



HEART OF

**WORCESTERSHIRE
COLLEGE**

Prevent Strategy 2025 - 2026

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1. The Risk Register is a separate document that supports the Prevent Strategy

1. Overview

This strategy outlines Heart of Worcestershire College's approach to supporting the national 'Prevent' agenda, linked to the safeguarding of our students and staff. This strategy is written with reference to the Prevent Duty contained within Section 26 of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 and the updated Home Office Prevent Duty Guidance (October 2023) which came into force in January 2024.

This strategy is to be used in parallel with the College Safeguarding Policy. The College is involved in both the Protect and Prevent strands of CONTEST as outlined below.

Children and young people continue to make up a significant proportion of Channel cases, and in recent years there have been concerns regarding increased numbers of young people being arrested for terrorism-related offences. Educators are often in a unique position, through interacting with learners on a regular basis, to be able to identify concerning behaviour changes that may indicate they are susceptible to radicalisation. Settings should not only be alert to violent extremism but also non-violent extremism, including certain divisive or intolerant narratives which can reasonably be linked to terrorism.

2. National Context

The National Prevent Strategy, published by the Government in 2011 (updated in 2023) is part of the UK's overall counter-terrorism strategy known as **CONTEST**.

The aim of CONTEST, the UK's counter-terrorism strategy, is to reduce the risk from terrorism to the UK, its citizens, and interests overseas, so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence.

The threat from terrorism is enduring and evolving. Despite a prevalence of lower sophistication attacks in the UK, the threat we see today and in the coming years, is more diverse, dynamic, and complex:

- a domestic terrorist threat which is less predictable, harder to detect and investigate
- a persistent and evolving threat from Islamist terrorist groups overseas
- an operating environment where accelerating advances in technology provide both opportunity and risk to our counter terrorism efforts

Prevent remains one of the key pillars of CONTEST, alongside the other three 'P' work strands:

* Prevent: to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

- Pursue: to stop terrorist attacks
- Protect: to strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack
- Prepare: to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack

Prevent deals with all kinds of terrorist threats to the UK. Prevent's first objective is to tackle the ideological causes of terrorism. The ideological component of terrorism is what sets it apart from other acts of serious violence. Islamist ideology is resilient and enduring. Extreme Right-Wing ideology is resurgent. Other ideologies are less present, but still have the potential to motivate, inspire and be used to justify terrorism.

The objectives of Prevent are to:

- tackle 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

The threat level for the UK is set by the Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre (JTAC). Threat levels are designed to give a broad indication of the likelihood of a terrorist attack.

- **LOW** means an attack is unlikely
- **MODERATE** means an attack is possible, but not likely
- **SUBSTANTIAL** means an attack is a strong possibility
- **SEVERE** means an attack is highly likely
- **CRITICAL** means an attack is expected imminently

The current (September 25) threat level from terrorism in the UK is substantial which means that an attack is likely.

Prevent identifies four types of terrorism that the UK faces, these being:

1. International, terrorist organisations operating in Syria and Iraq (Da'esh and Al Qa'ida and like-minded organisations).
2. Right wing terrorism (RWT)
3. Left wing, anarchist, single issue terrorism i.e., militant animal rights (LAIST)
4. Other, these are often small movements in reaction to a single issue, specific incident, or ideology i.e., Involuntary Celibate (INCEL) movement.

3. Worcestershire's Context (drawn from the Counter-terrorism local profile CTLP)



1. **Extreme right-wing terrorism and Right-wing extremism (ERWT and RWE) remain the highest risk** in Worcestershire. These ideologies can be broadly characterised as Cultural Nationalism, White Nationalism and White Supremacism.

In Worcestershire there is low level activity such as stickering and graffiti.

It could happen here, and it has happened here.

<https://www.cps.gov.uk/cps/news/neo-nazi-who-stabbed-victim-twice-jailed-life> (CPS News, 2025)

<https://www.westmercia.police.uk/news/west-mercia/news/2025/january/man-jailed-for-worcestershire-terrorist-attack/> (West Mercia Police, 2025)

2. The **Islamist extremism and terrorism (ISL)** threat has reduced from red to **amber** risk.

The threat from **Islamist Extremism** is based upon international and national events and activity.

In the UK, the Islamist threat comes from those inspired by Daesh and or Al Qua'ida who continue to use the online space to encourage recruitment. This is a political ideology which envisions, for example, the creation of a global Islamic caliphate based on strict implementation of sharia law, drawing on political and religious ideas developed in the 20th century by Sayyid Qutb and Abdallah Azzam.

3. The **Left-wing anarchist and single issue (LASI)** is low risk **but** should not be ignored, although it does not currently meet the extremist threshold, activity could increase.

In Worcestershire there are low level community tensions, some peaceful protests, and anti-government graffiti.

Terrorism has developed from predominantly only highly organised groups with clear political intent now to alongside this, acts of extreme violence perpetrated by individuals with no fixed ideology. It is important to be cognisant of activity which may also lead to radicalisation-such as misogyny, an interest in high school shootings, conspiracy theories, anti semitism and incels.

Risks in Worcestershire

Bladed and blunt force remain the most likely attack methodology alongside high street hostile vehicle.

Possessing Extreme Right-Wing material, viewing it online or in person.

Grievance Narrative: can lead to Extreme views – can draw people in and intentionally misinform. Students with enhanced interest - nazi interest, racism, history.

Mental health - heighten risk susceptibility and reduces critical thinking.

Push factors – Unemployed, grievance, injustice, discrimination, lack of government respect, marginalised. Pull - Peer pressure.

Patriotic Alternative – a British far right Group is supported by residents in Worcestershire.

Across ideologies, the domestic terrorist threat is dominated by individuals or small groups who may sometimes be inspired or encouraged by organised terrorist groups but are acting without their direction or material support. For more than a decade, every terrorist attack in the UK has been from such individuals. This trend is seen across Europe and the West. Encouraging susceptible individuals to commit acts of terrorism on their own initiative is a deliberate strategy of terrorist groups in their propaganda. This is exacerbated by **online environments** which bring together and facilitates individuals in sharing and validating thoughts and ideas.

Prevent guidance states that there is rapid proliferation of terrorist content on multiple online services. Research has demonstrated that the internet has become the 'preferred' avenue for those searching for terrorist propaganda or contacts. The internet continues to make it simpler for individuals and groups to promote and to consume radicalising content.

Government analysis of the Terrorism Act (TACT) offenders and TACT related offenders' radicalisation pathways in England and Wales, found that online radicalisation had become the predominant pathway for an increasing proportion of TACT offenders, with a concerning number of children under 18 downloading and disseminating terrorist material.

In Worcestershire, it is important for appropriate referrals to be submitted at the earliest opportunity to support the Prevent objectives and regular meetings of the Prevent Strategy Group.

The Worcestershire Prevent Strategy priorities this year are:

- Training of frontline staff and an encouragement for the submission of referrals.
- Supporting the Prevent Strategy Group.
- Information sharing on extremist activity in Worcestershire.
- Improving the benchmark process.

Susceptibility to radicalisation

Radicalisation is the process of a person legitimising support for, or use of, terrorist violence. Most people who commit terrorism offences do so of their own agency and dedication to an ideological cause. A person's susceptibility to radicalisation may be linked to their vulnerability. [A person can be vulnerable](#) (Gov.UK,2022) if they need special care, support or protection because of age, disability, risk of abuse or neglect. A person's vulnerabilities may be relevant to their susceptibility to radicalisation and to the early intervention approach that is required to divert them away from radicalisation. In other cases, vulnerabilities may not be present or relevant to the early intervention approach required. Not all people susceptible to radicalisation will be vulnerable, and there are other circumstances, needs or other underlying factors that may make a person susceptible to radicalisation but do not constitute a vulnerability.

The use of social media and gaming to attract and groom individuals is ever increasing. Radicalisers will actively look to target the most vulnerable who are often more receptive to their messages and communicate using a language vulnerable individuals understand. They often seek out the young, politically, or religiously naive people with poor mental health or those who are neurodiverse.

Possible influencers could be:

- Online spaces an unregulated platform, permissive environment
- Family /peers sharing materials
- Finding inspiration in the infamous, political, or religious figure, negative influencer and role models
- Global events, local grievance, anti-government sentiments

Following the horrific attack in Southport in July 2024, the Home Secretary appointed Lord Anderson KC as interim Prevent Commissioner and tasked specifically with scrutinising the Southport attack and the murder of Sir David Amess, examining whether Prevent had failed to intervene effectively in those two cases. Lord Anderson was also asked to consider the improvements that have been made since the perpetrators were referred to Prevent, and to

identify areas for further reform.

The Lessons for Prevent report by Lord Anderson has been laid in Parliament along with a written ministerial statement by the Home Secretary. [Lessons for Prevent - GOV.UK and the statement Written statements - Written questions, answers and statements - UK Parliament](#) online.

The Government has welcomed the report and has committed to act immediately on its findings. Following the attack in Southport the Prevent system has faced considerable pressure. They are working closely with CT Policing and will be providing clear guidance and policy position on Prevent thresholds by the end of September 2025.

Alongside this, from 1 August 2025, a below threshold pilot begins to look at learning in cases which don't meet channel threshold. These interventions are designed to help Channel panels better support individuals without a clear ideology. Worcestershire has been selected as one of the pilot areas. This would include cases of fixation or fascination with violence.

4. Prevent Duty Responsibilities

Education settings that are subject to the Prevent Duty should understand these requirements as part of their wider safeguarding and welfare responsibilities. Education settings should have robust safeguarding policies in place to ensure that those at risk of radicalisation are identified and appropriate support is provided. The Department for Education has also published supporting advice for schools and further education settings on [managing the risk of radicalisation](#) in their education setting. Compliance with the Prevent Duty will reflect existing good practice on safeguarding.

All staff including sub-contracted and agency staff, governors and volunteers within an organisation must understand their Prevent related responsibilities, especially in the context of Safeguarding. This will ensure the welfare of learners, staff, volunteers, and visitors.

All staff, volunteers and board members should:

- undertake appropriate Prevent Duty training identified by leaders and managers
- understand the risk of radicalisation
- implement the Duty effectively
- know how to refer an individual who is vulnerable within the organisation

Policies should be proportionate and informed by a shared understanding-developed in collaboration with partners-of the threat and risk within the local area. This includes consideration of the phase of education, as well as the size and type of the setting. Each setting should perform a risk assessment which assesses how their learners or staff may be at risk of being radicalised into terrorism, including online. Where specific risks are identified, settings should develop an action plan to set out the steps they will take to mitigate the risk.

Policies and procedures relating to this strategy include:

- Safeguarding Policy
- EDI Policy
- Partnership agreements
- IT and Cyber security Policy
- Lockdown/Invacuation Procedure
- Campus Security Policies
- External Speaker's Policy
- Letting Policy

- External Events Policy
- Professional Code of Standards for Staff
- Information Sharing Policies
- Charity and Fundraising Policy
- Emergency plan
- Building security risk assessments

5. HoW Prevent Strategy

The Prevent Strategy is reviewed at least annually and builds upon our previous Prevent work. As the threat from extremists in this country and abroad evolves, we must also evolve and ensure our approach moves in alignment with the digital age. We will work in partnership with statutory, non statutory, private and voluntary sector organisations to support, educate and divert individuals and groups that may be at risk of radicalisation.

The HoW College Prevent Strategy recognises that there is no single factor to radicalisation and those vulnerabilities in individuals such as age, deprivation, low self-esteem, frustration, and anger, along with a lack of protective factors (employment, education, family and social networks) can make an individual vulnerable to radicalisation.

It is key that, when carrying out functions under the Prevent Duty, we are mindful of the need for proportionality. A risk-based approach should always be followed, using professional judgement and curiosity. There should be one consistent and proportionate threshold applied to Prevent activity across all extremist ideologies and radicalisation concerns. Where frontline professionals have identified a concern that they consider requires a referral into Prevent, it is important that they can indicate why this risk is relevant to Prevent. As Prevent is a counter-terrorism capability, the presence, or possible presence, of any terrorist or terrorism-linked ideology will be an important consideration.

Any actions taken in respect of tackling extremism should be based upon a **security threat check**:

- 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?

The Police and Office for Homeland Security (previously OSCT, the Office for Security and Counter Terrorism) provide support to Local Authorities nationally to assist them in focusing on the key strategic threats, risks and vulnerabilities locally. This is to ensure that a proportionate and effective response is delivered where required to safeguard individuals and to ensure the safety of the public.

The HoW College Prevent Strategy will continue to tackle all forms of extremism and will continue to prevent radicalisation by identifying risk at the earliest possible stage by safeguarding individuals through appropriate support mechanisms (Channel) before risk establishes itself at a more severe and or harmful level.

The Protect Duty, known previously as 'Martyn's Law', will be a new piece of anti-terrorism legislation, designed to ensure the public is better protected from a "multifaceted, diverse and continually evolving" terror threat. Its purpose has been outlined as to "keep people safe by introducing new security requirements for certain public locations and venues to ensure preparedness for and protection from terrorist attacks". It follows a campaign from Figen Murray, the mother of Martyn Hett who sadly lost his life in the Manchester Arena terrorist attack in May 2017, who has highlighted the need to improve security standards in crowded public spaces and venues.

In April 2024 the Department for Education released non-statutory guidance 'Protective security and preparedness

for education settings' to help them become better prepared for and able to respond to terrorism and other major incidents.

In response the College has:

- Developed an action plan for the newly established Protect team to review and implement developments
- Conducted site by site risk assessments to review threat level
- Issued revised Emergency continuity plans to ELT
- Put in place a service level agreement with WCC for a Critical Incident Service
- Conducted a training session delivered external to review managing a Critical Incident with ELT and key staff
- Used Cascade to ensure all teams of staff across college considered how they would respond to a threat external ly and internally.

6. The Objectives

- To ensure that all learners and apprentices understand the dangers of radical and extremist behaviours and their local context and online.
- To continue to reinforce awareness of the 'Prevent' agenda across the College in all provision.
- To support and protect vulnerable individuals from being drawn into terrorism through appropriate information, advice, and support and referral where necessary.
- To ensure effective partnerships are in place to support the delivery of the Prevent strategy and action plan.
- To actively engage with other partners, as appropriate, including police and local authority, Prevent coordinators and use data sharing protocols as appropriate
- To ensure the correct level of pastoral care is in place.
- To ensure appropriate training and development for governors and leaders and wider staff and that training is current and reviewed and includes the local context.
- To ensure robust filtering and monitoring is in place.
- For staff to exemplify British Values in their management, teaching and through general behaviours.
- To ensure opportunities in the curriculum are used to promote the British Values to learners and build resilience.
- To ensure key policies and procedures reflect the Prevent agenda when sub-contracting the delivery of courses, having robust procedures in place to ensure that the sub-contractor is aware of the Prevent duty and the sub-contractor is not inadvertently funding extremist organisations.
- To ensure the Prevent duty is integrated with sub-contractors and partner organisations.
- To ensure the College is preparing for the Protect Duty and is better prepared for and able to respond to terrorism and other major incidents.
- To recognise current practice that supports the 'Prevent' agenda.

7. Current College Practices which contribute to the Prevent Agenda

The College Safeguarding Policy features reference to the Prevent Agenda to ensure it is recognised alongside all protective and preventative work we do to safeguard our students, visitors, and members of staff.

The College has strong links with the West Mercia Police Prevent Lead, Regional Prevent Lead Further and Higher Education (West Midlands).

Awareness is raised across all forms of media including posters that are visible and on display.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead / Single Point of contact for Prevent attends the Counter Terrorism Local Profile briefing and sensitive information is shared with the College Senior Leadership Team.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead attends the Worcestershire Prevent Strategy Group representing further education in the region. The Prevent Strategy Group is made up of Specified Authorities. These are:

- WCC Public Health and Adult Social Care
- The District, City and Borough Councils (may nominate joint representatives)
- West Mercia Police
- National Probation Service
- West Mercia Community Rehabilitation Company
- Youth Justice Service
- Worcestershire Children's First (Including Education Safeguarding)
- Community Safety
- Worcestershire Acute Hospitals NHS Trust
- Worcestershire Health and Care NHS Trust
- University of Worcester
- West Midlands Police

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (& DDSL) attend the 'Worcestershire Prevent Problem Solving Group' which has been set up as a small working group of partners discussing and sharing current issues to mitigate the influence of terrorist or extremist groups.

Prevent is an aspect of mandatory Safeguarding training that staff must undertake during probation and every 2 years to maximise the opportunities for expert input to develop staff awareness. In addition, a Prevent update is included in the annual safeguarding update for all staff. The Designated Safeguarding Lead has attended full Prevent training through Worcestershire Safeguarding Children's Board and West Mercia Police.

The Regional Prevent Lead for the West Midlands delivered additional specific training to staff in ESOL and the LSDO's team and then to the whole staff cohort in September 2024 to provide enhanced awareness and the local context.

Mainstream political parties will be invited into College to support democracy related events. The College will not allow representation at such events from parties with extreme views which promote violence or intolerance.

Policies and procedures are updated to consider the Prevent agenda.

Robust internet filtering and monitoring procedures are in place (reviewed annually) through Smoothwall. Robust firewall (Palo Alto networks) and Anti-Virus software is in place. Site tested using testfiltering.com site test for compliance.

Robust visitor and visiting speaker process in place.

Prevent action plan and risk assessment is in place.

Teaching and learning sessions include integration of the Prevent agenda including fundamental British Values. This is monitored throughout quality processes including learning walks and peer observation process.

Student awareness of the Prevent Agenda and their role in preventing radicalisation is developed and enhanced each year. Curriculum teams are tasked to ensure students understand how Prevent awareness specifically links with their chosen industry.

All students receive tutorial sessions through their THRIVE programme to raise awareness of the risks of radicalisation and how to keep themselves safe online. This includes awareness of fake news and how to develop credible research skills. In addition, the Colleges Elements programme seeks to address skills within our learners to be curious and question using critical thinking skills.

Our work to promote Equality and Diversity within the College incorporates British values, contributes to good community relations and reduces the risk of radicalisation.

A centralised approach has been taken to communication with parents. Awareness has been raised with parents regarding internet safety, safeguarding etc.

Lockdown/Invacuation and critical incident policy in place.

Internal Protect group established to monitor and review preparedness and the plans in place to reduce the risk of terrorist incidents.

Critical incident service level agreement established with WCC.

The College invests in cybersecurity and has achieved Cyber essentials plus and Endeavour Cyber Essential Accreditation.

Mandatory Cyber essentials training course for staff.

Cascade used to ensure all staff considered their response to internal and external threats.

Appendix 1 - The Worcestershire Channel Panel

The Channel Duty

Channel is an early intervention multi-agency process designed to safeguard vulnerable people from violent extremism and/or terrorism. Channel works in a similar way to other safeguarding partnerships, such as case conferences for children in need.

Channel is a pre-criminal process designed to support vulnerable people at the earliest possible opportunity before they become involved in illegal activity. It is a voluntary process allowing the individual to withdraw from the programme at any time.

Channel is aimed at individuals of any age at risk of exploitation by extremist or terrorist ideologues. Early intervention can prevent individuals being drawn into terrorist-related activity in a similar way to preventing them from getting involved in criminal activity such as drugs, knives, or gangs. Involvement in the Channel programme is both voluntary and confidential. Individuals may opt out of the intervention process should they wish to. If the individual receives support through Channel, it will not give them a criminal record.

Referrals to Channel come from a wide range of partners including education, health, youth offending teams and social services through the usual adult or children's safeguarding process. They can also come from partner agencies and members of the public. When referrals are received, they are screened for suitability through a preliminary assessment by the triage team in WCC (Public Health, Children's Services and Adult Services Prevent Leads). If a referral is considered suitable, it will be passed to and discussed at the Channel Panel meeting. Prevention of Extremism and Radicalisation.

The Channel Panel is chaired by the Senior Public Health Practitioner and brings together a range of multi-agency partners to collectively assess the risks in relation to an individual and decide whether a support package is needed. The panel may include statutory and non-statutory partners, as well as lead safeguarding professionals.

If the panel feels that an individual who has been referred would benefit from support, a bespoke package of support will be tailored for that individual based on their needs and circumstances.

Participation in Channel is entirely voluntary, and a person will always be informed first if it is felt that they would benefit from Channel support. For children, parental consent is required before Channel support can be put in place. The process of obtaining consent is managed carefully by the Channel Panel.

Once a referral is made, it is shared with the partner agencies and with the Prevent Team at West Mercia Police. These all search their records for further triangulation to determine whether the individual has raised any concerns in their own organisations.

The individual is then discussed at the next Channel Panel for consideration whether they are appropriate for intervention.

Channel interventions are delivered through local partners and specialist agencies. The support packages are designed to reduce a person's vulnerabilities.

For example, support packages can focus on health, education, employment, or housing, as well as putting in place specialist mentoring or faith guidance and broader diversionary activities such as sport.

The referrer will be updated as to the outcome of any process.

Appendix 2 - Glossary of terms from the Prevent Duty Guidance

This document sets out terms relevant to the Prevent Duty Guidance 2023.

Extreme Right-Wing Terrorism (ERWT)

Describes 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.

Having due regard

In relation to section 26 Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, means that specified authorities should place an appropriate amount of weight on the need to prevent people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism when they carry out their usual functions.

Ideology

A terrorist 'ideology' is a set of beliefs, principles, and objectives to which an individual or group purports to adhere and attempts to instil in others to radicalise them towards becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. There are several concepts or 'tools' that often feature in terrorist and extremist ideologies, including: narrative, propaganda, grievances, and conspiracy theory.

Interventions

These are tailored packages intended to divert people away from extremist activity at the earliest opportunity and support their disengagement with terrorist ideologies where they have been involved in terrorism or terrorist-related activity.

Islamist terrorism

Is the threat or use of violence as a means to establish a strict interpretation of an Islamic society. For some this is a political ideology which envisions, for example, the creation of a global Islamic caliphate based on strict implementation of sharia law. Many adherents believe that violence (or jihad as they conceive it) is not only a necessary strategic tool to achieve their aims, but an individual's religious duty. In the UK, the Islamist terrorist threat comes overwhelmingly from those inspired by, but not necessarily affiliated with, Daesh and/or al-Qa'ida, but they operate within a wider landscape of radicalising influences as set out in the government's response to the Independent Review of Prevent. Islamist should not be interpreted as a reference to individuals who follow the religion of Islam.

Left Wing, Anarchist and Single-Issue Terrorism (LASIT)

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.

Online radicalisation

Describes situations where the internet is believed to have played a role in a person's radicalisation pathway. The internet can play two broad roles in radicalisation (offering mechanisms often unavailable to people offline). These are: exposure to extremist and terrorist content and socialisation within 'likeminded' networks. Often this is facilitated by highly permissive environments online.

Permissive environment

A 'permissive environment' may be characterised as being tolerant of behaviour or practices strongly disapproved of by others, such as an environment where radicalising ideologies are permitted to flourish. Radicalisers create and take advantage of permissive environments to promote or condone violence and to spread harmful ideologies that undermine our values and society. Permissive environments can exist both online and offline. Permissive online environments can contribute to online radicalisation.

Prevention

In the context of this document means reducing or eliminating the risk of people being radicalised or becoming

involved in terrorism.

Radicalisation

Is the process of a person legitimising support for, or use of, terrorist violence.

Specified authority

Refers to the people, organisations and institutions listed in Schedule 6 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 to whom the Prevent Duty at section 26 of the Act applies. It is their responsibility to ensure that the provisions of this guidance are carried out.

Susceptibility

Is complex and unique to a person's circumstances. Within Prevent, susceptibility refers to the fact that a person may be likely or liable to be influenced or harmed by terrorist and extremist ideologies that support or radicalise people into terrorism. Please see the 'susceptibility to radicalisation' section of the Prevent Duty guidance 2023. As set out in the Prevent duty guidance, a person's susceptibility may be linked to their vulnerability (see vulnerability below), but not all people susceptible to radicalisation will be vulnerable. There may be other circumstances, needs or other underlying factors that may make a person susceptible to radicalisation but do not constitute a vulnerability.

Terrorism

The current UK definition is set out in the Terrorism Act 2000 (TACT 2000). In summary this defines terrorism as 'The use or threat of serious violence against a person or serious damage to property where that action is: designed to influence the government or an international governmental organisation or to intimidate the public or a section of the public; and for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial or ideological cause.'

Terrorist-related offences

Are those (such as murder) which are not offences in terrorist legislation (TACT 2000), but which are judged to be committed in relation to terrorism.

Vulnerability

Describes the condition of needing special care, support, or protection because of age, disability, risk of abuse or neglect.

'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.

Appendix 3 – Monitoring of the Strategy

Regular and sustained reporting to:

- Corporation
- ELT

To:

- Monitor the Prevent risk assessment and make recommendations.
- To monitor the Prevent action plan to ensure it is responsive and developmental.
- Review of staff training and effectiveness
- Review student feedback through surveys, deep dives, and action plan for any gaps

Appendix 4 – How Learners Become Susceptible to Radicalisation

How learners become susceptible to radicalisation

There is no single way of identifying whether a learner is likely to be susceptible to radicalisation into terrorism.

The process of radicalisation is different for every individual. It can take place over a long period, or it can be very quick.

Learners who are vulnerable to grooming for sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, or county lines, may also be vulnerable to radicalisation. Factors could include things like being a victim or witness of crime, abuse or bullying, or having personal or emotional difficulties.

Adverse childhood experiences, combined with specific influences from family and peers or online connections, may make someone more susceptible to radicalisation.

Extremist influences could include, but are not limited to:

- family members having direct contact or involvement with extremist or terrorist groups.
- staff members of an education or community setting promoting an extremist ideology
- peers promoting an extremist ideology or sharing extremist material.
- access or exposure to online extremist material via social media or the internet - for example, propaganda including pictures, videos, blogs, and fake news.
- exposure to extremist, terrorist, or other violent activity in overseas settings
- access or exposure to extremist leaflets, magazines or stickering
- exposure to extremist groups hosting marches, protests, or stalls.

Risk factors

Push and pull factors can make a learner at risk of extremism or radicalisation. Often there are several risk factors present that, seen together, can cause concern.

Push factors

Push factors may include a learner feeling:

- isolated
- they do not belong
- they have no purpose
- low self-esteem
- their aspirations are unmet
- angry or frustrated
- a sense of injustice
- confused about life or the world
- real or perceived personal grievances

Pull Factor

Pull factors could include an extremist or terrorist group, organisation or individual:

- offering a sense of community and a support network
- promising fulfilment or excitement
- making the learner feel special and part of a wider mission
- offering a very narrow, manipulated version of an identity that often supports stereotypical gender norms
- offering inaccurate answers or falsehoods to grievances
- encouraging conspiracy theories
- promoting an 'us vs. them' mentality
- blaming specific communities for grievances
- encouraging the use of hatred and violent actions to get justice
- encouraging ideas of supremacy

Online training for Prevent awareness

Online courses on Prevent awareness include:

[Prevent awareness eLearning](#) - an introduction to the Prevent Duty (Home Office)

[Prevent referrals eLearning](#) - make a referral that is robust, informed and with good intention (Home Office)

[Channel awareness eLearning](#) - understand the objectives of the Channel programme, the working process, roles, and responsibilities (Home Office) [Prevent for further education and training](#) - aimed at different audiences including staff, governors, and board members (Education and Training Foundation)

Resources for teachers and school leaders

You can get more guidance, resources, and practical advice from:

- [Educate Against Hate](#)
- <https://connectfutures.org/>
- [ETF Learners](#) from the Education and Learning Foundation
- [ACT - Action Counters Terrorism](#)
- [Notice, check, share procedure](#)

Appendix 5 – HoW College PREVENT 2024 – 2025 Risk Register

The Risk Register is a separate document that supports the Prevent Strategy

Appendix 6 – Prevent Action Plan 25/26

Improvement	Action	Action complete deadline	Milestone 1 Term 1	Milestone 2 Term 2	Milestone 3 Term 3	Responsible
Ensure that all learners and apprentices understand the dangers of radical and extremist behaviours	Each curriculum area to develop an industry specific Prevent session		Produce Prevent in Curriculum supportive document	Review activity	Review impact	SK /JB
	Continue to review PD approach through learning walks, surveys, and corridor conversations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schedule and plan for deep dive Corridor conversations 	Check on THRIVE topic – learning walks	Any gaps identified from learning walks	MG/JB
Ensure staff mandatory Prevent training is every delivered every 2 years	Review the issues relating to non-compliance and ensure reporting is accurate	Termly monitoring	Reporting shows compliance	Regular reporting of compliance at ELT Action taken around non-compliance considered with managers	Improved completion of training to above 90%	ELT
Create a security briefing for staff and students to be delivered in 25/26	Create an online Security Brief training session for staff and students,	All staff to have completed by Oct half term 25.	Reporting shows compliance	Reporting shows compliance	Reporting shows compliance	JB/JT/ELT
SLT/ELT disaster /incident management exercise Cascade used for all staff to consider their own actions in the event of a threat external or internal	Conduct a desk top exercise for disaster management to refresh understanding and increase preparation that includes SLT and ELT. Add task to Cascade in Jan 26.	Nov/Dec – ELT Jan - all staff	Review Protect Guidance on release	Source training/desk assessment support	Conduct the exercise and review	JB/CC
Prepare for internal audit of Safeguarding and Protect	Meet with key staff and gather evidence. Protect group to meet regularly to review preparedness to meet the Protect Duty	Jan 26	Meeting taken pace and team site in place to gather audit evidence	Audit evidence in place	Successful audit and recommendations for Protect duty compliance received	JB/SF/CC

