

• Prevent Policy

4. Induction

During induction training, learners will be made aware of how they can protect themselves from being radicalised. We will help learners to become more resilient to the messages of violent extremists. We will create an environment where all learners learn to understand others, value and appreciate diversity. Learners will receive information on Safeguarding and Equality and Diversity.

5. Teaching, learning and assessment

It is our duty to deliver provision which promotes positive values. Effectively tackling controversial issues can help learners challenge the perceptions and misconceptions of their own and others'. To do this teaching, learning and assessment practices can include:

- developing questioning techniques to open up safe debate;
- promoting open respectful dialogue; and
- promoting British values

6. Employers

When placing learners with employers we will ensure that:

- Employers are briefed on their responsibilities with regards to safeguarding and well-being of learners
- Employers receive guidance on the signs to look out for which may indicate that a person is being radicalised
- Employers receive information regarding safeguarding
- Employers know where to access advice and support
- Employers actively participate in the 3 monthly review process which will cover topics such as health, safety and wellbeing of the learner.

7. Contacts

If any FW Solutions staff suspect or see any signs that a learner is being drawn into terrorism or are at risk of radicalisation then they must report this to a senior member of the management team immediately.

A member of the senior management team will contact one of the key PREVENT partners such as the Police or by phoning the confidential Anti-Terrorist Hotline on 0800 789 321. In the event of the number being out of date, then an update contact number can be located from <https://www.northyorkshire.police.uk/>

8. Review

This Policy will be reviewed on an annual basis or to reflect new legislation, whichever is the earlier.

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Glossary

There are many terms and expressions used and below are some definitions taking from the Government's PREVENT policy.

Counter-radicalisation usually refers to activity aimed at a group of people intended to dissuade them from engaging in terrorism-related activity

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.

An **ideology** is a set of beliefs.

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.

A **radicaliser** is an individual who encourages others to develop or adopt beliefs and views supportive of terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.

Radicalising locations are venues, often unsupervised, where the process of radicalisation takes place. Locations include public spaces, such as university campuses and mosques, as well as private/more concealed locations such as homes, cafes and bookstores.

Radicalising materials include literature or videos that are used by radicalisers to encourage or reinforce individuals to adopt a violent ideology. Some of this material may explicitly encourage violence. Other materials may take no avowed position on violence but make claims to which violence is subsequently presented as the only solution.

Safeguarding is the process of protecting vulnerable people, whether from crime, other forms of abuse or in the context of this policy, from being drawn into terrorism.

Signs that a Person is Being Radicalised

A member of the practice team may have concerns relating to an individual's behaviour, which could indicate that they may be being drawn into terrorist activity.

NB This might include other members of staff in the practice team.

Signs or indicators that someone is being drawn into terrorist activity may include:

- Graffiti symbols, writing or artwork promoting extremist messages or images
- Patients/staff accessing terrorist related material online, including through social network sites
- Parental/family reports of change in behaviour, friendships or actions, coupled with request for assistance
- Partner healthcare organisations', local authority services' and police reports of issues affecting patients in other healthcare organisations
- Patients voicing opinions drawn from terrorist related ideologies and narratives
- Use of extremist or hate terms to exclude other or incite violence.

