



UTC Cambridge Prevent Policy

Lead member of SLT:
Governor:

Director of Student Progress
Safeguarding Lead

Legislation and reference:

HM Government Prevent Strategy 2011
Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015
Education Act 2002
Children Act 2004
Working Together to Safeguard Children March 2015
DfES guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education July 2015

Associated documentation

UTC Cambridge Safeguarding policy
UTC Cambridge Equality and Diversity policy
UTC Cambridge Whistle Blowing policy

UTC Cambridge Vision

UTC Cambridge: Delivering Future Scientists

UTC Cambridge Mission

Through an innovative curriculum, developed with leading scientists from industry and academia, UTC Cambridge builds bespoke learning solutions delivered in a state of the art science and technology environment that empowers students to manage their academic and career development.

UTC Cambridge Values

We set ourselves challenging goals, are agile and resilient, to achieve our personal best.
By respecting one another we enhance our experience and benefit from different perspectives.
We take individual responsibility, ensuring team delivery.
By respecting our environment, our world, we make a difference.
We celebrate positive contribution and aspire to excellence.
We are morally and ethically responsible in scientific and environmental innovation.

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1. Introduction

1.0 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 to involve them in extremist activity.

This guidance is designed to provide a clear framework for professionals with which to respond to safeguarding concerns for those children and young people who may be vulnerable to the messages of extremism. In addition it provides details of the local inter agency process and expectations in identifying appropriate interventions based on the child concern model/ threshold of need and intervention model and the Channel process. (See below)

1.1 The UTC Cambridge fully recognises the contribution it can make to protect and support young people in its care. The students' welfare is of paramount importance. This policy is consistent with:

- i. The legal duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, as described in section 175 of the Education Act 2002, the DfES guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education July 2015 and Working Together to Safeguard Children March 2015;
- ii. Local Safeguarding Children Board Procedures, which contain the inter-agency processes, protocols and expectations for safeguarding children;
- iii. HM Government Prevent Strategy 2011 and Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015;

1.2 The UTC Cambridge will therefore:

Establish and maintain an ethos where young people feel secure and are encouraged to talk, and are listened to.

- i. Ensure that young people know that there are adults in the UTC Cambridge whom they can approach if they are worried about a peer or they feel that they are in difficulty.
- ii. Include in the curriculum activities and opportunities for PSHE/Citizenship which equip young people with the skills they need to stay safe from extremism, and which will help them to develop realistic attitudes to the responsibilities of adult life, particularly with regard to their views and opinions.
- iii. Ensure that we protect our young people from extremist speakers and events by vetting and assessing the suitability of material that is to be used in lectures, presentations and masterclasses.
- iv. Ensure we manage students' access to extremist material.

1.3 Equality and Diversity

All developments and strategies are intended to ensure that no-one is treated in any way less favourably on the grounds of race, colour, national or ethnic origin, race, disability, gender, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, marriage & civil partnership, pregnancy & maternity, age, religion/ belief or political/ other personal beliefs.

1.4 National Guidance Strategies

1.4.1 Counter terrorism strategy (CONTEST) is a Government strategy, its aim to reduce the risk to the UK and its interests overseas from terrorism.

1.4.2 PREVENT is a key part of the CONTEST strategy, its aim is 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.

The Prevent Strategy objectives are:

Ideology - respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it.

Individuals - prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support.

Institutions - work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation which we need to address.

I.4.3 CHANNEL is a key element of the “Prevent” strategy and is a multi-agency approach to protect people at risk from radicalisation. Channel uses existing collaboration between local authorities, statutory partners (such as the education and health sectors, social services, children’s and youth services and offender management services), the police and the local community to:

- identify individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism
- assess the nature and extent of that risk
- develop the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned.

Channel is about safeguarding children and adults from being drawn into committing terrorist-related activity. It is about early intervention to protect and divert people away from the risk they face before illegality occurs.

I.4.4 Partnership working

Working Together to Safeguard Children March 2015 identifies exposure to, or involvement with, groups, individuals who condone violence as a means to a political end as a particular risk for some children. All children and young people’s partnerships should have an agreed process in place for safeguarding vulnerable individuals including children’s, transition and adult’s services. Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs) and local authorities should ensure they are informed of the particular risks in their area.

I.5 Within Cambridgeshire, there is a Prevent Multi-Agency Partnership board that are responsible for coordinating work on this agenda. The current link at the Cambridgeshire county council is Sarah Rogers.

The “Channel” process consists of a referral process and processes for responding to identified risk and need, and in and providing appropriate support.

For more detail see “Channel: Protecting Vulnerable People from being drawn into terrorism; https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/425189/Channel_Duty_Guidance_April_2015.pdf

I.6 Channel referrals are prioritised by the local authority and other statutory partners in all their work to safeguard vulnerable individuals. Channel should be considered alongside other early intervention measures such as work undertaken to support and divert young people from anti-social behaviour, gangs or drugs.

I.7 At present, Channel panel referrals will not affect future DBS and other checks in the future and there is no investigation. Participation in the Channel panel process is on a voluntary basis.

I.8 Awareness of Prevent and an understanding of the risks it is intended to address are both vital.

The UTC Cambridge will therefore:

Train all professionals on the processes of how to identify and refer, to the relevant agencies, children whose behaviour suggests that they are being drawn into terrorism or extremism. Help to protect children from extremist and violent views in the same ways as we help to safeguard children from drugs, gang violence or alcohol.

Work to ensure that Prevent is seen in this context. The purpose must be to protect children from harm and to ensure that they are taught in a way that is consistent with the law and our values.

Ensure all members of the organisation should have an awareness of the prevent agenda and the various forms radicalisation takes in being able to recognise signs and indicators of concern and respond appropriately.

Ensure that Workshops to Raise the Awareness of Prevent (WRAP) and further awareness training is being delivered to all members of the college staff

2. Definitions

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

“Extremism: is 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” (HM Government Prevent Strategy 2011)

2.1 Radical groups include but is not restricted to;

- i. Extreme animal rights groups and organisations
- ii. Far-right groups and political organisations
- iii. Radical Islamist movements groups and organisations
- iv. Sectarian groups and organisations

3. Aims and Objectives

3.0 UTC Cambridge prevent policy aims to:

Ensure that all staff, visitors and parents are able to identify children who may be vulnerable to radicalisation and know what to do when they are identified

Protect children from the risk of radicalisation as part of the wider safeguarding duties in a similar way to protecting them from other harms (e.g. drugs, gangs and exploitation)

To build pupils’ resilience to radicalisation by promoting fundamental British values and enabling them to challenge extremist views.

This duty is not intended to stop pupils debating controversial issues

3.1 There are six objectives to the policy:

- To prepare students to be active members of the British and Global community
- To identify those at risk
- To follow safeguarding procedures when students at risk are identified
- To engender a passion for lifelong learning and healthy, environmentally friendly lifestyles
- To provide a framework for supporting students at risk either within work completed in college or with the support of outside agencies
- To ensure we practice safe recruitment in checking the suitability of staff and volunteers to work with children;
 - i. raising awareness of child protection issues and equipping children with the skills needed to keep them safe

- ii. developing and then implementing procedures for identifying and reporting cases, or suspected cases of abuse
- iii. supporting students who have been abused in accordance with his/her agreed child protection plan
- iv. establishing a safe environment in which children can learn and develop

4. Principles - Understanding and Recognising Risks and Vulnerabilities of Radicalisation

4.0 A child is defined in the Children Acts 1989 and 2004 as anyone who has not yet reached their 18th birthday.

4.1 Children and young people can be drawn into violence or they can be exposed to the messages of extremist groups by many means. These can include through the influence of family members or friends and/or direct contact with extremist groups and organisations or, increasingly, through the internet. This can put a young person at risk of being drawn into criminal activity and has the potential to cause significant harm.

4.2 Children and young people are vulnerable to exposure to, or involvement with, groups or individuals who advocate violence as a means to a political or ideological end. Examples of extremist causes that have used violence to achieve their ends include animal rights, the far right, internal terrorist and international terrorist organisations.

4.3 Most individuals, even those who hold radical views, do not become involved in extremism. Numerous factors can contribute to and influence the range of behaviours that are defined as extremism. It is important to consider these factors in order to develop an understanding of the issue. It is also necessary to understand those factors that build resilience and protect individuals from engaging in violent extremist activity.

4.4 Safeguarding children and young people from radicalisation is no different from safeguarding them from other forms of harm. Indicators for vulnerability to radicalisation are the same as those you are already familiar with:

- Family tensions
- Sense of isolation
- Migration
- Distance from cultural heritage
- Experience of racism or discrimination
- Feeling of failure etc.

4.5 Those in the process of being radicalised may become involved with a new group of friends, search for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging, possess extremist literature or advocate violence actions, change their behaviour and language and seek to recruit others to an extremist ideology.

4.6 It is important to note that children and young people experiencing these situations or displaying these behaviours are not necessarily showing signs of being radicalised. There could be many other reasons for the behaviour including those you are already familiar with alcohol or drug abuse, family breakdown, domestic abuse, bullying etc or even something more minor.

4.7 It is important to be cautious in assessing these factors to avoid inappropriately labelling or stigmatising individuals because they possess a characteristic or fit a specific profile. It is vital

that all professionals who have contact with vulnerable individuals are able to recognise those vulnerabilities and help to increase safe choices.

5. 5. Roles and Responsibilities

5.0 Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility

Prevent is part of the wider safeguarding policy, therefore, it is everyone's responsibility

5.1 As adults and/or professionals or volunteers at the UTC, everyone has a responsibility to safeguard children and promote their welfare. Prevent is a part of safeguarding and promoting welfare. This refers to the activity which is undertaken to protect children who are at risk of extremism. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children – and in particular protecting them from the risk of extremism - depends upon effective joint working between agencies, professionals and parents that have different roles and expertise.

All agencies and professionals should:

- i. be alert to potential indicators of extremism
- ii. share and help to analyse information so that concerns about the potential risk and change in a child's behaviour can be made
- iii. contribute to whatever actions are needed to safeguard and promote the child's welfare
- iv. take part in regularly reviewing the outcomes for the child against specific plans
- v. work co-operatively with parents unless this is inconsistent with ensuring the child is not at risk

5.2 Governors

The governors of UTC Cambridge will:

Ensure that the UTC Cambridge has a Prevent policy and procedures in place that comply with Cambridgeshire County councils' wider safeguarding policy

Ensure that the UTC Cambridge operates safe recruitment practices, including appropriate use of references and checks on new staff and volunteers

Ensure there are procedures for dealing with allegations of extremism against members of staff and volunteers

5.3 Principal

The Principal of UTC Cambridge will:

Ensure the policies and procedures adopted by the Governing Body are fully implemented, and followed by all staff

Ensure there are sufficient resources and time allocated to enable the Prevent Lead and other staff to discharge their responsibilities, including taking part in strategy discussions and other inter-agency meetings, and contributing to the assessment of students

Ensure all staff and volunteers feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice in regard to students, and such concerns are addressed sensitively and effectively in a timely manner

5.4 Prevent Lead (WRAP facilitator)

The Director of Student Care will:

Prepare and update the prevent policy in line with legislation

Report to the governors on request

Monitor, review and evaluate the effectiveness of the policy in line with any changes to legislation

Organise and deliver appropriate staff training and awareness raising sessions
Ensure all new staff receive training and know the UTC Cambridge procedures
Coordinate the procedures for dealing with Prevent issues with the Designated Safeguarding officer

5.5 All Staff

All staff at UTC Cambridge will:

Make sure they are fully conversant with the prevent policy in addition to the safeguarding and child protection policy

Respond to any issues or concerns as laid out in this policy

Refer any issue, without delay using the procedures outlined in this policy

6. Procedures

6.0 The designated child protection person and prevent lead must be informed immediately by an employee of the UTCC, student of the UTCC, a parent of the UTCC or other persons, in the following circumstances:

- i. Where there is suspicion that a child is being radicalised
- ii. Where there is evidence that a child is being radicalised
- iii. Where there is an observation of a significant change in a child's behaviour and language
- iv. Disclosures by pupils of their exposure to the extremist actions, views or materials of others outside of school, such as in their homes or community groups, especially where pupils have not actively sought these out
- v. Graffiti symbols, writing or art work promoting extremist messages or images
- vi. Pupils accessing extremist material online, including through social networking sites
- vii. Pupils voicing opinions drawn from extremist ideologies and narratives
- viii. Use of extremist or 'hate' terms to exclude others or incite violence
- ix. Intolerance of difference, whether secular or religious or, in line with our equality and diversity policy, views based on, but not exclusive to, gender, disability, homophobia, race, colour or culture

Attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others

6.1 Details and signs that may indicate a safeguarding issue:

- i. In the event of the complaint being made by a child against an employee of the college the disclosure must be shared with the Principal or Chair of the Governors.
- ii. If necessary, the Prevent and Safeguarding Officer will keep a full record of reports made and make referrals to the relevant agencies if necessary.
- iii. All staff at the UTCC must be aware that if they are concerned about a young person, or suspect that radicalisation is taking place, it is their statutory duty to act on it by reporting to the Prevent or safeguarding Officer. Concerns must always be reported immediately, whether this is inappropriate information, a false allegation, a disclosure or merely having concerns about a child. Staff must never wait to 'see what happens'. Staff must always abide by the procedures and never question a child or try to investigate themselves as this could prejudice a case by probing for more information than is given. If an investigation is necessary it will be handled by an appropriate professional.

7. Record keeping

7.0 Well-kept records are essential in situations where it is suspected or believed that a student may be at risk from radicalisation. Records should:

- i. State who was present, time, date and place;
- ii. Use the students' words wherever possible;
- iii. Be factual/state exactly what was said;
- iv. Differentiate clearly between fact, opinion, interpretation, observation and/or allegation;
- v. Be written and signed by the recorder.

7.1 The UTC will:

- vi. Keep written records of concerns about children, even when there is no need to refer the matter immediately;
- vii. Ensure all records are kept securely and separate from the main student file and in locked locations.
- viii. The UTC recording form will be available from reception and on the website.