UK Versity
Education That Empowers Lives

PREVENT RADICALISATION POLICY

EFFECTIVE DATE : **22 SEPT 2017**

REVIEWED BY : **QUALITY MANAGER**

NEXT REVIEW : **NOVEMBER 2023**

POLICY NUMBER : **QA-T87**

Preventing Radicalisation Policy

This 'Preventing Radicalisation Policy' is part of our commitment to keeping learners safe. Since the 'Education and Inspections Act 2006' Education Institutions have a duty to promote community cohesion. Over the last few years, global events have led to a growth of extremist viewpoints, including advocacy of violent extremism.

Educational Institutions have an important part to play in both educating learners about extremism and recognising when learners start to become radicalised. In March 2015, new statutory duties were placed on Educational Institutions by the Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015) which means they must work to prevent learners being drawn into extremism.

Safeguarding learners from all risks of harm is an important part of a Educational Institutions work and protecting them from extremism is one aspect of that.

Ethos

At UK VERSITY we ensure that through our centres vision, values, rules, diverse curriculum and teaching we promote tolerance and respect for all cultures, faiths and lifestyles. The centre also ensures that this ethos is reflected and implemented effectively in centre policy and practice and that there are effective risk assessments in place to safeguard and promote learners' welfare.

We have a duty to prepare our learners for life in modern Britain and to keep them safe. Learners who attend our centre have the right to learn in safety. We do not tolerate bullying of any kind and will challenge derogatory language and behaviour towards others.

Statutory Duties

The duty to prevent learners people being radicalised is set out in the following documents.

- Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015)
- Keeping Learners Safe in Education (2015)
- Prevent Duty Guidance (2015)
- Working Together to Safeguard Learners (2015)

Non-statutory Guidance

- Promoting fundamental British values as part of SMSC in Educational Institutions: Departmental advice for maintained Educational Institutions (DfE 2014)

Related Policies

- Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Policy
- Bullying and Discrimination Policy
- Data Protection Policy

- Use of Information Technology Policy
- Safeguarding Policy

Definitions

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.

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

British Values are democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

Roles and Responsibilities
It is the role of the Head of Centre to:

- ensure that the centre and its staff respond to preventing radicalisation on a day-to-day basis,
- ensure that the centres curriculum addresses the issues involved in radicalisation
- ensure that staff conduct is consistent with preventing radicalisation

Role of Designated Safeguarding Lead

It is the role of the designated safeguarding lead to: **PHILIP HODKINSON**

- ensure that staff understand the issues of radicalisation, are able to recognise the signs of vulnerability or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns
- receive safeguarding concerns about learners who may be vulnerable to the risk of radicalisation or are showing signs of radicalisation
- make referrals to appropriate agencies with regard to concerns about radicalisation
- liaise with partners, including the local authority and the police
- report to the governing body on these matters

Role of staff

It is the role of staff to understand the issues of radicalisation, are able to recognise the signs of vulnerability or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns.

Curriculum

We are committed to ensuring that our learners are offered a broad and balanced curriculum that aims to prepare them for life in modern Britain. We encourage our

learners to be inquisitive learners who are open to new experiences and are tolerant of others.

Internet Safety

The internet provides learners with access to a wide-range of content, some of which is harmful. Extremists use the internet, including social media, to share their messages. The filtering systems used in our centre blocks inappropriate content, including extremist content.

We also filter out social media, such as Facebook. Searches and web addresses are monitored and the ICT technicians will alert senior staff where there are concerns and prevent further access when new sites that are unblocked are found.

Where staff, learners or visitors find unblocked extremist content they must report it to a senior member of staff.

We are aware that learners have access to unfiltered internet when using their mobile phones and staff are alert to the need for vigilance when learners are using their phones.

The Use of Information Technology Policy refers to preventing radicalisation and related extremist content.

Learners and staff know how to report internet content that is inappropriate or of concern.

Staff Training

Staff will be given training to help them understand the issues of radicalisation, are able to recognise the signs of vulnerability or radicalisation and know how to refer their concerns. This information also forms part of induction safeguarding training. Staff are updated as necessary in weekly safeguarding briefings.

Safer Recruitment

We ensure that the staff we appoint to the centre are suitable, our recruitment procedures are rigorous and we follow the statutory guidance published in part 3 of *Keeping Learners Safe in Education (2015).* Vetting and barring checks are undertaken on relevant people, including governors and volunteers.

Signs of vulnerability

There are no known definitive indicators that an individual is vulnerable to radicalisation, but there are number of signs that together increase the risk. Signs of vulnerability include:

- underachievement
- being in possession of extremist literature
- poverty

- social exclusion
- traumatic events
- global or national events
- religious conversion
- change in behaviour
- extremist influences
- conflict with family over lifestyle
- confused identify
- victim or witness to race or hate crimes
- rejection by peers, family, social groups or faith

Recognising Extremism

Early indicators of radicalisation or extremism may include:

- showing sympathy for extremist causes
- glorifying violence, especially to other faiths or cultures
- making remarks or comments about being at extremist events or rallies outside centre
- evidence of possessing illegal or extremist literature
- advocating messages similar to illegal organisations or other extremist groups
- out of character changes in dress, behaviour and peer relationships (but there are also very powerful narratives, programmes and networks that people can come across online so involvement with particular groups may not be apparent.)
- secretive behaviour
- online searches or sharing extremist messages or social profiles
- intolerance of difference, including faith, culture, gender, race or sexuality
- graffiti, art work or writing that displays extremist themes
- attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others
- verbalising anti-Western or anti-British views
- advocating violence towards others

Referral Process

Staff and visitors to the centre must refer all concerns about learners who show signs of vulnerability or radicalisation must be passed to the Designated Safeguarding Lead using the usual methods for reporting other safeguarding concerns.

When there are significant concerns about a learner, the Designated Safeguarding Lead in liaison with the headteacher will make a referral to the appropriate body.

Monitoring and Review

This policy will be monitored by the governing body at least annually by receiving a report from the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

This is not a statutory policy and will be reviewed at an appropriate time not later than two years after ratification by the governing body.