

# Prevent Policy



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<b>Analysis on the effects of equality completed by Positive About Inclusion</b>	<b>Analysis on the effects of equality completed on 16.09.2022</b>

## Monitor Changes

Version Level	Details of Change	Date
01	New Policy	11.05.2015
02	Updated to include requirements of the Prevent Duty Guidance: for further education institutions in England and Wales	20.06.2016
03	Included reference to Section 26 of The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015. Extended the list of vulnerable persons to include young people. Extended the types of extremist views to include homophobic. Added to the list of safeguarding responsibilities staff will be alert to include: Anti-Christian/Jewish/Muslim	19.06.2017
04	Updated descriptions of College values. Added the name of the Local Authority Prevent Strategy & Implementation Group and removed previous group name. Changed title of Designated Safeguarding Manager to Designated Safeguarding Lead. Updated contact details in the Referral and Intervention Process section.	19.06.2018
05	Added hyperlinks for access to the 'Prevent Duty Guidance for Further Education institutions in England and Wales', and the 'Work based learners and the Prevent statutory duty'. Added telephone number for the Anti-Terrorism Hotline.	10.06.19
06	Referenced that concerns raised under this policy will be addressed as Prevent/Safeguarding concerns and not a disciplinary concern. Changed reference from Local Safeguarding Children's Board to Gateshead	15.05.20

	Safeguarding Children Partnership. Updated links to Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales, Prevent guidance for FE, and WBL. Highlighted working with learners to understand the local context. Added a reference to guest speakers being accompanied by College staff during visits to college and when they are engaging with learners. Added a reference to County Lines as a danger young people face. Removed outdated Northumbria Police Prevent Team email address.	
07	Reviewed by college solicitors and updated to incorporate heightened risks due to COVID 19 and to reflect current legislation and guidance.	21.09.21
08	Updated links to external documents  Reviewed by solicitors on 28/07/2022.  Insertions/updates accepted to sections 3, 7 and 9	25.07.22
09	Reviewed by solicitors 24/08/2023  Updates to Section 2 and Section 4  Section 7 – link updated	24.08.23
10	Reviewed and track changes removed	07.12.2023
11	Updated definitions, addition of guidance relating to Security Threat Checks (STC), additional section on Reducing permissive environments	September 2024

<b>Key search words for this document</b>
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Prevent, radicalisation, extremism, terrorism
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This front page is for monitoring and dissemination purposes only. It does not form part of this Policy document.



## Prevent Policy

Approved by The Board of Governors on:

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## 1. Introduction

The current threat from Terrorism and Extremism in the United Kingdom is substantial. It can involve the exploitation of vulnerable people, including children and young people, to involve them in extremist activity.

Since 2011, when the Government published the *Prevent* Strategy, there has been an awareness of the specific need to safeguard children, young people and families from violent extremism. This has been illustrated by a number of high-profile cases across the UK where extremist groups have attempted to radicalise vulnerable children and young people to hold extreme views including views justifying political, religious, homophobic, sexist or racist violence, or to steer them into a rigid and narrow ideology that is intolerant of diversity and leaves them vulnerable to future radicalisation.

On 31 December 2023 a new Prevent and Channel Duty came into effect under section 29 of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015.

At Gateshead College we value freedom of speech and the expression of beliefs/ideology as fundamental rights underpinning our society's values. Both students and staff have the right to speak freely and voice their opinions. This comes with responsibility and free speech that is designed to manipulate the vulnerable or that leads to violence and harm of others, goes against the moral principles in which freedom of speech is valued. Free speech is not an unqualified privilege; it is subject to laws and policies governing equality, human rights, community safety and community cohesion. We recognise that safeguarding against radicalisation and extremism is no different from safeguarding against any other vulnerability.

This policy is designed to provide a clear framework for staff when responding to safeguarding concerns for students who may be vulnerable to the messages of extremism.

The college has an internal safeguarding referral process whereby staff can flag any concerns they have around radicalisation and/or extremism. Any member of staff at Gateshead College who has any concerns regarding the issues identified within this policy should report them immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead Officer, a Deputy Safeguarding Lead or a member of the Executive Team. This concern will be logged and a timeline started. Where appropriate the Police and Social Services will be contacted. It is important to recognise that any concerns regarding a learner being at risk of radicalisation and/or extremism will be managed as a Prevent/Safeguarding matter rather than a disciplinary concern.

## 2. Definition

Radicalisation is defined as the process by which people legitimise support for, or use of terrorist violence. Radicalisation is a personal and individual process, which will look different from person to person.

Extreme Right-Wing Terrorism is defined as: those involved in Extreme Right-Wing activity who use violence in furtherance of their ideology. These ideologies can be broadly characterised as Cultural Nationalism, White Nationalism and White Supremacism. Individuals and groups may subscribe to ideological tenets and ideas from more than one category.

Left Wing, Anarchist and Single-Issue Terrorism encompasses a wide range of ideologies. It includes those from the extreme political left-wing as well as anarchists who seek to use violence to advance their cause in seeking to overthrow the State in all its forms.

*HM Prevent Duty Guidance.*

### 3. National Guidance and Strategies

Gateshead College has a statutory duty under Section 26 (1) of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”. The purpose of this policy is to clearly set out how the College can effectively meet this duty. The *Prevent* Strategy is part of the Government’s overall counter-terrorism strategy, known as CONTEST.

The strategy is made up of the four elements:

- **Protect** – to strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack;
- **Prepare** – to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack;
- **Pursue** – to disrupt or stop terrorist attacks; and
- **Prevent** - which aims 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:

- the ideological causes of terrorism
- intervene early to support people susceptible to radicalisation
- enable people who have already engaged in terrorism to disengage and rehabilitate.

CHANNEL is a key element of the “*Prevent*” strategy and is a multi-agency approach to protect people susceptible to becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. 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; and
- ensure that the plan is delivered and reviewed at regular intervals.

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. Participation in CHANNEL is voluntary, but the person at risk must give their consent. It is up to an individual, or their parents for children aged 17 and under, to decide whether to take up the support it offers. CHANNEL does not lead to a criminal record.

This could increase the resonance of intolerant messaging and appeal of extremist groups or individuals offering explanations for the crisis.

#### **4. Equality, Diversity and Inclusion**

This policy is 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.

There is no place for extremist views of any kind at Gateshead College, whether from internal sources – students, apprentices, staff or governors, or external sources - community, external agencies or individuals. It is imperative that our learners see our college as a safe place where they can discuss and explore controversial issues safely and in an unbiased way and where our staff encourage and facilitate this. As a college we recognise that extremism and exposure to extremist materials and influences can lead to poor outcomes for our students. We also recognise that if we fail to challenge extremist views we are failing to protect them.

Extremists of all persuasions aim to develop destructive relationships between different communities by promoting division, fear and mistrust of others based on ignorance or prejudice. Education is a powerful weapon against this; equipping people with the knowledge, skills and critical thinking, to challenge and debate in an informed way. We will provide broad and balanced study programmes, delivered by skilled professionals, so that our learners are enriched, understand and become tolerant of difference and diversity and also to ensure that they thrive, feel valued and not marginalised.

We are aware that young people can be exposed to extremist influences or prejudiced views from an early age which come from a variety of sources and media, including the internet, and at times learners may themselves reflect or display views that may be discriminatory, prejudiced or extremist, including using derogatory language. Any prejudice, discrimination or extremist views, including derogatory language, displayed by learners, staff, visitors or partners will always be challenged and where appropriate dealt with using the relevant disciplinary procedure.

As part of wider safeguarding responsibilities college staff will be alert to:

- Disclosures by learners 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 learners have not actively sought these out.
- Graffiti symbols, writing or art work promoting extremist messages or images
- Learners accessing extremist material online, including through social networking sites. The college uses web filtering software as a means of restricting access to harmful content for those staff and learners who access web content via the college network
- Parental reports of changes in behaviour, friendships or actions and requests for assistance
- Local schools/colleges, Local Authority services, and Police reports of issues affecting pupils/learners in other education settings
- Learners voicing opinions drawn from extremist ideologies and narratives
- Use of extremist or 'hate' terms to exclude, or incite violence against specific groups

- Intolerance of difference, including, but not exclusive to, groups with 'protected characteristics (age, gender and gender identity, race, disability, sexual orientation, religion and belief)
- Attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others
- Anti-Western, Anti-British or Anti-Christian/Jewish/Muslim views

At Gateshead College, we will ensure that all of our teaching approaches help our learners build resilience to extremism and give a positive sense of identity through the development of critical thinking skills. We will ensure that all of our staff are equipped to recognise extremism and are skilled and confident enough to challenge it. We will be flexible enough to adapt our teaching approaches, as appropriate, so as to address specific incidents and occurrences to ensure delivery remains relevant to the current issues of extremism and radicalisation.

This approach will be embedded within the ethos of our college so that learners know and understand what safe and acceptable behaviour is in the context of extremism and radicalisation.

We will also work with our learners and local partners in our efforts to ensure our college understands and embraces our local context and values in challenging extremist views and to assist in the broadening of our learner's experiences and horizons. We will help support learners who may be vulnerable to such influences as part of our wider safeguarding responsibilities and where we believe a learner is being directly affected by extremist materials or influences or is demonstrating signs of becoming radicalised we will ensure that the student is offered support. Additionally, in appropriate instances our college will seek external support from Northumbria Police and/or local partnership structures working to prevent extremism. We will promote the values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs. We will encourage students to respect one another and to respect and tolerate difference.

## **5. Use of External Agencies and Speakers**

We encourage the use of external agencies or speakers to enrich the experiences of our students and they will all be vetted to ensure that we do not unwittingly use agencies that are inconsistent with, or are in complete opposition to, the college's values. We will assess the suitability and effectiveness of external agencies or individuals to ensure that:

- Any messages communicated to students support fundamental British Values
- Any messages communicated to students are consistent with the values of the college and do not marginalise any communities, groups or individuals
- Any messages communicated to students do not seek to glorify criminal activity or violent extremism or seek to radicalise students through extreme or narrow views of faith, religion or culture or other ideologies
- Activities are properly embedded in the curriculum and clearly mapped to schemes of work to avoid contradictory messages or duplication
- Activities are matched to the needs of students

We recognise, however, that the values of our college encourage students to explore and understand opposing views and ideologies, and to be able to actively

engage with them in informed debate, and the role of external agencies or speakers in facilitating and supporting this. By delivering broad and balanced study programmes, augmented by the use of external sources where appropriate, we will strive to ensure our students recognise risk and build resilience to manage any such risk themselves where appropriate and also to help students develop the critical thinking skills needed to engage in informed debate. Guest speakers will be accompanied by College staff during discussions with learners.

All staff should complete the external speaker request form before engaging with any external speakers.

## **6. Partnership working**

Prevent work depends on effective partnership. To demonstrate effective compliance with the duty, specified authorities must demonstrate evidence of productive co-operation, in particular with local Prevent co-ordinators, the police and local authorities, and co-ordination through existing multi-agency forums, for example Community Safety Partnerships. They should also ensure any decisions taken are proportionate to the risk of terrorism and radicalisation in their local area, sector or institution

All children and young people's partnerships should have an agreed process in place for safeguarding vulnerable individuals including children's, transition and adult's services. Gateshead Children Safeguarding Partnership and local authorities should ensure they are informed of the particular risks in their area.

Within Gateshead, the Referral and Assessment Team will assess referrals and the Community Safety Team has responsibility for co-ordinating a response to a Prevent referral. The Community Safety Team will work alongside other representatives from local authority staff, police and other local partners including the college. The "Channel" process is established in Gateshead, which consists of a referral process and processes for responding to identified risk and need, and in providing appropriate support. For more detail "Channel: Protecting Vulnerable People from being drawn into terrorism.

Local authorities should also conduct Security Threat Checks (STC) when developing their Prevent partnership plans. This is a series of principles as follows:

- Is this action mindful of the UK's current terrorism and extremism threat picture?
- Is this action proportionate when placed against the UK's current terrorism and extremism threat picture?
- Is this action likely to reduce the threat of terrorism or terrorist adjacent narratives?

Channel referrals should be prioritised by the local authority and other statutory partners in all of their work to safeguard vulnerable individuals. Channel should be considered alongside other early intervention measures such as work undertaken to support and divert young people from anti-social behaviour, gangs or drugs including County Lines activity.

Awareness of *Prevent* and an understanding of the risks it is intended to address are both vital. College staff can help to identify, and where appropriate make referrals to the relevant agencies, students whose behaviour suggests that they



are being drawn into terrorism or extremism. College staff can help to protect children from extremist and violent views in the same ways that they help to safeguard children and young people from drugs and County Lines activity, gang violence or alcohol. Work on Prevent needs to be seen in this context. The purpose must be to protect children and young people from harm and to ensure that they are taught in a way that is consistent with the law and British values.

Detailed information describing the responsibilities of Further Education institutions are described in the Prevent Duty Guidance: for Further education institutions in England and Wales, issued in July 2015 and updated April 2021.

An additional advice document 'Work based learners and the Prevent statutory duty – Guidance for providers' was published in October 2018 and updated May 2021. This focusses on arrangements for providers with responsibility for learners in a work-based learning environment but much of the good practice and recommendations identified are transferable to other learner placements and off site learning:

As part of our safeguarding arrangements, we will liaise with employers and training organisations involved in work placements to ensure that appropriate safeguards are put in place.

## **7. Staff Training**

The college is required to demonstrate that it has undertaken appropriate training and development for the principal, governing body, leaders and staff. This will enable teachers and others supporting delivery of the curriculum to use opportunities in learning to educate and challenge. It will also allow our leaders and teachers to exemplify British values in their management, teaching and through general behaviours, including through opportunities in the curriculum.

It is expected that all members of staff will understand the factors that lead people to support terrorist ideologies or engage in terrorist related activity and to challenge extremist ideas which are used by terrorist groups and can claim to legitimise terrorist activity.

Staff will have sufficient training to be able to recognise this vulnerability and be aware of what action to take in response. This will include an understanding of when the Designated Safeguarding Lead Officer or a deputy would make a referral to the Channel programme and where to get additional advice and support.

## **8. Information Sharing**

We will operate robust procedures for sharing information about vulnerable individuals in line with GDPR guidance.

We will ensure that the learner is aware:

- Their welfare is the first consideration in all decisions made about information sharing;
- Professionals can only work together and support them if they share relevant information;
- Only sufficient information as is needed will be shared;
- They will be made aware of what information is to be shared

- and with whom;
- Information will only be shared without consent if there is a statutory or legal reason to do so (child/safeguarding concerns).

## **9. Reducing permissive environments**

One way that Prevent seeks to tackle the ideological causes of terrorism is by limiting exposure to radicalizing narratives, both online and offline, and to create an environment where radicalizing ideologies are challenged and are not permitted to flourish. Radicalisers create and take advantage of permissive environments to promote or condone violence and to spread poisonous ideologies that undermine our values and society.

Encouragement of terrorism, including glorifying the commission or preparation of acts of terrorism, fundraising for the purposes of terrorism, and inviting support for a proscribed terrorist organisation, are all criminal offences. A platform for an offence to be committed, or facilitate this activity through provision of endorsement, funding or other forms of support should not be provided.

We need to identify and consider opportunities to disrupt those who seek to radicalize others into conducting terrorism-related activity or supporting terrorism, or who perpetuate extremist ideologies linked to terrorism.

## **10. Welfare and Support**

We have a clear role to play in the welfare of our learners. Pastoral care and support is made available to all learners through centrally managed learner support services. The college has published clear guidelines for the use of the designated quiet room facility and other rooms across the campus which may be adapted for similar purposes. These guidelines outline the structures in place for managing the quiet room and mechanisms for managing any issues arising from the use of the facilities. These guidelines are on digital dash and available from reception points across sites.

## **11. Policies**

We operate a policy relating to the use of IT and this contains specific reference to the *Prevent* duty and provides a means of restricting access to harmful content, to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and exploited by radicalisers, and to remove facilitation of the spread of extremist narratives. The Designated Lead Safeguarding Manager, deputy, and the IT Services Manager are alerted when a learner or staff member attempt to access websites are restricted or contain inappropriate materials.

## **12. Enforcement**

Ofsted inspects publicly funded further education and skills providers in England under the Education Inspection Framework. This inspection is risk-based and the frequency with which providers are inspected depends on this risk. Safeguarding is inspected as part of leadership and management judgement.

Where Ofsted finds a publicly-funded further education institution inadequate, intervention action would be taken. In the case of further education institutions this would result in the Further Education Commissioner making an immediate assessment. This could lead to governance and leadership change, restructuring or even dissolution under the Secretary of State's reserve powers. Under the Further and Higher Education Act 1992 Act, and following intervention action, it would also be possible for the Secretary of State to issue a direction as the ultimate sanction.

The college's safeguarding arrangements are also subject to internal audit and monitoring by the governing body.

### **13. Understanding and Recognising Risks and Vulnerabilities of Radicalisation Principles**

A child is defined in the Children Acts 1989 and 2004 as anyone who has not yet reached their 18th birthday. Children and young people can be drawn into violence or they can be exposed to the messages of extremist groups by many means. These can include through the influence of family members or friends and/or direct contact with extremist groups and organisations or, increasingly, through the internet. This can put a young person at risk of being drawn into criminal activity and has the potential to cause significant harm. Children and young people are vulnerable to exposure to, or involvement with, groups or individuals who advocate violence as a means to a political or ideological end.

Examples of extremist causes that have used violence to achieve their ends include animal rights activism, the far right, environmental terrorism and international terrorist organisations such as Al Qa'ida National Front, and ISIS.

Most individuals, even those who hold radical views, do not become involved in extremism. Numerous factors can contribute to and influence the range of behaviours that are defined as 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.

Safeguarding children and young people from radicalisation is no different from safeguarding them from other forms of harm. Indicators for vulnerability to radicalisation are the same as those we are already familiar with:

- family tensions/breakdown
- sense of isolation/exclusion
- migration/immigration
- distance from cultural heritage
- experience of racism or discrimination
- feeling of failure/low self-esteem
- loss/bereavement
- poverty
- perceived injustice
- substance misuse
- confusion over identity
- criminality
- mental health issues

- age
- disability
- risk of abuse or neglect.

There is no single profile of a terrorist. Those in the process of being radicalised may become involved with a new group of friends, search for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging, possess extremist literature or advocate violent actions, change their behaviour and language, seek to recruit others to an extremist ideology.

It is important to note that children and young people experiencing these situations or displaying these behaviours are not necessarily showing signs of being radicalised. There could be many other reasons for the behaviour including those we are already familiar with alcohol or drug abuse, family breakdown, domestic violence, bullying etc. or even something more minor. At the same time, it is essential to maintain 'professional curiosity' and not dismiss concerns purely due to assumed unlikelihood.

**NB** - The following lists are not exhaustive and all or none may be present in individual cases of concern. Nor does it mean that vulnerable people/young people experiencing these factors are automatically at risk of exploitation for the purposes of extremism.

There is no such thing as a 'typical extremist' and those involved in extremism come from a range of backgrounds and experiences. The following indicators have been provided to support staff to understand and identify factors that may suggest a child, young person or their family may be vulnerable or involved with extremism. It is vital that all staff that have contact with vulnerable individuals are able to recognise those vulnerabilities and help to increase safe choices.

### **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; immigration; 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.

### **Access to extremism / extremist influences**

- Is there reason to believe that the child/young person associates with those known to be involved in extremism - either because they associate directly with known individuals or because they frequent key locations where these individuals are known to operate? (e.g. the child/young person is the partner, spouse, friend or family member of someone believed to be linked with extremist activity)

- Does the child/young person frequent, or is there evidence to suggest that they are accessing the internet for the purpose of extremist activity? (e.g. use of closed networkgroups, access to or distribution of extremist material, contact associates covertly via Skype/email etc.)
- Is there reason to believe that the child/young person has been or is likely to be involvedwith extremist/ military training camps/ locations?
- Is the child/young person known to have possessed or is actively seeking to possess and/or distribute extremist literature/other media material likely to incite racial/ religious hatred or acts of violence?
- Does the child/young person sympathise with, or support illegal/illicit groups e.g. propaganda distribution, fundraising and attendance at meetings?
- Does the child/young person support groups with links to extremist activity but notillegal/illicit e.g. propaganda distribution, fundraising and attendance at meetings?

### **Experiences, Behaviours and Influences**

- Has the child/young person encountered peer, social, family or faith group rejection?
- Is there evidence of extremist ideological, political or religious influence on the child/ youngperson from within or outside UK?
- Have international events in areas of conflict and civil unrest had a personal impact on the child/young person resulting in a noticeable change in behaviour? It is important to recognisethat many people may be emotionally affected by the plight of what is happening in areas ofconflict (i.e. images of children dying) it is important to differentiate them from those that sympathise with or support extremist activity
- Has there been a significant shift in the child/young person's behaviour or outwardappearance that suggests a new social/political or religious influence?
- Has the child/young person come into conflict with family over religious beliefs/lifestyle/dress choices?
- Does the child/young person vocally support terrorist attacks; either verbally or in theirwritten work?
- Has the child/young person witnessed or been the perpetrator/victim of racial or religioushate crime or sectarianism?

### **Travel**

- Is there a pattern of regular or extended travel within the UK, with other evidence to suggestthis is for purposes of extremist training or activity?
- Has the child/young person travelled for extended periods of time to internationallocations known to be associated with extremism?
- Has the child/young person employed any methods to disguise their true identity?
- Has the child/young person used documents or cover to support this?

### **Social Factors**

- Does the child/young person have experience of poverty, disadvantage, discrimination or socialexclusion?

- Does the child/young person experience a lack of meaningful employment appropriate to their skills?
- Does the child/young person display a lack of affinity or understanding for others, or social isolation from peer groups?
- Does the child/young person demonstrate identity conflict and confusion normally associated with youth development?
- Does the child/young person have any learning difficulties/mental health support needs?
- Does the child/young person demonstrate a simplistic or flawed understanding of religion or politics?
- Does the child/young person have a history of crime, including episodes in prison?
- Is the child/young person a foreign national, refugee or awaiting a decision on their immigration/national status?
- Does the child/young person have insecure, conflicted or absent family relationships?
- Has the child/young person experienced any trauma in their lives, particularly any trauma associated with war or sectarian conflict?
- Is there evidence that a significant adult or other in the child/young person's life has extremist views or sympathies?

**More critical risk factors could include:-**

- Being in contact with extremist recruiters
- Articulating support for extremist causes or leaders
- Accessing extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element
- Possessing extremist literature
- Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues
- Joining extremist organisations
- Significant changes to appearance and/or behaviour

**14. Intervention process**

Where there is an identified risk/potential risk that a child/young person may be involved/potentially involved in supporting or following extremism, further investigation by the police will be required, prior to other assessments and interventions.

Any member of staff who identifies such concerns, for example as a result of observed behaviour or reports of conversations to suggest the child/young person supports terrorism and/or extremism, must report these concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Lead or Deputy Safeguarding Lead.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead or Deputy will consider whether a situation may be so serious that an emergency response is required. Professional judgement and common sense will be used to identify whether an emergency situation applies. Examples in relation to extremism are expected to be very rare but would apply when there is information that a violent act is imminent, or where weapons or other materials may be in the possession of a young person, another

member of their family or within the community. In this situation, a 999 call should be made.

Where a child/young person is thought to be in need or at risk of significant harm, and/or where investigations need to be carried out a referral to the Gateshead Council Referral and Assessment Team or equivalent in other local authorities should be made.

However, it should be recognised that concerns of this nature in relation to violent extremism are most likely to require a police investigation (as part of Channel) in the first instance. The Designated Safeguarding Lead will make a referral raising the concern to Northumbria Police Prevent Team by phoning **101** ext. **63854** or call the Anti-Terrorism Hotline on **0800789321**.

The multi-agency assessment will involve the police in the making of decisions about the appropriate response. All cases at this level will be reported to the Gateshead Council Referral and Assessment Team or equivalent in other local authorities.

Some children/young people who are at risk of being drawn into extremist activity may pose a risk to others. There must not be a conflict between the welfare needs of the child/young person and the victim. Agencies have a duty to safeguard both.

Some concerns which are identified may have a security dimension to them. For this reason, it is important that liaison with the police forms an early part of all investigations.

Northumbria Police will carry out an initial assessment and, if appropriate, set up a multi-agency meeting to agree actions for supporting the individual. If it is deemed that there are no concerns about radicalisation, support will be arranged for the individual through other means such as through children's social care or another organisation.

Any information given to the police at this stage will be investigated in the pre-criminal space. It does not assume that any criminal activity has taken place and the police will be looking to support rather than arrest.

The *Prevent* referral process will use existing collaboration between local authorities, the police, statutory partners (such as social care, health, schools and settings, social services, children's and youth services and offender management services) and the local community to:

- Identify vulnerable individuals at risk of being drawn in to violent extremism;
- Assess the nature and extent of that risk;
- Develop the most appropriate support for the individuals concerned.

Following a referral to Northumbria Police, they will work with the *Prevent* Team in Special Branch and Gateshead Council to determine the most appropriate course of action.

The outcome of the *Prevent* referral will be to support and enable the disengagement of those vulnerable individuals with the radicalisers and the

radicalisation process.

All *Prevent* referrals will be processed via Northumbria Police. Referrals can be made directly to Northumbria Police or using existing safeguarding alert procedures.

Following initial investigation it could be that no further action is required, or it may be necessary for the police to pursue action. For all types of response, a clear plan must be developed and documented to set out how the needs of the child/young person will be met, and who will have responsibility for doing this.

Where partnership support intervention is required to support the individual, their family/ support networks or the local community then the appropriate course of action would be one of the following:

- Safeguarding Children's/Adults Strategy Meeting
- Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Panel meeting/Potentially Dangerous Persons (PDP) meeting;
- Northumbria Police Prevent process

Should a Safeguarding Strategy Meeting or PREM/PDP meeting be required then a representative from the Northumbria Police Prevent Team within Special Branch will attend to provide the necessary expertise.

Where the case does not fit within the remit of an existing multi-agency meeting the Northumbria Police *Prevent* team will initiate a bespoke Prevent process. A member of the Northumbria Police *Prevent* team will assess and manage the referral with support from Gateshead Council and other local partners depending upon the circumstances of the referral.

Gateshead College will work with specialist staff from Northumbria Police, Gateshead Council (or other local councils) and where appropriate other local partners to provide support for children/young people who are at risk of radicalisation and/or being drawn into extremism. All those involved with the child or young person will continue to monitor the situation, and consider modifying the response if circumstances change. If the risk is perceived to diminish, it may be appropriate to end the response. However, if the risk is perceived to increase, an escalation of the response may be required and may take the case outside of the '*Prevent*' strand of the CONTEST strategy.

#### **14. Useful Contacts**

Designated Safeguarding Lead Officer  
Darren Heathcote – Head of Student Services  
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Deputy Safeguarding Officer  
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