WRAP – Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent

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National - CONTEST

<u>Protect</u> Strengthening our border, infrastructure, buildings

and public spaces from attack.

<u>Prepare</u> Reducing an impact of an attack and ensuring we can

respond effectively.

<u>Pursue</u> Disrupting or stopping terrorist attacks.

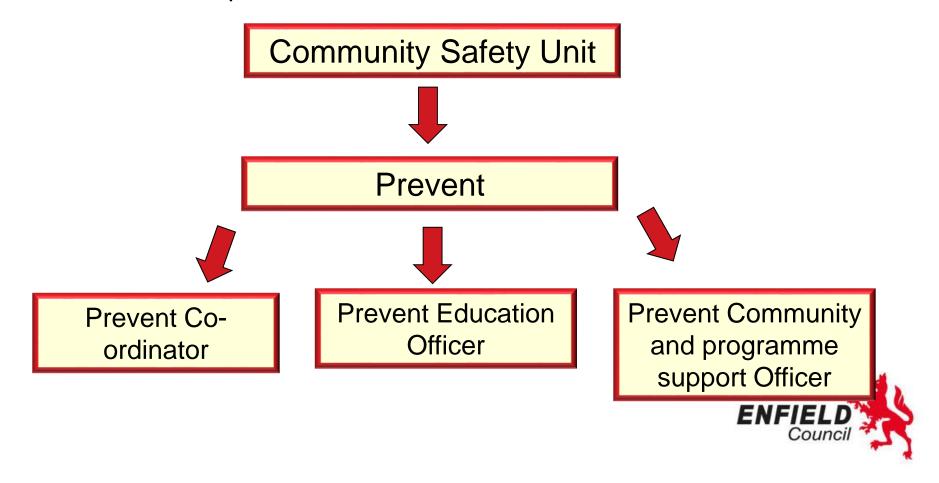
PREVENT Aims to stop people becoming terrorists or

supporting terrorism.



What is Prevent?

In Enfield, the Prevent team sits within the Community Safety Unit (CSU), alongside colleagues from Anti Social Behaviour (ASBU), Domestic Violence, and CCTV. We also work with local police forces and social services. This helps us maintain a holistic service.



Prevent's Purpose:

prevent people from supporting terrorism or becoming terrorists themselves



Prevention



Cure

In a 2014 study of 119 terrorist attacks, in 79% of cases other people were aware of the individual's commitment to an extremist ideology.





Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales

The Prevent Duty states that:

Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the Act) places a duty on certain bodies ("specified authorities" listed in Schedule 6 to the Act), in the exercise of their functions, to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".

This means:

- "staff are able to identify children who may be vulnerable to radicalisation and know what to do when they are identified."
- 2) "Build pupil's resilience to radicalisation by promoting Fundamental British Values and enabling them to challenge extremist views."



Prevent in Education Settings

Safeguarding:

Gangs
Substance abuse
/ drugs, alcohol

Radicalisation/ Extremism

Mental illness

Physical illness

Trafficking

Neglect

TRAINING

WRAP training

Online Safety

Facilitating
Sensitive Topic
Discussion

Partners: Small Steps Just Enough Equaliteach

Learning:

PSHE

Identity

Discussion, debate and disagreement

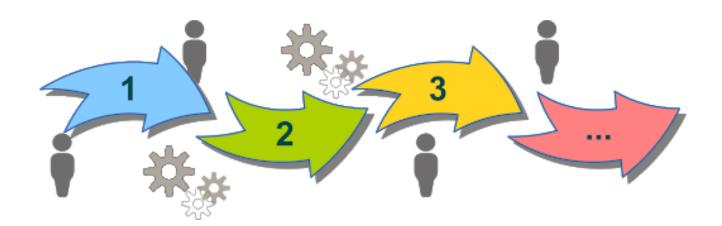
Hate Crime

Politics



What is radicalisation?

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











Signs of radicalisation in young people Educate Against Hate

There is no single route to radicalisation. However, there are some behavioural traits that could indicate that your child has been exposed to radicalising influences:



Signs of radicalisation in young people

Educate Against Hate

What might these indicators look like in a primary/ secondary age child?

Outward appearance

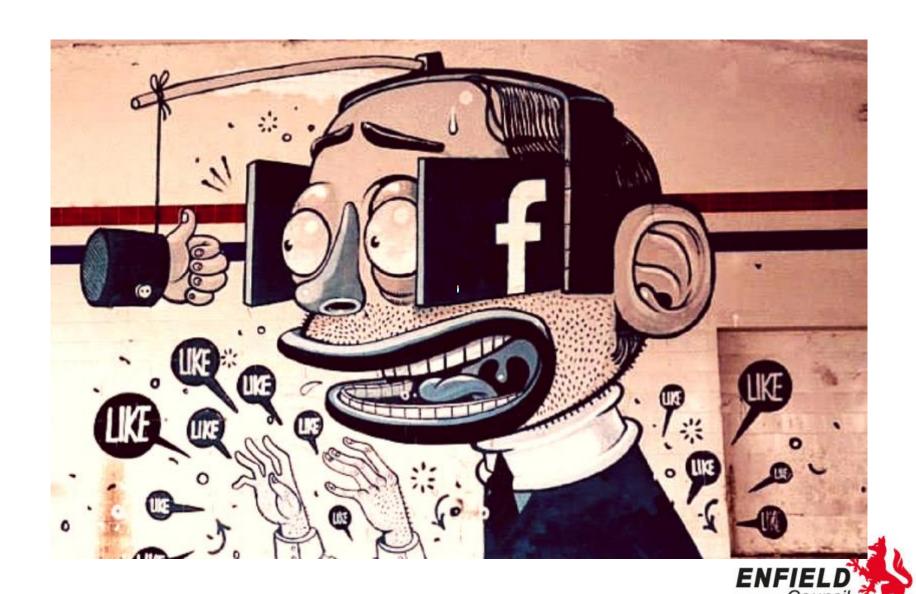
- Becoming increasingly argumentative
- Refusing to listen to different points of view
- Unwilling to engage with children who are different
- Becoming abusive to children who are different
- Embracing conspiracy theories
- Feeling persecuted
- Changing friends and appearance
- Distancing themselves from old friends
- No longer doing things they used to enjoy
- Converting to a new religion
- Being secretive and reluctant to discuss their whereabouts
- Sympathetic to extremist ideologies and groups

Online behaviour

- Changing online identity
- Having more than one online identity
- Spending a lot of time online or on the phone
- Accessing extremist online content
- Joining or trying to join an extremist organisation



Online Risks



Radicalisation in the Digital Era.

Von Behr. A. Reding.A. Edwards. C. Gribbon. L. (2013) RAND

The internet offers terrorists and extremists the capability to communicate, collaborate, and convince.

This research found that:

- The internet creates more opportunities to become radicalised.
- The internet acts as an 'echo chamber': a place where individuals find their ideas supported and echoed by other like-minded individuals.

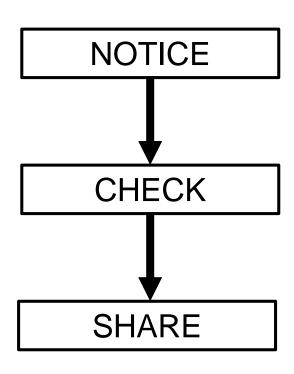


However, whilst the internet facilitates the radicalisation of individuals it is not the sole driver, and physical contact still plays an important council.

What would you do if you had a safeguarding concern?

Prevent sits within existing safeguarding processes.

Contact your DSL, or refer using the children's portal.

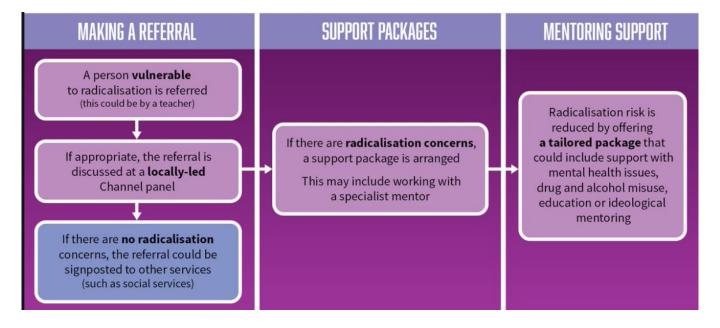




What happens if you make a Prevent referral?

When someone makes a referral, lots of agencies work together to offer support where they consider it **necessary** and **proportionate** to do so.





- 1. The local authority and police carefully assess all referrals to see if they are suitable for Channel or if a different kind of support is more appropriate, such as mental health support.
- 2. If suitable, the referral is discussed with all relevant partners at the channel panel to decide if an intervention is necessary. The individual who has been referred to Prevent is informed and must give their consent (or via parent/guardian) before an intervention can take place.
- 3. If channel intervention is required, the panel works with local partners to develop an appropriate tailored support package.
- The support is monitored closely and reviewed regularly by the Chanel panel.

 ENFIEL

The Channel Panel



- An inter-agency panel that meets once a month
- The police, Prevent, Schools, health and social care workers, MH workers, housing, and others seek to provide the most appropriate support.
- It is a non-criminal space, and does not result in a record.

Types of support available:

- Education
- Career
- Mental Health
- Substance Abuse
- Intervention Providers







educate.against. hate

This website gives parents, teachers and school leaders practical advice on protecting children from extremism and radioalisation.







NSPCC

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What is child abuse?

What we do

Keeping children safe

What you can do



Q search

Home | Keeping children safe | Reporting abuse | Dedicated helplines | Protecting children from radicalisation





Get in Touch!

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Get involved in our projects! ENFIEL

