

Where could this be happening?

Terrorists and Extremists differ in their approaches to radicalisation, but they may use :

- Online - websites, chatrooms, gaming, emails, etc.
- Phones - social media, instant messenger, text messages, etc.
- Communities - groups, clubs, societies, meeting places, etc.
- Schools/Colleges.

What are we doing in College?

Prevent links to existing safeguarding frameworks which require all staff to exercise a duty of care to all students and where necessary, to take action for safeguarding and crime prevention.

- P** - Promotion of Equality and Diversity and positive relationships between students.
- R** - Referral of any concerns via safeguarding staff to relevant authorities.
- E** - Education for students in lessons and tutorials.
- V** - Vetting and removal of any posters or other materials of an extremist nature.
- E** - Environment – a safe and secure site with CCTV, sufficient security procedures and online filters.
- N** - News monitoring for any concerns in the locality.
- T** - Training of staff to raise awareness of the signs and risks.

What can you do to protect yourself and others?

Getting mixed up in terrorist or violent extremist activity can be incredibly dangerous. If you are worried about someone you know getting caught up in something that could hurt or kill themselves or others please talk to someone who can help.

In the classroom you should challenge inappropriate language, views and behaviours if they occur (the same approach to 'challenge' in relation to Equality and Diversity).

If you see or hear anything you think could be terrorist related it may be nothing but trust your instincts and ask for help. If you notice something, share it.

By reporting your concerns you could be helping get the right support for someone you know. You should report your concerns by one of the following :

- Call the Anti-Terrorist hotline 0800 789 321
- Contact Carol McArthur
(Student Wellbeing and Safeguarding Manager)
c.mcarthur@wakefield.ac.uk
- Contact Leigh Allsopp
(Head of Student Experience Support Services)
l.allsopp@wakefield.ac.uk
- Log your concerns on Moodle by clicking the confidential 'Report' button on the front page
- Speak to your student group leader to raise your concerns

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Guide to Prevent

What do I need to know?



PREVENT

Prevent aims to stop people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism and it is part of the government anti-terrorism strategy.

Prevent recognises that early intervention is at the heart of diverting people away from being drawn into terrorist activity.

All schools and colleges have a duty to PREVENT people being drawn into **terrorist** or **extreme** activity.

What is terrorism?

Terrorism is hard to define because so many people and countries see it differently, a definition may include :

- Mass intimidation (trying to make lots of people scared to go about their everyday or normal life)
- Unlawful violence or the threat of violence against the public
- Violence intended to change a law, culture or political system, or to change how people think or act

A terrorist is a person who uses terrorism in the pursuit of a political aim.

Examples of terrorist criminal acts include :

- Threatening someone because they are a different race, religion or sexual orientation
- Causing damage to property to get a political point of view across
- Setting off a bomb to kill or injure people

What is Extremism?

Extremism is vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values including :

- Democracy
- The rule of law
- Individual liberty
- Mutual respect and tolerance to different faiths and beliefs

An extremist is a person who holds extreme political or religious views, especially one who advocates illegal, violent, or other extreme action.

Extremist activity may come from connections to a variety of groups, such as :

- Far Right - white supremacists
- Animal rights groups
- Islamic state radicals
- Irish Republican Army (IRA)
- Any other groups or individuals who may oppose government policy by acts of terrorism

Why does terrorism, radicalisation or violent extremism happen?

There are many reasons to explain why it may happen, but whatever the excuse is, criminal acts cannot be justified under any circumstances.

Having extreme thoughts or beliefs is not a crime, but using unlawful force or threats to support a belief or ideology - this is **violent extremist** activity.

Who are terrorists or violent extremists?

Terrorists and/or Extremists can :

- Come from any background, any community, any religion or belief
- Can be young or old, male or female, wealthy or not
- Believe that violence or terror is an acceptable way of changing how other people think or behave

Why do people get involved in terrorism or violent extremism?

Those who encourage or incite others to commit acts of violent extremism often target vulnerable people who are led into believing that violence or criminality can earn respect, riches or even glory. This process is known as radicalisation.

Radicalisation is defined as the process by which people come to support terrorism and extremism and, in some cases, then participate in terrorist groups.

There are many reasons why this may happen, here are just a few :

- A lack of identity or belonging, or insecurity
- Defending their culture, way of life or beliefs
- They may be pressured, or bullied into it
- They may have been radicalised by violent extremist groups
- They may want retaliation

However, even though a person may feel angry about something they believe is unfair this does not mean they should attack or threaten any person or any community.