

## Lynher Training Ltd Prevention of Extremism and Radicalisation (PREVENT) Policy

Any member of staff or student at Lynher Training Ltd who has any concerns regarding the issues identified within this guidance policy should report those concerns immediately and no later than the end of the working day to the Safeguarding Officer - Karen Howell.

### 1. Introduction

The current threat from Terrorism and Extremism in the United Kingdom is real and severe and can involve the exploitation of vulnerable people, including children and young people.

- **Radicalisation** is the process by which a person comes to adopt increasingly extreme political, social, or religious ideals. This can eventually result in condoning or support of terrorism.
- **Extremism** is the holding of political, religious, ideological ideas or actions that are outside the parameters of the moderate mainstream and not normal, reasonable or acceptable to most people. It is important to understand that **extremism in itself is not illegal** but it can act as a pathway to terrorism.
- **Violent Extremism** is where people seek to justify or promote terrorism or encourage others to commit such acts.
- **Terrorism** is the use or threat of action where the use or threat is designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public or a section of the public, and the use or threat is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

### 2. National Guidance and Strategies

PREVENT is a key part of the Government's strategy 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. All staff should have an awareness of the PREVENT agenda and the various forms radicalisation takes. All staff should be aware of some of the signs and indicators of radicalisation and respond appropriately.

### 3. Vulnerability

There are numerous factors that can make an individual vulnerable to radicalisation and reduce their resilience to accepting extremist messages. These can include (not an exhaustive list):

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; 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, or interaction with the Justice System; poor resettlement/reintegration, previous involvement with criminal groups.

## Radicalisation

PREVENT works by developing a more in-depth understanding of how an individual can become radicalised to the point where they can either become directly involved in terrorist activity or support terrorism. Involvement in terrorist activity is not limited to committing acts of violence; it can also be fund raising activity or actively promoting an extreme message to recruit others. The radicalisation process may lead to a number of observable behaviours being displayed by a vulnerable individual (not an exhaustive list):

Changes in behavior:

Depressed	Withdrawn	Change of routine
Social isolation	Inappropriate questions	Absenteeism
New found arrogance	Change in language	Short tempered
Angry	Tattoos	New circle of friends
Intolerance	Closed to new ideas	Fixation on a subject

If the behaviours and vulnerabilities detailed above are observed then serious consideration should be given to seeking further advice and making a referral to PREVENT

### 4. Channel

Channel is a process developed to support people at risk of being drawn towards terrorism or violent extremism. A multiagency panel is convened and partners work collaboratively to establish a bespoke support package for vulnerable individuals. A range of support options are available and can include (but are not limited to) mentoring, welfare support and access to key social care services.

If you have concerns that an individual is susceptible to radicalisation, the earlier the referral is made, the earlier Channel intervention can take place and therefore the more likely it is to be effective.

### 4. Referral Process

Any identified concerns to suggest that a person supports terrorism and/or extremism, (as the result of observed behaviour or reports of conversations) must be reported to the named designated safeguarding professional immediately and no later than the end of the working day.

As part of the referral process, the Safeguarding Officer will raise an electronic referral with Prevent Devon and Cornwall <https://www.devon-cornwall.police.uk/prevention-and-advice/your-community/prevent-extreme-views/who-to-contact/> or will call the **anti-terrorist hotline on 0800 789 321** (a confidential hotline, staffed around the clock by specialist counter-terrorism police officers and staff).

If you suspect terrorism or violent extremism is being promoted or a related activity is taking place, these concerns should be reported to the local police by calling 101 or in an emergency call 999.

Reviewed/updated:

3<sup>rd</sup> June 2016

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28<sup>th</sup> November 2018