

PREVENT DUTY POLICY

1 – Policy Overview

1.1 – Policy Scope & Purpose

Projecting Success considers the welfare of children, young people and vulnerable adults at risk of harm of paramount importance and aims to safeguard and promote their welfare, safety and health by providing an open, caring, responsive and supportive learning environment which responds to needs of learners and apprentices immediately.

Children, young people and adults at risk are vulnerable to extremist ideology and radicalisation. Similar to protecting children from other forms of harms and abuse, protecting children from this risk is a part of Projecting Success Safeguarding approach:

As part of this ethos Projecting Success has considered the Prevent Duty and the importance of collaborative working between staff, local authorities, police to identify, detect and safeguard vulnerable people throughout the organisation. There is no single way of identifying whether a child, young person or vulnerable adult is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. Background factors combined with specific influences such as family and friends may contribute to a person's vulnerability. Similarly, radicalisation can occur through many different methods (such as social media or the internet) and settings (such as within the home). However, it is possible to protect vulnerable people from extremist ideology and intervene to prevent those at risk of radicalisation being radicalised.

The Prevent Strategy, published by the Government in 2011, is part of a Government counter terrorism strategy to develop a robust counter terrorism programme- CONTEST. CONTEST has four elements Pursue, Protect, Prepare and Prevent. Prevent aims to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorists by stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. The UK faces a range of terrorist threats. The most significant of these threats is currently from terrorist organisations in Syria and Iraq, and Al Qa'ida associated groups. But terrorists associated with the extreme right also pose a continued threat to our safety and security. All the terrorist groups who pose a threat to us seek to radicalise and recruit people to their cause.

1.2 - Aims of Prevent Strategy

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 where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to deal with.

1.3 - COVID-19

During the COVID-19 pandemic, there were false and misleading narratives about the virus have been spread, particularly online, to force change or to place blame on 'out-groups' and minorities. This can further incite hatred, justify violence, and divide communities. While some of this occurs on popular social media platforms, it can also be found on lesser known, less moderated platforms. These sites can include easily available extreme and conspiratorial content. Whilst there appears to be less reporting in the media around Covid-19, it is important that we are still mindful of this and that this could still impact on children, young people and vulnerable adults at Projecting Success.

1.4 - Prominent Narratives

The Commission for Countering-Extremism (CCE)ⁱⁱ have highlighted the following prominent extremist narratives:

- Antisemitism: Several conspiracies blame the Jewish community for spreading the virus, including claims that COVID-19 is a Jewish plot, either as a hoax or a deliberate creation, to remove civil liberties and impose totalitarian rule.
- Anti-Muslim hatred: Claims that British Muslims have flouted social distancing rules and spread the virus have been promoted, particularly on social media. Whilst these have been disproven, high profile extreme right-wing influencers have blamed Muslims for the spread of the virus.
- Anti-Chinese hatred: Hate crime and hate incidents towards Chinese people have risen. Reports have found a 300% increase in the use of 'hashtags' that encourage or incite violence against China and Chinese people online.

- **Islamist:** Islamist extremists have used COVID-19 to support existing narratives to promote the need for a Caliphate over democratic society, claiming the pandemic is a divine punishment for the West’s ‘sinful’ behaviours.
- **Right-wing:** Right-wing extremists have similarly exploited the pandemic to amplify the weakness and hypocrisy of democratic values like tolerance and freedom.
- **Accelerationism:** Extreme right-wing individuals have promoted the idea that society is inevitably collapsing, and that right-wing terrorism can accelerate its end through inciting social conflict, violence and ultimately a race war.
- **Wider conspiracy theories:** Extremist individuals have exploited a number of prevalent nonextremist conspiracy theories, related to 5G, track and trace and anti-vax, which can be detrimental to public health messaging. In some cases, these have been linked to antisemitic or other hateful narratives. Although Left Wing, Anarchist and Single-Issue (LASI) extremism is low, a minority of individuals have supported the targeting of 5G masts. This was based on the perception that masts allowed the government to control people.

1.5 - Defining Extremism

The Government has defined extremism in the 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.

1.6 - Threat Levels

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.

In line with these levels, new for 2023, Projecting Success has produced its own [Risk Register](#) assessment.

1.7 - Policy Statement

The Policy is consistent with:

- The legal duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, as described in Section 175 of the Education Act 2002 and the statutory guidance ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’ (2022)
- Working Together To Safeguard Children (2018)
- Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment in Education (2019)
- Guidance for Safer Working Practice for Adults who work with Children and Young People in Education Settings (2019)
- Protecting the UK against terrorism (2015)
- Prevent Duty Guidance (2015)
- Care Act (2014) *See Chapter 14 Safeguarding*
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act (2006)
- Human Rights Act (1998)

2 - PREVENT

2.1 - What is PREVENT?

The PREVENT duty, requires the Education sector to have "due regard to the need to PREVENT people from being drawn into terrorism", supporting terrorism, or being drawn into non-violent extremism.

The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a duty on certain bodies (specified authorities – listed in Schedule 6) regarding the above.

Keeping Children Safe in Education (2022) details the importance of education around RSHE, Educate Against Hate and developing knowledge and understanding of British Values. This, alongside the Human Rights Act (1998) and Equality Act (2010) have informed our Prevent Policy.

2.2 – Objectives of PREVENT

The Prevent strategy has three specific strategic objectives:

- 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

2.3 – Purpose of PREVENT

- PREVENT aims to safeguard vulnerable individuals (both adults and children) who may be at risk of potentially becoming involved in terrorist activities.
- It also aims to support institutions, such as schools, colleges, and universities where this may happen.
- All frontline staff have a responsibility to report any instances where they think they have identified a Safeguarding issue to their Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSO).

2.4 – Staff Responsibilities for PREVENT

All provider staff have a legal responsibility under the PREVENT Duty to make sure that:

- They have undertaken training in the PREVENT Duty as identified by their management.
- They are aware of when it is appropriate to refer concerns about Learners to the 'PREVENT officer' otherwise known as the provider's Designated Safeguarding Officer.
- They promote British values of "democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs" into their practice.

2.5 - Embedding PREVENT Awareness

PREVENT links to Projecting Success Safeguarding Policy, where all staff at Projecting Success have a responsibility to promote awareness and understanding of the PREVENT duty. At Projecting Success, we will:

- Ensure that British Values underpin everything that we do.
- Send out a "learner handbook" (before Induction) and within that make clear about Safeguarding, Prevent and who the Designated Safeguarding Officers are.

- Explicitly cover British Values during Induction, where learners and staff will complete a module around them, within the Education Training Foundation (ETF) training: <https://www.etflearners.org.uk>
- Make employees aware on what can and cannot be said about the organisation or other employees. This complies with the law on discrimination, data protection and protecting the health of employees.
- Ensure that learners are aware of the dangers of using the Internet and are aware of their "Online Safety "and that Projecting Success is trying to mitigate risk.
- Link British Values in sessions and discuss these with our learners.
- Have weekly announcements shared on One file which cover a variety of topics including British values & Prevent news.
- Have The Prevent News App, embedded within their Microsoft teams and learners can access this when they access any resource for the course.
- Have Quarterly updates on Prevent and Counter Terrorism Local Profiles at Team Meetings.

2.6 - Safeguarding Team

Projecting Success has a Designated Safeguarding Officer, and two Deputy Designated Safeguarding Officers to be able to offer advice and guidance and support with safeguarding concerns.

The Designated Safeguarding Officer and Deputy Designated Safeguarding Officers keep Prevent knowledge up to date with regular training e.g., Prevent duty training: Learn how to support people vulnerable to radicalisation, Prevent duty training (support-people-vulnerable-to-radicalisation.service.gov.Uk) and Prevent Planning for FE Providers seminars provided by or local Prevent Support.

The Designated Safeguarding Officer receives regular communication with several DFE Prevent Coordinators (as we are a National remote Company – with most staff and Learners being in London and Yorkshire) to update on knowledge and localised risks including Counter Terrorism Local Profile documents. (CTLP)

Where appropriate the Designated Safeguarding Officer may make outward referrals to Channel or the regional Prevent Coordinator, where it is identified that there is a risk of radicalisation.

Projecting Success has a safeguarding and prevent action plan to ensure the duty is implemented. Concerns about radicalisation follow the normal safeguarding referral process as outlined in the [Safeguarding Policy](#) and staff training.

3 - Martyn's Law (ProtectUK)

3.1 - What is Martyn's Law?

On Monday 19 December 2022, the Government announced details for the Protect Duty, now to be known as 'Martyn's Law' in tribute of Martyn Hett, who was killed alongside 21 others in the Manchester Arena terrorist attack in 2017. The Homeland Security Group has provided a factsheet for organisations to socialise what the law will do, what the tier system is and how the law will be managed. The legislation will apply across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, as national security is a reserved matter for the UK Government.

Martyn's Law will keep people safe, enhancing our national security and reducing the risk to the public from terrorism by the protection of public venues. It will place a requirement on those responsible for certain locations to consider the threat from terrorism and implement appropriate and proportionate mitigation measures.

The legislation will ensure parties are prepared, ready to respond and know what to do in the event of an attack. Better protection will be delivered through enhanced security systems, staff training, and clearer processes.

Premises will fall within the scope of the duty where "qualifying activities" take place. This will include locations for purposes such as entertainment and leisure, retail, food and drink, museums and galleries, sports grounds, public areas of local and central government buildings (e.g., town halls), visitor attractions, temporary events, places of worship, health, and education.

It is proposed that the duty will apply to eligible premises which are either: a building (including collections of buildings used for the same purposes, e.g., a campus); or a location/event (including a temporary event) that has a defined boundary, allowing capacity to be known. Eligible locations whose maximum occupancy meets the above specified thresholds will then be drawn into the relevant tier. Therefore, premises will be drawn into the scope of the duty if they meet the following three tests:

- That the premises is an eligible one – i.e., building or event with a defined boundary.
- That a qualifying activity takes place at the location; and
- That the maximum occupancy of the premises meets a specified threshold – either 100+ or 800+

The Bill will impose a duty on the owners and operators of certain locations to increase their preparedness for and protection from a terrorist attack by requiring them to take proportionate steps, depending on the size and nature of the activities that take place there **. Proportionality is a fundamental consideration for this legislation. It will therefore establish a tiered model, linked to the activity that takes place at a location and its capacity:

- A standard tier will drive good preparedness outcomes. Duty holders will be required to undertake simple yet effective activities to improve protective security and preparedness. This will apply to qualifying locations with a maximum capacity of over 100. This could include larger retail stores, bars, or restaurants.
- An enhanced tier will see additional requirements placed on high-capacity locations in recognition of the potential catastrophic consequences of a successful attack. This will apply to locations with a capacity of over 800 people at any time. This could include live music venues, theatres, and department stores.

There will be some **limited exclusions and exemptions from the duty**. This includes locations where transport security regulations already apply; and those that are vacant over a reasonable period or are permanently closed. Those with a large floor space and low occupancy in practice (e.g., warehouses and storage facilities) as well as **offices and private residential locations, will not be in scope**.

3.2 - Standard Tier

Standard duty holders will need to undertake easy and simple activities to meet their obligations. This will include completion of free training, awareness raising and cascading of information to staff and completion of a preparedness plan. The aim is to ensure staff are better prepared to respond quickly to evolving situations, aware of what processes they should follow, able to make rapid decisions and carry out actions that will save lives. This could be as simple as locking doors to delay attackers progress and access whilst guiding staff and customers to alternative exits. It could also

enable lifesaving treatment to be administered by staff whilst awaiting the arrival of emergency services.

An inspection capability will be established to seek to educate, advise, and ensure compliance with the duty. Where necessary, the inspectorate will use a range of sanctions to ensure that breaches are dealt with effectively.

3.3 – Projecting Success & Martyn’s Law

Projecting Success is a Remote Working Company so generally does not fall under scope but Our “Hack” Live Events and any Company in Person Meet Ups at venues (with over 100 people) will fall into line with Martyn's Law. Although Projecting Success are not the owners of these facilities, we are hiring them, so will need to adhere to the policy guidelines and be prepared for any possible incident that may happen.

3.4 – Advice & Guidance on Martyn’s Law

ProtectUK is a central, consolidated hub for trusted guidance, advice, learning and engagement with experts in security and Counter Terrorism. It will serve as the ‘go to’ resource for free, 24/7 access to the latest information on protective security and will be regularly updated with new engaging content and increased functionality.

4 - CONTEST

4.1 - What is CONTEST?

CONTEST is the Government's Counter Terrorism Strategy, refreshed in 2018. The aim of the strategy is 'to reduce the risk to the UK and its citizens and interests overseas from terrorism, so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence.

4.2 - Four Strands of CONTEST

CONTEST has four strands, often known as the four Ps. The aims of the 4 Ps are:

- PREVENT - To stop people becoming terrorists or supporting violent extremism.
- PURSUE - To stop terrorist attacks through disruption, investigation, and detection.
- PREPARE - Where an attack cannot be stopped, to mitigate its impact.
- PROTECT - To strengthen against terrorist attack, including borders, utilities, transport infrastructure and crowded places.

5 - Key Definitions

5.1 - Terrorism

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 of threat must be designed to influence the Government or to intimidate the public and is made for advancing a political, religious, or ideological cause.

5.2 - Extremism

holding extreme political or religious views that may deny right to any group or individual. Can be expressed in vocal or active opposition to core British Values

5.3 - Radicalisation

act or process of making a person more radical or favouring of extreme or fundamental changes in political, economic or social conditions, institutions or habits of mind. The risk of radicalisation is the product of several factors and identifying this risk requires that staff exercise their professional judgement, seeking further advice, as necessary. It may be combined with other vulnerabilities or may be the only risk identified. Potential indicators include:

- Use of inappropriate language
- Possession of violent extremist literature
- Behavioural changes
- The expression of extremist views
- Advocating violent actions and means
- Association with known extremists
- Seeking to recruit others to an extremist ideology

Since Covid there has been increased on-line radicalisation, so all staff and learners need to be mindful of this fact in any work and/or sessions that we do, as Projecting Success is a Remote Working Company.

5.4 - Core British Values

including (i) democracy (ii) the rule of law (iii) individual liberty (iv) respectful tolerance of different faiths or beliefs.

6 - Channel

6.1 - What is Channel?

Channel is an early intervention multi-agency process designed to safeguard vulnerable people from being drawn into violent extremist or terrorist behaviour. Channel works in a similar way to existing safeguarding partnerships aimed at protecting vulnerable people.

6.2 - Who does Channel work with?

Channel is designed to work with individuals of any age who are at risk of being exploited by extremist or terrorist ideologues. The process is shaped around the circumstances of each person and can provide support for any form of radicalisation or personal vulnerabilities.

6.3 - How does Channel work?

Each Channel Panel is chaired by a local authority and brings together a range of multiagency partners to collectively assess the risk and can decide whether a support package is needed. The group may include statutory and non-statutory partners, as well as lead safeguarding professionals. If the group feels the person would be suitable for Channel, it will look to develop a package of support that is bespoke to the person.

6.4 - What does Channel support look like?

Channel interventions are delivered through local partners and specialist agencies. The support may focus on a person's vulnerabilities around health, education, employment, or housing, as well as specialist mentoring or faith guidance and broader diversionary activities such as sport. Each support package is tailored to the person and their circumstances.

6.5 - How will the person be involved in this process?

A person will always be informed first if it's felt that they would benefit from Channel support. The process is voluntary, and their consent would be needed before taking part in the process. This process is managed carefully by the Channel Panel.

6.6 - What happens with the referral?

Referrals are first screened for suitability through a preliminary assessment by the Channel Coordinator and the local authority. If suitable, the case is then discussed at a Channel panel of relevant partners to decide if support is necessary.

7 - Reporting A Concern

7.1 - What do I do if I am worried about the radicalisation of a learner?

All staff are responsible for ensuring the safety of apprentices. Should there be any concern linked to a learner or apprentices' wellbeing, including the risk of potential radicalisation, all staff are required to report this to the Designated Safeguarding Officer as per their safeguarding training and the safeguarding policy.

7.2 - Key Staff Contacts

Designated Safeguarding Officer: Vicky Emerson

Email: vickye@projectingsuccess.co.uk

Phone Number: 07904 762 103

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Officer: Jackie Collins

Email: jackiec@projectingsuccess.co.uk

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Officer: Adam Kadow

Email: adamk@projectingsuccess.co.uk

7.3 – Prevent Referrals

Anyone concerned about the welfare of a learner or apprentice linked to radicalisation should make a [Prevent Referral](#).

The Prevent duty forms part of Projecting Success safeguarding procedures. All adults working with or on behalf of children, young people and adults at risk have a responsibility to safeguard and promote their welfare. This includes a responsibility to be alert to possible abuse including radicalisation and to record and report concerns to the safeguarding team.

8 - Risk Assessment

Projecting Success has a risk assessment in order to assess the level of risk of learners and apprentices being drawn into terrorism. The risk assessment highlights such things as raising awareness of Prevent, working in partnership, employee development and training for staff, learner knowledge, Safeguarding, communication and incident management.

8.1 - Prevent Risk Register

New for 2023 Projecting Success has introduced a [Risk Register](#) that works in conjunction with this policy. It scores our existing controls in place e.g., leadership, online safety, staff training etc as to whether our controls are adequate or not. It is reviewed quarterly in line with the [Government Self-Assessment Tool for FE Providers](#).

8.2 - Referral and Act Early Toolkit

An online Website to help with any concerns that you may have: [ACT Early | Prevent radicalisation](#).

8.3 - Location and Access to Policy

This policy will be accessible via Share point and on our website.

8.4 - Persons Responsible for the Policy and Procedure

The Designated Safeguarding Officer.

9 - List of Other Referral Agencies

- FE Prevent coordinator: Regional further education (FE) and higher education (HE) Prevent co-ordinators)
- The Police Non-Emergency Number: 101
- Crimestoppers: 0800 555 111
- Anti-Terrorism Hotline: 0800 789 321
- NSPCC: www.nspcc.org.uk/inform/ - 0808 800 5000
- Samaritans: 08457 90 90 90
- Childline: 0800 1111
- CEOP: 0870000 3344
- Internet Safety: www.gov.uk/report-terrorism

Version History				
Date	Version	Details of Change	Revision By	QA
24/03/2023	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Added Version Control - Updated Formatting - Added Adam Kadow as DDSO 	Jackie Collins	<i>V. Emman</i>
19/01/2023	7	- Added Section 3: Martyn's Law	<i>V. Emman</i>	Jackie Collins