

# PREVENT

## Policy and procedures



30/09/2024

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**Reference Materials**

- Equality Act 2010
- EFL Guide to PREVENT
- The “Company” Safeguarding Children Policy
- The “Company” Safeguarding Adults Policy



# PREVENT Policy and Procedures

**Date of Policy: September 2020 updated September 21 reviewed September 2022  
September 2023 September 2024**

This policy super-cedes any other PREVENT policy.

## PREVENT Policy Statement

Bristol City Football Club, Bristol City Academy, Bristol City Women's Football Club, PGA – ETC, Bristol City Robins Foundation, Bristol Bears Rugby, Bristol Bears Women, Bristol Bears Academy, Bristol Bears Foundation, Bristol Flyers, Bristol Flyers Foundation, Bristol Sport Foundation, Ashton Gate and Bristol Sport are collectively referred to as “the Company”.

PREVENT is part of the Government's counter-terrorism strategy (CONTEST) – it is ultimately about safeguarding people who may be vulnerable to being radicalised within our communities. These people can come from any faith, ethnicity or culture. PREVENT aims to stop them supporting violent extremism and terrorism using early intervention and diversion opportunities.

## Principles

PREVENT is most successful when the Police work together with partner organisations and communities. The “Company” is committed to work with all partner agencies and to provide relevant training to all staff, players and scholars around the PREVENT agenda.

The “Company” will exemplify British Values in their conduct and ensure robust procedures are in place throughout the organisation, challenging discrimination and complying with the Equalities Act 2010.

The Prevent Team - Counter Terrorism Policing South West - works to protect local people and communities from violent extremism. Violent extremism involves supporting or using violence to achieve a cause – this can include terrorist acts. People are groomed into supporting violent extremism through the process of radicalisation.

This policy should help in the understanding of what the “Company” can do to safeguard adults and children who are vulnerable to radicalisation. It will also outline the action that can be taken against those who seek to radicalise others.

## Definitions

Radicalisation is defined as the process by which people come to support terrorism and extremism and, in some cases, to then participate in terrorist groups or activities. Islamic extremism is the most widely publicised form, however, it is important to remain alert to the risk of radicalisation into white supremacy extremism or any other forms of extremism.

The government defines extremism 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.’ (HM Government Prevent Strategy).

## Procedures

Everyone has a part to play in keeping all safe.

In the event that there appears to be an immediate risk or danger call 999.

The “Company” has a nominated PREVENT co-ordinator Dave Storr and Board member Mark Kelly.

In addition The Safeguarding team can be reached via

[safeguarding@bristol-sport.co.uk](mailto:safeguarding@bristol-sport.co.uk) or 07880141411

If you have concerns that someone is being radicalised phone or email the PREVENT team for your area

To report suspicious behaviour or activity anonymously call the Anti-terror Hotline on 0800 789 321

To report extremist online material, visit: <https://www.gov.uk/report-terrorism>

To report sightings of extremist symbology (graffiti, flyers etc) telephone 101.

If you have concerns that someone is being radicalised telephone the Alliance PREVENT team on 01392 225130 .

## Recognising vulnerability

Those who are targeted with a view to radicalising them are often the most vulnerable in society including those with poor networks of support or who are socially isolated, have mental health issues and/or learning and communication issues. They may have experienced:

- Identity crisis - Distance from cultural/religious heritage and uncomfortable with their place in the society around them
- Personal crisis – Family tensions or trauma, sense of isolation, adolescence, low self-esteem, disassociating from existing friendship group and becoming involved with a new or different group of friends, searching for answers to questions about identity and faith and seeking a sense of belonging.
- Personal circumstances – migration, local community tensions, events affecting country or religion 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 of previous involvement with criminal groups.
- Experience of poverty, disadvantage, discrimination, or social exclusion.
- Personal trauma – particularly any associated with war or sectarian conflict.

## Behaviours

- Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage.

- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues.
- Significant shift in behaviour or outward appearance that suggests a new social, political, religious influence.
- Conflict with family over religious beliefs, lifestyle, dress choices.
- Vocal support for terrorist attacks either verbal or written.
- Witnessed or been the perpetrator or victim of racial or religious hate crime.
- Travel for extended periods of time to international locations known to be associated with extremism.
- Change in emotional behaviour – becoming withdrawn or angry.
- Sharing of views or trying to influence others with extremist ideology.
- Associated with extremist groups, associates or family engaged in extremist activity.
- Accessing the internet for purposes of extremist activities.
- Possesses or actively distributes extremist literature or other media material likely to incite religious hatred or acts of violence.
- Offering support to groups with links to extremist activity such as propaganda distribution, fundraising and attendance at meetings.
- Extremist ideological, political or religious influence from within or outside the UK.

Further information about ‘Prevent’ the cross-Government Policy can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>

Date reviewed	Position	Owner
September 2020	Executive Board	M.A.Martin
September 2021	Executive Board	
September 2022	Executive Board	



## Appendix 1 Additional resources

### **A Community Response to Extremism**

To provide a response from ordinary Muslims in Bristol to the recruiting narrative used by Daesh and Al Qaida. It provides accurate information on Islam and Muslims to non-specialist audiences. The purpose is not to preach the message of Islam, but to show the essence of Islam and the practice of the Muslim faith.

[https://youtu.be/wKEe3\\_nm\\_x4](https://youtu.be/wKEe3_nm_x4)

### **Birth of a Terrorist**

This is a short film. Lesson plan is available; please contact Avon and Somerset Prevent Team on 0117 945 5539.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d4rAAI6je74&feature=youtu.be>

### **Channel General Awareness Course**

This module provides information on Channel including duties and responsibilities within the process.

[http://course.ncalt.com/Channel\\_General\\_Awareness](http://course.ncalt.com/Channel_General_Awareness)

### **Connect Justice**

Connect Justice works in the areas of social justice and security to facilitate relationships between communities, NGOs and state actors, using research to inform policy and practice.

<http://www.connectjustice.org>

### **Conviction**

Story of a Bristol bomber; Andrew Ibrahim.

Andrew was 19 years old when he planned an attack on a Bristol shopping mall. His story can be found by following the link below 'Conviction film'. You can request a DVD, lesson plan and facilitator notes for the film via email:

[convictionfilm@avonandsomerset.pnn.police.uk](mailto:convictionfilm@avonandsomerset.pnn.police.uk)

### **Cross the Line**

This is an App designed to take someone on a journey into a far right wing group. The user has a number of choices to make within the app. [www.crosstheline.co.uk](http://www.crosstheline.co.uk)

Twitter – @crosstheline\_uk [https://twitter.com/crosstheline\\_uk](https://twitter.com/crosstheline_uk)

Facebook – @wouldyoucrosstheline  
<https://www.facebook.com/WouldYouCrossTheLine>

Instagram – @crosstheline\_uk

Youtube – <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCrMP3dFE66sE9xWfgejPAaQ>

### **Educate Against Hate**

The Educate against Hate website gives parents, teachers and school leaders practical advice on protecting children from extremism and radicalisation.

<http://educateagainsthate.com/>

## **Extreme Dialogue**

This is a Canadian website with useful videos and teaching resources on various extremist themes (Islamist, Northern Ireland and XRW)

<http://extremedialogue.org/>

## **Extreme Right Wing Ideology**

The link below provides some useful resources and gives a brief overview of the Extreme Right Wing. [http://counterextremism.lgfl.org.uk/videos/FR/vid\\_en\\_1.mp4](http://counterextremism.lgfl.org.uk/videos/FR/vid_en_1.mp4)

## **FAST – Families against Stress and Trauma**

FAST is a UK based organisation, which was created to help families affected by a loved one travelling to Syria and Iraq. They provide support to vulnerable families and individuals because they understand the pain and distress it caused to those left behind. FAST believes that families matter and make a difference.

<http://www.familiesmatter.org.uk>

## **Fat Face**

This is an excellent resource and is most suitable for ages 11-16. 10 minute video exploring a young boy's journey to extreme right wing radicalisation.

<https://vimeo.com/202407525>

The password is 'toler8'

## **Open your eyes to hate – FACEBOOK**

[https://www.facebook.com/OpenYourEyestoHate/?hc\\_ref=NEWSFEED&fref=nf](https://www.facebook.com/OpenYourEyestoHate/?hc_ref=NEWSFEED&fref=nf)

## **Talking to Children about Terrorism**

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/what-we-do/news-opinion/supporting-children-worried-about-terrorism/>

<http://connectfutures.org/how-should-teachers-talk-to-their-students-in-the-event-of-a-terrorist-attack/>

## PREVENT ACTION PLAN

Please note that this plan should be read in conjunction with the PREVENT Policy and Procedures document. 2020.

PREVENT Vulnerability	Action	Who?	When?	RAG
<b>1. Awareness</b> Do the following people have a good understanding of PREVENT. >Board members >Staff >Young people/adults at risk	Training given to all staff, players, and young people on an annual basis.	Police	Every new season	G
<b>2. Safeguarding</b> Do safeguarding, chaplaincy and welfare support service leads recognize PREVENT vulnerabilities and what to do if they suspect that someone is being drawn into terrorism? Do safeguarding policies incorporate PREVENT vulnerabilities?	Training given to these groups.	External Trainers/Police	Every new season	G
	Yes, reviewed annually	MM	annual	G
<b>3. IT Systems</b> What up to date filtering/firewall systems are in place to prevent individuals from accessing extremist websites?  Do they work and give alerts?	Liaise with IT provider to ensure these exist. Consider provision for new training ground. To be tested	Head IT	May 21	R
			July 21	R
<b>4. Security</b> How are authorised visitors managed?  How does the club identify/stop unauthorized visitors?	All visitors to be authorised, signed in/out and given security passes.	Reception/security	Ongoing	G
	Use of passes/ CCTV and security team		Ongoing	G
<b>5. Literature</b> Does permission have to be granted for people to distribute leaflets?  Do people know who to contact if they come across extremist literature?	No such permission to be granted.	Security Management	Ongoing	G
	Safeguarding team and use of phone line/ police.	MM	Ongoing	G
<b>6. Information sharing</b>				



Are there information sharing protocols in place with the Police and the council?	Yes, via helpline. Support also given via EFL/FA	DS Head of security	Ongoing	G
Do the Police know who to contact for any issues? Does the Club know who to contact at the Police?	Yes	DS Head of security		G
Do other staff members know who the PREVENT lead is at the Club?	This could be improved	DS/SM Head of security		A
<b>7. Communication</b> Are you linked in with the local PREVENT Board or regional PREVENT group?	Yes	DS Head of security	Ongoing	G
How can PREVENT be communicated better?	Use of posters, newsletters, intranet, player and staff handbooks, staff induction, internal literature	DS Head of security Safeguarding team		G
<b>8. Volunteers and Speakers</b>  Are you vigilant to staff members and volunteers potentially radicalising students?  Do you have a risk assessment framework for dealing with requests for external speakers at the Club?	Yes. all speakers are vetted /DBS / content viewed.  Being developed	DS Head of security Safeguarding team Head Education  DS	Ongoing  July 21	G  R
<b>9. Dealing with an incident</b> Does the critical management plan identify a lead person to deal with terrorist related issues?  How will you communicate with and reassure local communities, staff and students? Who will deal with the Press?  Are staff and young people trained in what to do in	Yes-Head of Safety and Security has regular meetings with Police.  Press Officer to communicate with external groups.  Yes, by external staff (Police)	DS  DB  Police	Ongoing  Where necessary  Annually	G  G  G

relation to the above procedures?				