



*Trinity Safe Space*

## **Trinity Safe Space Prevent Duty and Policy**

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<b>APPROVAL DATE:</b>	October 2020
<b>REVIEWED:</b>	ANNUALLY – June 2023
<b>NEXT REVIEW:</b>	October 2024

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# Trinity Safe Space

## Prevent Duty

### 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Trinity Safe Space fully recognises its duty toward safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children under “Working Together to Safeguard Children. A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children” April 2018 It also recognises its duty to adults vulnerable to harm under relevant legislation

### 2.0 Safeguarding Children/Young People Who Are Vulnerable To Extremism

- 2.1 Since 2010, when the Government published the Prevent Strategy, there has been an awareness of the specific need to safeguard children, young people, adults vulnerable to harm and families from violent extremism. There have been several occasions both locally and nationally in which extremist groups have attempted to radicalise vulnerable children, young people and adults vulnerable to harm to hold extreme views including views justifying political, religious, sexist or racist violence, or to steer them into a rigid and narrow ideology that is intolerant of diversity and leaves them vulnerable to future radicalisation
- 2.2 Trinity Safe Space values freedom of speech and the expression of beliefs/ideology as fundamental rights underpinning our society’s values. Both service users and workers/volunteers have the right to speak freely and voice their opinions. However, freedom comes with responsibility and free speech that is designed to manipulate the vulnerable or that leads to violence and harm of others goes against the moral principles in which freedom of speech is valued. Free speech is not an unqualified privilege; it is subject to laws and policies governing equality, human rights, community safety and community cohesion
- 2.3 Under duties imposed within the Prevent Duty Guidance 2015 as part of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, Trinity Safe Space will ensure that situations are suitably risk assessed, that they will work in partnership with other agencies, that staff are suitably trained and have attended WRAP level 3 training where appropriate and that IT policies will ensure that children, young people and adults vulnerable to harm are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in the organisation.
- 2.4 The Lead (Single Point for Contact) for Prevent is:
- Pauline Ruth phone number 07967627554. Email pauline.ruth@gmail.com
- She will link with other relevant agencies (including the Police) to ensure that vulnerable people are appropriately supported, and risk assessed, and that all staff, volunteers and Management Committee members have received WRAP (Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent) training, where appropriate to ensure they are able to recognise any concerns.
- 2.5 The current threat from terrorism in the United Kingdom may include the exploitation of vulnerable people, to involve them in terrorism or in activity in support of terrorism. The normalisation of extreme views may also make children, young people and adults vulnerable

to harm vulnerable to future manipulation and exploitation. Trinity Safe Space is clear that this exploitation and radicalisation should be viewed as a safeguarding concern

2.6 Definitions of radicalisation and extremism, and indicators of vulnerability to radicalisation are detailed below

2.7 Trinity Safe Space seeks to protect children, young people and adults vulnerable to harm against the messages of all violent extremism including, but not restricted to, those linked to Islamist ideology, to Far Right/Neo Nazi/White Supremacist ideology, Irish Nationalist and Loyalist paramilitary groups, and extremist Animal Rights movements

2.8

- Anti-Terrorist Hotline 0800 789 321
- Text Phone Service 0800 032 4539
- Web site <https://secure.met.police.uk/athotline/>

### **Prevent Duty**

The Counter Terrorism Security Act 2015 contains a duty on specified authorities to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

From 1 July, 2015 all schools and other organisations where education of any sort is taking place (including ESOL classes) have a legal duty to meet the requirements set out in this guidance in four areas:

- Risk Assessment
- Working in Partnership
- Staff training
- IT Policies

How we meet the requirements:

#### **Risk Assessment**

We have a risk assessment in place to demonstrate how we have assessed the risk within the organisation. The risk assessment focuses on the children, young people and vulnerable adults and takes into account their age.

#### **Working in Partnership**

The first partnership is within the organisation and all staff are aware of specific guidance to safeguard children, young people and adults vulnerable to harm. We pay due attention to relevant documentation including the most up to date versions of Working Together to Safeguard Children and Keeping Children Safe in Education.

External partners work with us to ensure that all children, young people and adults vulnerable to harm are safe and protected.

Designated Safeguarding role – all staff and volunteers are fully aware of the organisation's procedures and where and when to raise any concerns. The designated person is in direct

contact with relevant partnership agencies and is able to take appropriate measures. These include concerns that may require contacting Channel.

Our organisation's policies also support the children's and adults' safety and wellbeing, for example, Child Protection, Safeguarding and Promoting the Welfare of Children and Vulnerable Adults, and Anti-bullying policies.

### **Training**

All staff and volunteers are trained in Basic Awareness in Safeguarding. The Designated Person will attend other training as appropriate

### **Prevent Training**

This can be accessed through Halton Safeguarding Children's Partnership

### **WRAP (Workshops Raising Awareness Around Prevent)**

Training to be accessed when necessary

### **ICT Policies**

Access to the internet is protected by a firewall and people are supervised when using the internet. Age appropriate content will be assured.

People are taught about e-safety as part of their computing induction.

## **Recognising Vulnerabilities To Extremism And Radicalisation**

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

Extremism is defined by the Government in the 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"*

Extremism is defined by the Crown Prosecution Service as:

*"The demonstration of unacceptable behaviour by using any means or medium to express views which:*

- *Encourage, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs*
- *Seek to provoke others to terrorist acts*
- *Encourage other serious criminal activity or seek to provoke others to serious criminal acts*
- *Foster hatred which might lead to inter-community violence in the UK"*

There is no such thing as a "typical extremist"; those who become involved in extremist actions come from a range of backgrounds and experiences, and most individuals, even those who hold radical views, do not become involved in violent extremist activity.

Service users may become susceptible to radicalisation through a range of social, personal and environmental factors - it is known that violent extremists exploit vulnerabilities in individuals to drive a

wedge between them and their families and communities. It is vital that staff/volunteers are able to recognise those vulnerabilities.

**Indicators of vulnerability include:**

- **Identity Crisis** – the service user is distanced from their cultural/religious heritage and experiences discomfort about their place in society
- **Personal Crisis** – the service user may be experiencing family tensions; a sense of isolation; and low self-esteem; they may have dissociated from their existing friendship group and become involved with a new and different group of friends; they may be searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging
- **Personal Circumstances** – migration; local community tensions; and events affecting the service user’s country or region of origin may contribute to a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy
- **Unmet Aspirations** – the service user may have perceptions of injustice; a feeling of failure; rejection of civic life
- **Experiences of Criminality** – which may include involvement with criminal groups, imprisonment, and poor resettlement/reintegration
- **Special Educational Need** – service user may experience difficulties with social interaction, empathy with others, understanding the consequences of their actions and awareness of the motivations of others

This list however is not exhaustive, nor does it mean that all people experiencing the above are at risk of radicalisation for the purposes of violent extremism. More critical risk factors could include:

- Being in contact with extremist recruiters
- Accessing violent extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element
- Possessing or accessing violent extremist literature
- Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues
- Joining or seeking to join extremist organisations
- Significant changes to appearance and/or behaviour
- Experiencing a high level of social isolation resulting in issues of identity crisis and/or personal crisis

If there are suspicions regarding radicalisation or extremism, it is essential that charities and community organisations take action without delay. If there are concerns that a child, young person or adult is at risk of radicalisation, or is voicing concerning opinions or attitudes, staff/volunteers should contact the organisation’s lead (SPOC) for Prevent without delay. The lead will then risk assess the information and contact and take advice from the appropriate agencies.

**Preventing Violent Extremism - Roles And Responsibilities Of Trinity Safe Space’s Single Point Of Contact (SPOC)**

- Ensuring that staff/volunteers are aware of the role of the SPOC in relation to protecting service users from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism

- Maintaining and applying a good understanding of the relevant guidance in relation to preventing service users from becoming involved in terrorism, and protecting them from radicalisation by those who support terrorism or forms of extremism which lead to terrorism
- Raising awareness about the role and responsibilities of Trinity Safe Space in relation to protecting service users from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism
- Monitoring the effect in practice of the organisation's activities and programmes to ensure that they are used to promote community cohesion and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs
- Raising awareness within the organisation about the safeguarding processes relating to protecting service users from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism
- Acting as the first point of contact within the organisation for case discussions relating to service users who may be at risk of radicalisation or involved in terrorism
- Collating relevant information in relation to referrals of vulnerable service users into the Prevent/Channel process
- Attending Channel meetings where necessary and carrying out any actions as agreed
- Reporting progress on actions to the Channel Co-ordinator
- Sharing any relevant additional information in a timely manner
- \* Channel is a multi-agency approach to provide support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorist related activity. For Halton, it is led by the Cheshire Police Counter-Terrorism Unit, and it aims to:
  - Establish an effective multi-agency referral and intervention process to identify vulnerable individuals
  - Safeguard individuals who might be vulnerable to being radicalised, so that they are not at risk of being drawn into terrorist-related activity
  - Provide early intervention to protect and divert people away from the risks they face and reduce vulnerability

## PREVENT DUTY RISK ASSESSMENT

HAZARD?	WHO MIGHT BE HARMED?	IS THE RISK ADEQUATELY CONTROLLED?	WHAT FURTHER ACTION IS NEEDED TO CONTROL THE RISK?
<i>List significant hazards which may result in serious harm or affect several people.</i>	<i>List groups of people who are especially at risk from the significant hazards identified.</i>	<i>List existing controls or note where the information may be found (eg information, instruction training, systems or procedures).</i>	<i>List the risks that are not adequately controlled and proposed action where it is reasonably practical to do more.</i>