



Prevent Policy

Prevent is a government strategy designed to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorist or extremist causes. The Prevent strategy covers all types of terrorism and extremism, including the extreme right wing, religious extremists and other causes.

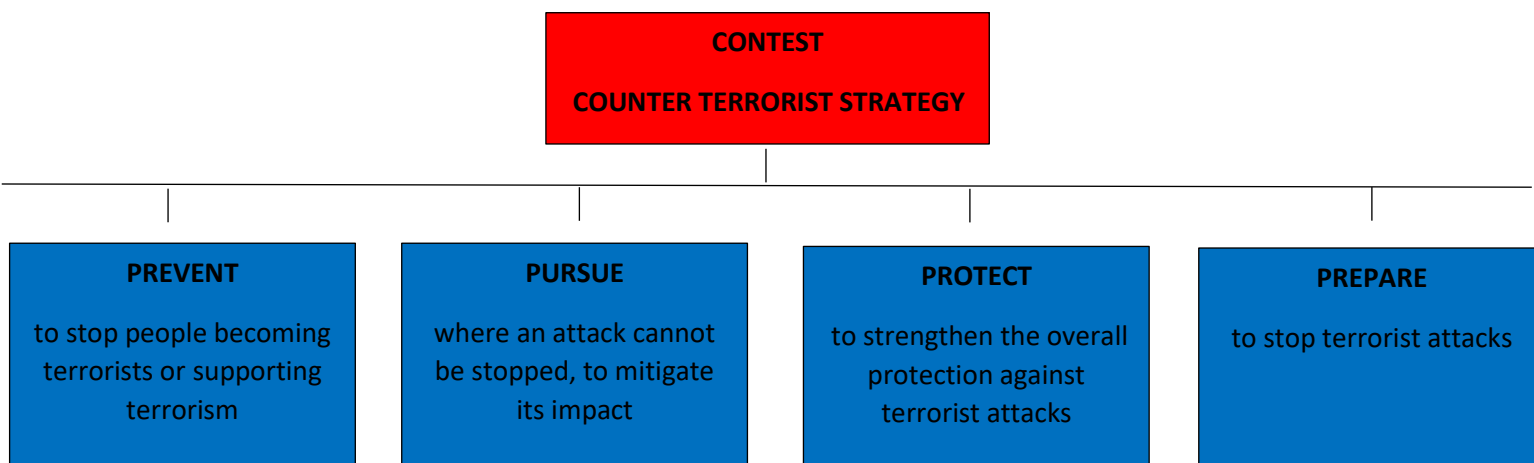
How does the Prevent strategy apply to dance schools?

From July 2015 all schools (as well as other organisations) have a duty to safeguard children from radicalisation and extremism. This means we have a responsibility to protect children from extremist and violent views in the same way we protect them from drugs or gang violence. Importantly, we can provide a safe place for pupils to discuss these issues so they better understand how to protect themselves.

National Policy and Strategies

In response to this considerable challenge, the Government has developed a counterterrorism strategy, known as CONTEST. The aim of CONTEST (an abbreviation of COUNTER TERRORIST STRATEGY) is to reduce the risk to the UK and its interests overseas from international terrorism to that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence.

The CONTEST strategy has 4 key strands of work that have a different role to play in tackling the threat from extremism:



Further information about the CONTEST strategy can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counter-terrorism-strategy-contest-2018>

Definitions

Extremism – (in this context) either 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. Also included is the call for deaths of armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.

Radicalisation – the process of causing someone to become a supporter of terrorism or forms of extremism that leads to terrorism.

Terrorism – an action that endangers or causes serious violence or damage to people or property, or seriously interferes with, or disrupts, an electronic system. The action must be intended to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

STEP IN TIME SCHOOL OF PERFORMING ARTS PREVENT STRATEGY

Strategic Objective: 1.1 Staff training

- Step In Time recognises the need to provide appropriate training for staff involved in the implementation of this duty.
- Staff will be advised about how to obtain support for people who may be being exploited by radicalising influences.
- Staff in the school who have key roles relating to vulnerable students and staff have been appropriately trained with reference to PREVENT.
- Step In Time will have a PREVENT Single Point of Contact (SPOC) with designated responsibility for Channel referrals / liaison. Appropriate arrangements will be in place to ensure cover for this role. The SPOC is Roberta Knox.

Strategic Objective: 1.2 External Engagement

- Wherever possible, Step In Time will work with or through external PREVENT partners to provide training for its staff.
- Step In Time will ensure that relevant information is accessible to key staff

Strategic Objective: 2.1 Preventing and addressing radicalisation

- Step In Time will work to balance its responsibilities under the Public Sector Equality Duty and Equality Act (2010) alongside its responsibilities under the Prevent Duty, and will take a proportionate approach to this.

- Step In Time will adopt a Safeguarding approach to its PREVENT work, which will be closely aligned with existing Safeguarding and related policies and procedures.
- Step In Time will encourage students to show kindness and respect to all with particular regard to the protected characteristics set out in the Equality Act (2010). Student induction will cover the PREVENT Duty and radicalisation/extremism.

Strategic Aim 3: Case Management Strategic Objective:

3.1 Managing concerns

- Any concerns about a student or staff member at potential risk of radicalisation should be raised with the School Safeguarding Lead as a Safeguarding concern in the first instance.
- Step In Time will ensure that appropriate information-sharing protocols are used at a local level (that are in accordance with Safeguarding information-sharing protocols), and information will only be shared as necessary and on a case-by-case basis.
- Step In Time’s PREVENT SPOC (Roberta Knox) will determine whether referral to an external agency is appropriate; information will be shared with other institutions and key partners where appropriate and legal, in accordance with Safeguarding protocols.
- Step In Time will manage serious concerns about a person who is under 18 years of age in accordance with the Local Authority’s established procedures and arrangements.

Strategic Aim 4: Risk Management Strategic Objective:

4.1 Risk assessment and outside/visiting guest artists

a) Step In Time will have a robust risk assessment system in place for assessing and rating risks associated with any planned events and visiting guest artists, providing evidence to suggest whether an event should proceed, be cancelled, or whether mitigating action is required. This will be supported by appropriate policies and procedures.

b) Step In Time will manage potential associated risks of planned events and visiting guest artists by:

- i. Having risk assessment systems and approval processes in place;
- ii. Where relevant and appropriate, vetting materials and content prior to an event;
- iii. Having supervision in place during events;
- iv. Empowering supervisory staff to intervene if necessary

VULNERABILITY FACTORS

Identity crisis	Distance from cultural/religious heritage and uncomfortable with their place in the society around them.
Personal crisis	Family tensions; sense of isolation; adolescence; low self-esteem; disassociating from existing friendship group and becoming involved with a new and different group of friends; searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging.
Personal circumstances	Migration; local community tensions; events affecting country or region of origin; alienation from UK values; having a sense of grievance that is triggered

	by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy.
Unmet aspirations	Perceptions of injustice; feeling of failure; rejection of civic life
Criminality	Experiences of imprisonment; poor resettlement/reintegration, previous involvement with criminal groups.

SIGNS OF RADICALISATION

- Isolating themselves from family and friends
- Talking as if from a scripted speech
- Unwillingness or inability to discuss their views
- A sudden disrespectful attitude towards others
- Increased levels of anger
- Increased secretiveness, especially around internet use
- Children who are at risk of radicalisation may have low self-esteem, or be victims of bullying or discrimination. Extremists might target them and tell them they can be part of something special, later brainwashing them into cutting themselves off from their friends and family.

However, these signs don't necessarily mean a child is being radicalised – it may be normal teenage behaviour or a sign that something else is wrong.

Additional Links, Further Sources and Useful Information

1. **UK Government PREVENT Strategy 2011:**
([https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97976/REV ENT-strategy-review.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97976/REV_ENT-strategy-review.pdf))
2. **UK Government PREVENT Duty guidance 2015:**
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance/revised-prevent-duty-guidance-for-england-and-wales>
3. <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/keeping-children-safe/reporting-abuse/dedicated-helplines/protecting-children-from-radicalisation/>
4. NSPCC Helpline – 0808 800 5000
5. Designated Safeguarding Lead (Roberta Knox) – stepintimepa@gmail.com