Si vous avez besoin d'une traduction de ce document, veuillez nous contacter sur le numéro mentionné ci-dessous.

Polish

Jeśli potrzebują Państwo kopię tego dokumentu przetłumaczoną na Państwa język, prosimy o kontakt na numer podany poniżej.

Somali

Haddii aad u baahan tahay dukumiintigan oo luuqaddaada ku turjuman, fadlan naga la soo xiriir nambarka hoos ku qoran.

Russian

Если Вам нужен перевод данного документа на русский язык, пожалуйста, свяжитесь с нами по ниже указанному номеру.

Chinese

如果您需要此文件翻译成中文，請用以下電話號碼與我們聯絡。

如果您需要此文件翻译成中文，請用以下电话号码与我们联络。

Hindi

यदि आपको इस दस्तावेज का अनुवाद आपकी भाषा में चाहिये, तो कृपया नीचे दिये नंबर पर हम से संपर्क करें।

Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦਾ ਤਰਜਮਾ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਕਰਿਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੇਠ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਨੰਬਰ ਤੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

Tigrinya

ከዚህ ሰነድ ላይ ቀጥሎ ለሕዝብ አገልግሎት ማዕከል ለመግባታችሁ እና ለማግኘት ይቻላል፡፡

Arabic

إذا احتجت لان تترجم هذه الوثيقة الى لغتك، فالرجاء الاتصال بنا على الرقم المبين اسفله.

Farsi

اگر شما ترجمه این مطلب را به زبان خود نیاز دارید، لطفاً از طریق شماره تلفن زیر با ما تماس بگیرید.

Kurdish Sorani

ئەگەر دەخوازیت ئەم دۆکیومێنتە (بەلگە نامەییە) وەر بگێڕدرێت بۆ زمانی خۆت، ئەوا تکایە پەڕێندیمان پێوە بکە لە ڕێگەی ئەم ژمارەییە خوارەوە.

Pashto

کچیری ددی سند ترجمه پخپله ژبه غواړي، لطفاً په لاندی شمیره مونږ سره اړیکه ونیسي.

Urdu

اگر آپ اس دستاویز کا اپنی زبان میں ترجمہ چاہتے ہیں، تو برائے مہربانی نیچے دیے گئے نمبر پر رابطہ کیجئے۔