

Prevent and British Values

The University is required under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 to 'have due regard to the need to PREVENT people from being drawn into terrorism'.

Under section 29 of the Act, the University must have regard to PREVENT Duty guidance issued by the Home Secretary.

Terrorist groups and organisations often draw on extreme ideology developed by extremist groups.

In response to this, the Government has defined extremism in the PREVENT strategy as “vocal or active opposition to fundamental British Values including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs

As a result, the aim of the PREVENT legislation is to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism by stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. It has three specific strategic objectives:

- Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it;
- PREVENT people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support;
- Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.

The UK government

The department of education issued guidance in 2014 on promoting British values in education, this aims to help stop marginalisation and to reduce the desire to join gangs or follow extremist groups by encouraging a culture of inclusion, if students engage then they feel included in society

Ofsted

Ofsted expect during their visit to see evidence that we the staff and the students know and understand what the British Values are, the purpose of them and they are embedded into the degree apprenticeship curriculum.

British values were designed to balance freedom of thought, expression and choice in a liberal society with the need to maintain a safe and secure society and to prevent extremism.

Basic understanding of Prevent

The University has a responsibility to prevent people being drawn into terrorism

How will we do this?

By promoting fundamental British Values which are;

- **democracy,**
- **the rule of law,**
- **individual liberty,**
- **mutual respect** and
- **tolerance** of different faiths and beliefs and those without faith

1. Democracy

We live in a democratic state where everyone has a right to vote and can participate in the democratic process.

Elections should be free and fair, we as citizens are free to actively and openly support the party of our choice and not to vote if that is what we choose, it is where the majority's view is the deciding factor in decision making and it helps us as citizens feel valued and that we have contributed to society.

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How do we apply this at university?

- We ask for the appointment of student representatives for the class, which are voted and elected by Students
- When we utilise breakout rooms or group discussions and a person is elected to present the views of the group

2. The rule of law

Is a fundamental principle in the UK's constitution, law applies to all they help us to live and work in a happy, safe and secure environment, there are rules to abide by that are there to protect. However, if you were to break the laws there are consequences.

How do we apply this at university?

Applying our policies and procedures such as; expectations and behaviours at UWTSD – Students should be aware of the various rules and regulations of the university. These relate to what students can expect from the university including how the course will be graded, what support is available, and what expectations are from a student including engagement with studies One such example is the UWTSD **Student Code of Conduct**

This document sets out the standards of conduct that are expected of students.

UWTSD expects students to conduct themselves in a manner that does not bring the reputation of the University into disrepute. Where a student's conduct does not meet the expectations outlined in the Student Code of Conduct, the University's Non-Academic Misconduct Policy may be applied.

Examples of conduct that may breach this code of conduct can be found in the Non-Academic Misconduct Policy.

3. Individual liberty

Is the right to believe, act and express oneself freely, a free exercise of rights generally seen as outside Government control. It is the protection of your rights and the rights of others.

It is seen in day to day life through the following:

- Equality and Human Rights
- Respect and Dignity
- Rights, choice, consent and individuality
- Values and principles

In 21st Century Britain, we enjoy many individual liberties that have been fought and negotiated for centuries. Some of these include: the freedom to vote for whoever we like, the right to be able to move around the world freely, the right to free speech, and the ability to spend time with anyone we choose.

These rights are fundamental to democracy, which is underpinned by the rights to vote, speak and associate freely.

While we may take many of these rights for granted, they have developed over time, with a few important milestones along the way.

Perhaps the first really significant moment dates back to the signing of the Magna Carta in 1215, which included rights like the freedom from arrest with no reason. Another important step was the 1689 Bill of Rights, which set down the freedom from "cruel and unusual punishment" and the freedom to protest, among other freedoms.

How do we apply this at university?

- UWTSD celebrates the range of cultural differences within our learning community
- We seek to provide a safe, secure and inclusive environment for all students

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- We promote freedom of speech and develop confidence with students so that they can express their views
- We aim to make students feel comfortable about seeking help, support and advice from us
- We provide robust policies and procedures to protect students
- Example a student consents to or not for the photo to be used during enrolment process

4 & 5. Mutual Respect and Tolerance “of different faiths and beliefs and those without faith”

Mutual respect is understanding that we all don't share the same beliefs and values.

Respecting the values, ideas and beliefs of others whilst not imposing our own on others.

It is the foundation for honesty, trust, and meaningful communication. Mutual respect is defined as a proper regard for the dignity of a person or position.

Mutual trust and confidence is a phrase used in English law, particularly with reference to contracts in UK labour law, to refer to the obligations owed in an employment relationship between the employer and the worker.

We should respect an individual's differences which could be any of the following:

- Race
- Culture
- National origin
- Region
- Gender
- Sexual Orientation
- Age
- Marital Status
- Politics
- Religion
- Ethnicity
- Disability
- Values
- Family structure
- Socio-economic differences
- Health

How do we apply this at university?

The Equality Act 2010, a law which is applied in UWTSD policies and procedures to protected characteristics from discrimination, harassment and victimisation, these policies protect students and staff from any reported breaches and will be dealt with in the Non-Academic Misconduct Policy.

The code of conduct sets out the standards of conduct expected of students