

Fact sheet about 'Prevent'

'Prevent' relates to the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 which came into force on 1st July 2015.

Since 1st July 2015 there has been a duty on colleges to have 'due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'. This is called the Prevent duty.

Prevent is part of the Government's Counter Terrorism strategy. Its aim is to stop more people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism in all its forms.

What is radicalisation?

"Radicalisation" refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism. During that process it is possible to intervene to prevent vulnerable people being drawn into terrorist-related activity.

What is extremism?

'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'.

Please note that being drawn into terrorism includes not only violent extremism but also non-violent extremism. Extremism can take several forms, including Islamist extremism, far-right and animal rights extremism for example.



What are British Values?

'Democracy, the rule of law, equality or opportunity, freedom of speech and the rights for all men and women to live free from persecution of any kind'.

TRN train is committed to encouraging all learners to respect other people with particular regard to the protected characteristic set out in the Equality Act 2010 (age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion and belief, sex and sexual orientation).

Together we can build learners resilience to radicalisation by promoting fundamental British values and enabling them to challenge extremist views. It is important to emphasise that the Prevent duty is not intended to stop learners debating controversial issues. On the contrary, we are committed to providing a safe place in which learners and staff can understand the risks associated with terrorism and develop the knowledge and skills to be able to challenge extremist arguments.

What action should you take if you are worried that someone might be drawn into extremism?

As with all forms of safeguarding, you should use your judgement in identifying an individual who may be at risk of radicalisation.

As with any form of safeguarding if you have concerns about someone in the first instance you should inform your contact at TRN Train Ltd or contact the Police. Concerns can be the 'generic', specific examples include changes in behaviour and mood, self-harm; or the specific extremist religious or political strand.