

‘PREVENT’
SPECIAL EDITION



Safeguarding news



Dear Colleagues,

Welcome to a special edition of Safeguarding News! In this edition we will explore ‘Prevent’ duty and what we are expected to do as an education provider. Please feel free to email myself, for advice on support services or additional information about anything you have read or wish to know more about.

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WHAT IS PREVENT IN SAFEGUARDING?

Prevent is about safeguarding our communities from the threat of terrorism by stopping people from supporting it or becoming terrorists themselves.

‘**Radicalisation**’ is the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies.

Last year the Department of Education reinforced the need:

“To create and enforce a clear and rigorous expectation on all schools to promote the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.”

The Government set out its definition of British values in the 2011 Prevent Strategy.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97976/prevent-strategy-review.pdf



Professional curiosity or ‘Opportunities to be curious’ is an emerging theme in both Children and Adults Case Reviews and other reviews completed by the Safeguarding Partnership Board, and this is reflected nationally. It has long been recognised as an important concept in practice with children and adults at risk.

What is professional curiosity / Opportunities to be curious?



Professional curiosity / Opportunities to be curious is about exploring and understanding what is happening with children or adults at risk and their wider environment. It is about deeper enquiries and using proactive questioning and challenge. It also relates to understanding your own responsibility and knowing when to act, rather than making assumptions or taking things at face value. In practice, opportunities to be curious is aligned to multi-agency working, collating information from different sources and applying different perspectives. This will lead to developing a better understanding of an adult or child at risk.

Barriers to professional curiosity / Opportunities to be curious

It is widely recognised that there are many barriers to being professionally curious. Practitioners must be aware of these barriers, which can include:

Disguised compliance is when people around children or adults at risk give the appearance of co-operating with agencies to avoid raising suspicions and allay concerns.

Hostile or aggressive behavior may also be a way to prevent practitioners from asking questions or probing more into situations.

Some may simply **not engage** with practitioners to prevent challenge. Practitioners need to establish the facts and gather evidence about what is happening. Focusing on outcomes rather than processes helps to remain **person-centered**.



Online Prevent training. (click to follow the link)

[Course 1 - Awareness course](#)

This course takes 30 to 40 minutes to complete.

Who it's for

This course is for anyone new to Prevent. If you're unsure what Prevent is and what signs to look for when it comes to risks of radicalisation, awareness is the first course in our Prevent duty training.

[Course 2 - Referrals course](#)

This course takes 30 to 40 minutes to complete.

Who it's for

This course is primarily designed for Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSL), Prevent professionals or equivalent roles who make Prevent referrals. If that responsibility is a part of your job role, regardless of your job title, then this course is for you.

This course is also for anyone who may need to make a Prevent referral and those who might spot a concern and share it with their DSL or an equivalent so that they can make a referral to the police.

[Course 3 - Channel or Prevent Multi-Agency Panel \(PMAP\) course](#)

You must complete the awareness and referrals courses before starting this course.

Who it's for

Channel is a multi-agency programme across England and Wales that provides support to anyone vulnerable to being drawn into or supporting terrorism. In Scotland, the programme is known as Prevent Multi-Agency Panel (PMAP). This course is for:

- Local authority Channel panel or PMAP chairs
 - Channel or PMAP members
- anyone who may be asked to contribute to, or sit on, a Channel panel or PMAP

Decommission of the Prevent e-learning Legacy Website Links

As previously mentioned the new Prevent duty training service is now available at www.gov.uk/prevent-duty-training providing courses on awareness, referrals and Channel / PMAP.

To ensure all users complete the new training and to avoid any confusion, the previous training legacy sites will be decommissioned on 16th January 2023 and will no longer be available.

You will have until this date to complete any training on the legacy service. After this, any incomplete courses will have to be re-started on the new service. We would advise anyone looking to complete their Prevent duty training to use our new service on gov.uk.

Policy Updates/helpful advice

As the government launches a Prevent self-assessment tool and new guidance on responding to extremism, safeguarding expert Elizabeth Rose offers schools a refresher and some pointers to ensure your safeguarding practice in this area is effective.

<https://www.sec-ed.co.uk/best-practice/radicalisation-and-extremism-prevent-self-assessment-tool-safeguarding-terrorism-far-right-schools-education/>

Educate Against Hate Resource

1-hour lesson plan created by The Economist Educational Foundation for learners aged 9+ which aims to help pupils understand why it is important to have reliable information about the news from a variety of sources.

Reliable News - Educate Against Hate

**ALL HANDS ON DECK - PREVENT
YOU SAID.... WE DID**

[CAN WE HAVE A LEAFLET / HANDOUT ABOUT PREVENT FOR STAFF AND LEARNERS?](#)

A leaflet was produced and was given to all staff at the AHOD day. additional copies are available from Racheal Franklin.

[CAN RACHEAL ATTEND SOME SESSIONS TO HELP WITH SAFEGUARDING AND PREVENT?](#)

Racheal is available for staff to support within lessons upon request.

[CAN WE HAVE SOME EASY READS ON PREVENT?](#)

Easy reads are currently being completed for several Safeguarding categories, to include Prevent and will be made available as soon as they are approved by the access champions.

[ARE THERE ANY READY MADE PREVENT LESSON PLANS FOR TEACHERS?](#)

There are several resources for teachers to use that include:

- <https://educateagainsthate.com/teachers/>
- <https://www.lbhf.gov.uk/children-and-young-people/schools-and-colleges/school-staff-zone/prevent-and-schools/prevent-and-schools-resources-and-lesson-plans>

[CAN YOU GIVE US INFO ON HOT TOPICS / RELEVANT STORIES?](#)

The college newsletters include Local, Regional and National news to include a 'hot topic'. This edition is specifically around prevent!

[CAN WE HAVE UP TO DATE INFORMATION ON DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING PEOPLE / MENTAL HEALTH TRAINED STAFF?](#)

Up to date posters are now at all sites with photographs of the staff member to help identify them

Local and regional updates

CURRENT NATIONAL THREAT LEVEL

SUBSTANTIAL - AN ATTACK IS LIKELY

The threat to the UK (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) from terrorism is SUBSTANTIAL. Threat levels are designed to give a broad indication of the likelihood of a terrorist attack.

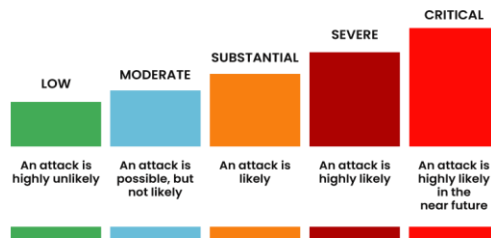
Everyone should remain vigilant and report any concerns they may have to the Safeguarding Manager:
rfranklin@citycollegepeterborough.ac.uk
 Tel - 882525 extension 562
 or
 Designated Safeguarding Lead:
jbennett@citycollegepeterborough.ac.uk
 Tel – 761361 extension 215

All concerns should be logged onto the Myconcern reporting system as soon as possible. Support is available through the Police at www.gov.uk/ACT or call the Police on 101.

In an emergency where there is immediate risk to life or property, always use 999



One of the key requirements of the Prevent Duty is that staff **know how to identify people at risk** of radicalisation or extremism and the safeguarding pathways they should use. If you are concerned that an individual may be at risk of radicalisation, you should treat this as you would any other safeguarding issue; and escalate it using our normal, internal procedures (myconcern) For out of work reporting, please contact the local Prevent team: Prevent@cambs.pnn.police.uk or telephone 01480 422596



Local and regional threats

The main threats to national security are terrorism, espionage, cyber threats and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, many of which impact on the UK's national infrastructure.

Understanding the threat facing us is key to ensuring protective security measures and mitigations are proportionate, effective and responsive.



Convictions

Barnsley prison officer appears at Old Bailey on terror charge

A prison officer has appeared in court accused of sharing extreme right-wing material on social media.

Ashley Neil Sharp, 42, of Cudworth, Barnsley, faces a charge of disseminating a terrorist document.

It relates to an allegation he posted a link to a file on an extreme right-wing Telegram channel on 22 March 2022.

Mr Sharp, who appeared before the Old Bailey on Friday, was granted bail before an appearance at Sheffield Crown Court in February.

The preliminary hearing heard Mr Sharp was arrested by Counter Terrorism Policing North East, assisted by South Yorkshire Police, in May.

It followed an investigation into online activity related to suspected extreme right-wing terrorism.

The Old Bailey was told the Telegram channel was an extreme right-wing organisation that promotes a neo-Nazi ideology.

National news

The youngest girl charged with terrorism offences in the UK was found hanged after being groomed and exploited by American neo-Nazis.

Rhianan Rudd killed herself while living in a children's home after being taken into care. She had gouged a swastika onto her forehead at the time of her arrest and had subsequently tried to "scratch it out", care home staff said.



At the age of just 14, the schoolgirl had been charged with the possession of instructions to make both firearms and explosives. She was accused of having written instructions and a video on how to make a bomb and a guide for the 3-D printing of guns that had so alarmed authorities she was charged with the "commission, preparation of instigation of an act of terrorism".

It is alleged that a former boyfriend of her mother had been involved in radicalising the child. A US Supreme Court ruling had described Dax Mallaburn as a member of neo-Nazi group the Arizona Aryan Brotherhood.

Rhianan, who had grown up in Essex before moving to Derbyshire, was also groomed and exploited sexually online by a second older American male. Her death raises disturbing questions for British authorities on how to tackle the growing numbers of children being lured into extreme Right-wing terrorism.

Victim of trafficking

Rhianan, who lived in Bolsover, Derbyshire, was arrested at the age of 14 in October 2020 and had been due to stand trial in August last year at Nottingham Youth Court on six terrorism charges relating to alleged offences. But the case was delayed and charges subsequently dropped after an intervention by the Home Office, which concluded that the teenager was a victim of trafficking who had been groomed and sexually exploited. Under the modern slavery laws, a child does not have to be subjected to forced movement to be considered a trafficking victim.

The tragic case of Rhianan adds to the evidence that children are particularly susceptible to being drawn into terrorist offending through encountering terrorism content online.

RESPONDING TO UNATTENDED AND SUSPICIOUS ITEMS

Unattended and suspicious items can be encountered in any crowded/public place, such as a football stadium, shopping centre, transport hub or large public event. It is vital that a documented local plan and relevant procedures are in place to deal with the foreseeable risk. No unattended item should be ignored, but should always be assessed proportionately, considering what can be seen and anything you know about its discovery. For example, in the case of unattended hand luggage, it may be possible to ask if its owner is nearby. However, when an item has been hidden from view deliberately, or has visual clues suggesting it may be hazardous - wires, circuit boards, batteries, adhesive tape, liquids, putty-like or unusual substances - or has been found after a suspicious event; an immediate and focused response is required. This will involve telling someone what you have seen and why you think it is suspicious.



When dealing with suspicious items apply the 4 Cs protocol:

CONFIRM whether or not the item exhibits recognisably suspicious characteristics

(Use the H-O-T Protocol to help with this process)

CLEAR the immediate area and:

- Do not touch it further.
- Take charge and move people away from the hazard. Move at least 100 meters away from a small item, such as a rucksack; at least 200 metres from a small vehicle or large item, such as a car or a wheelie bin; and at least 400 metres from a large vehicle, such as a van or lorry.
- Keep yourself and other people out of line of sight of the item. It is a broad rule, but generally, you are better protected from fragmentation if you are behind hard cover and cannot see the item.
- Think about what you can shelter behind. Pick something substantial, such as concrete or brick, and keep away from glass such as windows and skylights.
- Cordon off the area as best you can in advance of police attendance.

COMMUNICATE - Call 999

- Inform your Duty Manager and be prepared to explain why you consider the item suspicious.
- Do not use radios within 15 metres of the item and place yourself out of line of sight

CONTROL access to the cordoned area

- Nobody should not be able to approach the area until it is deemed safe.
- Try and keep eyewitnesses on hand so they can tell police what they saw or try and get contact details before witnesses move away.

‘HOT’ Protocol

Hidden?

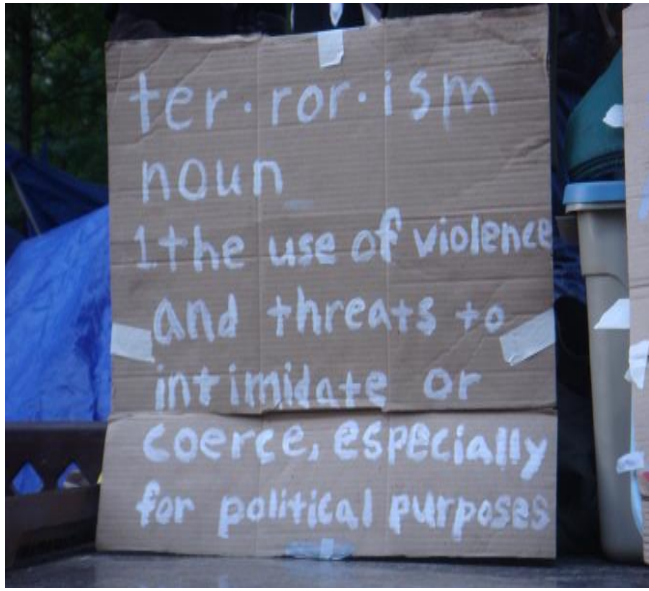
- Has the item been deliberately hidden, or has a deliberate attempt been made to conceal it from view?

Obviously suspicious?

- Could it be an Improvised Explosive Device (IED); for example are there wires, circuit boards, batteries, tape, liquids or putty-like substances visible?
- Has the item been found after seeing suspicious behaviour? Check with others in the area and use CCTV, if available.
- Based upon what you can see, do you think the item poses an immediate threat to life? If so, see point 2.2 below.

Typical of what you would expect to find in this location?

- Most lost property is found in locations where people congregate or wait, so ask if anyone nearby has left the item or saw who did. Check and see if maintenance staff have been working at the location.
- If the item is assessed to be unattended rather than suspicious, then examine further, paying particular attention to the contents, before applying lost property procedures. However, if you believe the item represents a possible risk to life, then follow the protocol as follows.



According to Ofcom, nine per cent of social media video platform users in the first three months of 2021 had been exposed to radicalisation or terrorism. Does anyone know a teenager who does not watch videos on their phone?

2021’s haul of counter-terrorism arrests for children under 16

- A 15-year old from South Derbyshire and a 16-year old from Kent. A 13-year-old boy from Cornwall with personality and developmental issues.
- A 15-year-old girl from Derbyshire, charged with downloading a bomb video, later found to have been groomed and sexually exploited online.
- A 14-year-old boy from Darlington with complex vulnerabilities.