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Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent

Topical Insert Supporting Material: UK air strikes in Iraq

Information correct as of 06 October 2014

Following advances by the terrorist group ISIL in northern Iraq, an international coalition of nations has launched airstrikes against the group. On Friday 26 September, the House of Commons voted to authorise the use of air strikes by the UK against ISIL targets in Iraq, the first of which took place on Saturday 30 September.

What is ISIL?

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), also sometimes referred to as ISIS, is a terrorist group which attacks civilians in both Syria and Iraq. They are a brutal group that wants to impose rule on people and has used violence and extortion. ISIL's claim to have established an "Islamic State" or "caliphate" in the region has no theological credibility; it is a violent terrorist organisation that has caused huge suffering to people in Syria and Iraq in the name of an Islamist extremist ideology.

What military action is the UK taking against ISIL in Iraq?

On Friday 26 September the House of Commons voted to authorise the use of air strikes by the UK against ISIL targets in Iraq, with cross-party support for the measure. The fight against ISIL is led by the Iraqis, but the government has asked for UK and international military assistance. The UK joins a coalition of nations including the United States, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates.

RAF Tornado aircraft have been in action over Iraq as part of the international operation to support the Iraqi government. The first UK air strike took place on Tuesday 30 September, when an ISIL position was targeted to assist Kurdish troops in north-west Iraq, who were under attack from ISIL. RAF aircraft have since made further targeted strikes on ISIL positions and are continuing with their armed reconnaissance mission.

Will UK combat forces be deployed in Iraq?

The Prime Minister has been clear that no combat troops will be deployed to Iraq. In Iraq, the real work of destroying ISIL will be carried out by the Iraqi security forces, but they need UK military help. When UK help is deployed – providing humanitarian relief or taking part in air strikes - military personnel need to be on the ground to provide logistical support, which a small number of UK troops have been providing in Iraq.

Are the UK air strikes legal?

The Attorney General, Jeremy Wright, has given advice on UK military action, stating that there is a clear legal base for this action, because the Iraqi government has repeatedly made requests for international help and given its clear consent for UK military action.

The Prime Minister's Office responded to the advice on 25 September, stating "*The Government is satisfied that the consent of Iraq in these terms provides a clear and unequivocal legal basis for the deployment of UK forces and military assets to take military actions to strike ISIL sites and military strongholds in Iraq*".

Has ISIL's murder of UK and US hostages affected our policy on ISIL?

On 5 September, speaking to the BBC, the Foreign Secretary said:

“We have to be clear about the nature of the organisation we are dealing with. [ISIL] are utterly brutal; they are ideologically driven, almost pathological in the way they behave. We cannot allow our strategy to be driven by their behaviour. We have to approach the challenge of ISIL; focus purely on what is in Britain’s best interest – protecting our citizens and our security from the threat that ISIL poses from foreign fighters, from potential attacks on our soil, destabilisation of the region. And we will not be diverted from doing what is right by the threats that this organisation is making.”

It is a clear policy of the UK not to pay ransoms when terrorist kidnaps are involved. If ransoms are paid that money supports the terrorist network and goes directly into kidnapping more people, obtaining arms and weapons, and plotting terrorist attacks. The Government is doing everything it can to help all British hostages and their families, but cannot give details of individual cases.

What threat does ISIL terrorism pose to the UK?

We face a clear national threat to the United Kingdom. ISIL has already murdered one British hostage and is threatening the lives of two more. The first ISIL-inspired terrorist acts in Europe have already taken place, with the attack on the Jewish Museum in Brussels. Security services have also disrupted six other known plots in Europe. British citizens fighting with violent extremist groups committing atrocities in Syria and Iraq may seek to do the same.

What is the UK Government doing about British people fighting with ISIL in Iraq and Syria?

The police and security services are actively working to detect and disrupt terrorist threats. Because UK-linked individuals in Syria have fought with terrorist groups and received training, the risks are significant. People who are thinking about travelling to Syria or Iraq to engage in terrorist activity should be in no doubt that the UK will take the strongest possible action to protect national security, including prosecuting those who break the law.

What about those people travelling to Iraq to help the Kurdish troops fight against ISIL?

Those who become involved in fighting abroad can potentially be prosecuted under UK law on their return, under terrorism or other offences. Any allegation of an offence will be investigated by the police. However, prosecutions can only be sought where the Crown Prosecution Service is satisfied there is sufficient evidence that an offence has been committed and that it is in the public interest to prosecute. Whether activity falls within the definition of terrorism will depend on the individual facts of the case.

Do air strikes against ISIL mean that the UK has changed its policy on Assad in Syria?

The UK position on President Assad is clear – he has committed war crimes against his own people and therefore is illegitimate as the leader of Syria. Assad is part of the cause of the problem, not the solution. The UK position on Syrian Opposition is also unchanged, and the UK will continue to provide the Free Syrian Army with non-lethal support.

What is the UK’s humanitarian response to the situation in Iraq and Syria?

The UK has delivered £23m of aid to Iraq since June 2014. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and NGO partners have received £17.5m to provide basic life-saving assistance including food, water, shelter, sanitation and medical care to displaced people. The UK has been at the forefront of the humanitarian response in Syria and has committed a total of £700m in aid to the region. UK support has reached hundreds of thousands of people across Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. In 2013, UK aid funded 5.2m monthly food rations and water for up to 1.5m people; along with over 600,000 medical consultations.

This paper is for Government departments and statutory organisations dealing with counter-terrorism. It is intended to provide you with a summary of the current Government position on a topical issue and to help you to respond to any concerns generated in communities as a result of media coverage. It is not intended to be a detailed briefing on Government policies and explaining these issues to the media is the role of relevant departmental press offices.

Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent

Topical Insert Supporting Material: ISIL in Iraq

Information correct as of 19 June 2014

This week a Proscription (banning) Order for the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) was laid before Parliament. Subject to the agreement of Parliament, the order will come into force on Friday 20 June.

Having rapidly overrun the northern Iraqi cities of Mosul and Tikrit, ISIL has continued to advance across the country, and fighting is now taking place north of the capital, Baghdad.

What is ISIL?

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), also known as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria or as- Sham (ISIS) is a terrorist group which attacks civilians in both Syria and Iraq. They are a brutal group that wants to impose rule on people through use of an Islamist extremist ideology, violence and extortion.

ISIL is operationally active in areas of ungoverned space in Syria, and in recent weeks has made advances across territory in Iraq.

What has been the impact of ISIL's advances?

ISIL's advances have spread fear and led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Iraqis, including vulnerable women and children.

What is ISIL's relationship with the Al Qa'ida?

ISIL evolved from Al Qa'ida in Iraq, an affiliate known for its extreme brutality. Following a series of disagreements between ISIL and Al Qa'ida's senior leadership, the group was "disaffiliated" in February 2014. Regardless of its relationship with al-Qa'ida, ISIL is an active and very dangerous terrorist organisation.

What is their relationship with the Assad regime in Syria?

ISIL may claim to seek the overthrow of the Assad regime – however neither the UK nor the Syrian National Coalition consider ISIL to be an opposition group. Many reports allege links between the Assad regime and ISIL in Syria, some based on first-hand accounts from Syrians on the ground. The overall picture in these reports of regime co-operation with extremists is credible, and there are similar reports of regime agreements with ISIL over oil and gas facilities in the East of Syria.

What is the UK doing to help?

The Government condemns ISIL and will support the Iraqi government in its efforts to bring security to Iraq. As the Prime Minister said on 11 June, "the threat posed by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant in Iraq and the region needs a strong and co-ordinated response. It needs Prime Minister Maliki to pursue inclusive policies that can unite his country, but it will also require a security response from Iraqis. At the same time, as a generous country that supports humanitarian aid, we should look at what we can do for the people who are displaced".

The UK's Department for International Development (DFID) has also sent a team of humanitarian experts to coordinate with our partners and on 14 June announced a £3 million pack of emergency aid, to provide clean water and medicine. Justine Greening, the International Development Secretary has said that the UK's contribution will include support for the UNHCR (the UN High Commissioner for Refugees) to provide "dedicated safety and welfare teams to protect vulnerable women".

The Government is seeking to proscribe (ban) ISIL and, subject to Parliamentary agreement, the proscription Order will come into force on Friday 20 June.

What is proscription?

Under the Terrorism Act 2000, the Home Secretary may proscribe an organisation if she believes it is concerned in terrorism. For the purposes of the Act, this means that it:

- commits or participates in acts of terrorism;
- prepares for terrorism;
- promotes or encourages terrorism (including the unlawful glorification of terrorism);
- or is otherwise concerned in terrorism.

What does proscription mean in practice?

This means being a member of or supporting either organisation will be a criminal offence in the UK.

It is also a criminal offence to arrange a meeting in support of a proscribed organisation, to wear clothing or to carry articles in public which arouse reasonable suspicion that an individual is a member or supporter of the proscribed organisation. Proscription can also support other disruptive activity including the seizure of assets, use of immigration powers such as exclusion, prosecution for other offences, messaging and EU asset freezes.

Will the UK be sending in troops?

The UK wants to help Iraqis to fight terrorism, but there is no question of committing troops to the country. Iraq has both an elected government and military resources of its own.

Is it true that there British people fighting with ISIL?

We judge that a significant minority of UK extremists currently fighting in Syria are affiliated with ISIL. Although there are no confirmed reports of British individuals fighting with ISIL in Iraq, it should be noted that ISIL operate across the Syria-Iraq border. UK-linked individuals who engage in acts of terrorism abroad may be prosecuted on their return to the UK.

When new measures under the Serious Crime Bill are introduced, those who travel overseas for the purposes of preparing for terrorist acts and training more generally for terrorism could also be liable for prosecution.

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Topical Insert Supporting Material: UK Counter-Terrorism Measures

Information correct as of 11 September 2014

Following the advances of terrorist groups in Iraq and Syria, on Friday 29 August the UK government raised the UK National Threat Level from terrorism to 'Severe'. On Monday 1 September the Prime Minister also announced a series of enhanced counter-terrorism measures for the UK.

What is the UK National Threat Level?

The UK National Threat Level now stands at 'Severe'. Threat levels are designed to give a broad indication of the likelihood of a terrorist attack; under Severe it has been assessed that a terrorist attack on the UK is highly likely, but there are no indications of an imminent attack.

Why has the UK National Threat Level been raised?

The increase in the threat to the UK from international terrorism has been driven by events in Iraq and Syria. The situation there is providing an environment for terrorist groups, including the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and al-Qa'ida linked groups, to plan attacks against the West. The number of UK-linked individuals in Syria heightens the threat these groups pose to the UK, as they could be recruited for attacks. In addition, their knowledge of the UK could increase the ability of terrorist groups to target the UK and help recruit others.

How is the UK National Threat Level decided?

The Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre (JTAC), which is part of MI5, has made the decision. JTAC operates independently of Ministers and considers several factors when assessing the threat to the UK.

Determining the terrorist threat to the UK involves: evaluation of the latest intelligence on terrorist activity, assessments of the capabilities and intentions of terrorist groups, and a consideration of whether a terrorist attack is likely in the near future. The UK National Threat Level is regularly reviewed to make sure it remains current.

What are the enhanced counter-terrorism measures the UK Government has announced?

In a statement to the House of Commons on Monday 1 September, the Prime Minister said: *"We will introduce specific and targeted legislation providing the police with a temporary power to seize a passport at the border, during which time they will be able to investigate the individual concerned.... It is abhorrent that people who declare their allegiance elsewhere can return to the United Kingdom and pose a threat to our national security. We are clear in principle that what we need is a targeted, discretionary power to allow us to exclude British nationals from the UK. We will work up proposals on this basis with our agencies, in line with our international obligations, and discuss the details on a cross-party basis. We are also putting our long-standing arrangements on aviation security around the world on a statutory footing. Airlines will have to comply with our no-fly list arrangements, give us information on passenger lists and comply with our security screening requirements."*

In addition, Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures (TPIMs) will also be strengthened; meaning those who are suspected of being involved with or assisting terrorist groups can be relocated to other parts of the country to disrupt their activities. Anyone subject to TPIM measures will have to engage with the Prevent programme and will be put on the Channel de-radicalisation programme.

On Wednesday 3 September, the Home Secretary said:

“We recognise the threat that is posed by ISIL and we are taking steps, and will continue to take steps, to make sure we have the powers that are right to protect our national security. Our determination to deal with this remains and, as the Prime Minister made clear in the House of Commons on Monday, we are looking at a number of areas of potential legislation where increased powers could help to fill some gaps that there might be in our current ability to deal with these issues”.

Are you going to bring back Control Orders?

TPIMs (Terrorism Prevention and Investigations Measures) were introduced because Control Orders were not working and their powers were being struck down by the courts. TPIMs have been endorsed by the courts, the police, the Security Service and the Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation, David Anderson, who confirmed in this year's TPIM annual report that there is no need to bring back Control Orders.

How serious is the terrorism threat to the UK from returning fighters?

The Metropolitan Police Commissioner said earlier this month that around 500 Britons have travelled to Syria to fight alongside extremists. Not all returnees pose a threat to the UK, but given that UK-linked individuals in Syria have fought with terrorist groups and received training the risks are significant.

There is a risk that some people who have travelled to Syria or Iraq to fight will have orders to carry out a terrorist attack on their return, or will have been radicalised to the point they are planning to conduct an attack on their own initiative. There is also a risk some returnees will contribute to the terrorist threat to the UK by taking part in fundraising for terrorist groups and assisting their activities.

What aid is being provided to those people suffering in Syria and Iraq?

The UK has been at the forefront of the humanitarian response in Syria and our total funding for Syria and the region is now £600 million, three times the size of our response to any other humanitarian crisis. The UK is also providing £13 million in humanitarian aid to Iraq. This includes £2 million of emergency humanitarian supplies and £2.5 million of support for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to provide immediate medical and humanitarian assistance.

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Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent

Topical Insert Supporting Material: UK humanitarian response to the Iraq crisis

Information correct as of 14 August 2014

Following advances in northern Iraq by ISIL, the UK has launched its humanitarian response to the crisis, with a series of aid drops to help those most in need. The US has launched airstrikes against ISIL, as the group has continued to violently persecute religious minorities in areas it controls.

What is happening in Iraq?

Militants from the terrorist group the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), also known as the Islamic State, have advanced across northern Iraq in recent months, attacking religious minorities in the country. The UN estimates that 1.4 million people are currently internally displaced in Iraq, including thousands of Yazidi refugees who are trapped on Sinjar Mountain after fleeing ISIL attacks.

As part of the £13 million in aid committed to Iraq, the UK has begun a series of aid drops, acting swiftly to get lifesaving help to those refugees trapped and in desperate need.

What is ISIL?

ISIL is a terrorist group which attacks civilians in both Syria and Iraq. They are a violent group that wants to impose rule on people through use of an Islamist extremist ideology, violence and extortion. ISIL is a brutal terrorist organisation that has caused huge suffering to people in Syria and Iraq.

What action is the UK Government taking?

The UK response is focused on three objectives: alleviating the humanitarian suffering of those Iraqis targeted by ISIL terrorists; promoting an inclusive, sovereign and democratic Iraq that can push back on ISIL advances and restore stability and security across the country; and working with the international community to tackle the broader threat that ISIL poses to the region and other countries around the world.

The UK Government continues to urge Iraqi political leaders to form an inclusive government. This is vital to ensure that Iraqis themselves are able to co-ordinate the response across the country against ISIL, uniting all Iraqi communities. On 7 August, the UK chaired a meeting of the UN Security Council and continues to work to ensure a strong international response to the crisis.

What humanitarian aid is the UK Government providing in Iraq?

The immediate priority is the humanitarian situation. On Friday 8 August, International Development Secretary Justine Greening announced £8 million in new assistance for those displaced in Iraq. This brings the total committed by the UK in response to the crisis to £13 million. From this funding, £3 million has been fast-tracked to charities and NGOs who are already on the ground in northern Iraq.

The first UK aid drop took place over Mount Sinjar overnight on Saturday 9 August, with the RAF delivering bundles that included 1,200 reusable water containers, providing 6,000 litres in total.

This drop also provided 240 solar lanterns, which can be used for light and to recharge mobile phones. Three further aid drops have taken place since Monday 11 August. The UK has already committed £5 million to the UN Iraq Humanitarian Strategic Response Plan, which is providing emergency medicines, vaccinations, food and basic shelter to people who have been affected by the crisis. The funding will also help aid agencies on the ground to trace and reunite families who have been separated. In addition, the UK Government has announced £2.5 million of support for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), to provide immediate medical and humanitarian assistance.

What has the UK Government said about the crisis?

In a statement on Friday 8 August, the Prime Minister said:

"I am extremely concerned by the appalling situation in Iraq and the desperate situation facing hundreds of thousands of Iraqis. And I utterly condemn the barbaric attacks being waged by ISIL terrorists across the region. I am especially concerned for the minority Yazidi community now trapped on Mount Sinjar, where they have fled for their lives. The world must help them in their hour of desperate need...I welcome President Obama's decision to accept the Iraqi Government's request for help and to conduct targeted US airstrikes, if necessary, to help Iraqi forces as they fight back against ISIL terrorists to free the civilians trapped on Mount Sinjar. And I fully agree with the President that we should stand up for the values we believe in – the right to freedom and dignity, whatever your religious beliefs."

On Monday 11 August Foreign Secretary Philip Hammond said:

"Our focus at the moment is humanitarian. Dealing with what is a very significant humanitarian crisis across Northern Iraq but, in particular the desperate situation of this community trapped on Sinjar Mountain - looking at all the options for getting help to them and then seeking to get them out of this situation. We don't think this is a combat role at the present time. We are talking at the moment about the humanitarian operation and using our assets to gain more awareness of what's going on on this mountain. Where people are, how we can get supplies in to them and how we can help to get them out."

What aid is being provided to those people suffering in Syria and Gaza?

The UK has been at the forefront of the humanitarian response in Syria and our total funding for Syria and the region is now £600m, three times the size of our response to any other humanitarian crisis. In July 2014 the UK announced extra funding for cross-border aid operations into Syria, with more than £46 million allocated to help civilians in hard-to-reach areas.

In Gaza, the UK is already providing more than £17 million in emergency assistance to help tens of thousands of Palestinians affected. The UK Government has activated the £3 million Rapid Response Facility, which help provide more than half a million people in Gaza with medical care, clean water and sanitation.

Is the UK planning on taking military action?

The UK Government is not planning a military intervention, the focus is on assisting the humanitarian aid operation. The UK is also continuing to lead efforts at the UN Security Council for a strong international response to the broader threat posed by ISIL terrorists.

On Friday 8 August, US President Barack Obama began a series of airstrikes to prevent the advance of ISIL in northern Iraq to protect those fleeing the fighting. The US is also providing weapons to the Peshmerga forces of the Kurdistan Region to assist them in halting the advances of ISIL.

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Scenarios for Adviser training

Scenario One: Ahmed, second year UG

Two of Ahmed's friends come to see you because they are very concerned about the changes in his behaviour and his increasing isolation from them and their friendship group. The students are all practicing Muslims and in Ahmed's first year he regularly attended Friday prayers with them on campus, and occasionally used the prayer facilities on Dereham Road on other days. They have noticed that he has been praying more often and also going home most weekends, giving as his reason that he wants to pray at his local Mosque. They say he has been very vocal and angry about the bombings in Iraq and Syria and talks a great deal about injustice.

Please consider the following:

What factors might be worthy of further discussion with the students? For each factor, please decide from two options:

- Warrants further discussion
 - No need for further discussion
- 1) Changes in Ahmed's behaviour and increasing isolation from his friendship group.
 - 2) Ahmed occasionally used prayers facilities on Dereham Road.
 - 3) Ahmed is praying more often.
 - 4) Ahmed is going home most weekends to pray at his local Mosque.
 - 5) Ahmed is vocal and angry about injustices in Iraq and Syria.

1) Changes in Ahmed's behaviour and increasing isolation from friendship group.

- **Warrants further discussion**

Concerns from friends who know a student well should never be dismissed; friends are often the first to spot behaviour that would give cause for concern. Changes in behaviour often indicate an underlying problem. This could be changes in his emotional behaviour (withdrawn, depressed, crying,

quick-to anger); changes in things he talks about (fixation on certain subjects; using a different lexicon than usual or scripted speech), or a change in routine or appearance (for example being unkempt or unwashed). A student who has moved from being generally well-adjusted and part of a friendship group to being isolated and withdrawn from that group is a cause for concern.

Action: Ask the students to tell you more about his changes in behaviour.

2) Ahmed occasionally used prayers facilities on Dereham Road.

- **No need for further discussion.**

There is no reason why this should be a concern.

3) Ahmed is praying more often.

- **Warrants further discussion**

This is not a problem but could be an indication that there is something on his mind troubling him: for example a family member is ill. Prayer is a helpful meditative tool to cope with stress and pressures of life.

Action: Ask the students whether Ahmed has articulated to them any things that trouble him. Is there a particular reason why they are worried about his increased prayer activity?

4) Ahmed is going home most weekends to pray at his local Mosque.

- **Warrants further discussion**

This is not on the face of it a problem. He may want to spend more time with his family and friends at home. It could be that he is going home because there is a family situation which requires him to undertake caring responsibilities, but he doesn't want to tell anyone. It could be that he wants to hear more from a new imam at his local mosque because the imam has brought a renewed and positive new verve to the community.

Action: Ask the students if there is a particular reason why they are worried about him going home to pray at his local mosque? As they are practicing Muslims they may know something about the mosque.

5) Ahmed is vocal and angry about injustices in Iraq and Syria.

- **Warrants further discussion**

This is not on the face of it a problem. Plenty of people are angry about the situation in Iraq and Syria.

Action: Ask the students if there is a particular reason why they are worried about what Ahmed has been saying? If he has been saying unlawful things, or using scripted speech which doesn't appear to them to be his own, or inciting hatred or violence, then there may be a cause for concern.

Multiple choice questions

How would you respond to the two friends?

- a) Tell the friends that it is up to Ahmed how he behaves and not take their concerns any further?
- b) Contact the local police as you are worried about the safety of the University community?
- c) Reassure the students that you take their concerns seriously and contact the Student Support Service to discuss your concerns further.

Answer

(c)

It is important not to jump to conclusions, but some of the issues the students raise warrant reasonable further enquiries. Do not dismiss concerns raised by students' friends.

Scenario Two: Lucie, first year UG

A student comes to see you to express concerns about a speaker who was invited to speak at an event last night. At the meeting he said that homosexuality is wrong and that 'other countries have it right in dealing with the problem and we should take a leaf out of their book' making allusions to recent incidents reported in the media. She considers his words offensive and homophobic and is concerned that he has been booked to speak again next month.

Please consider the following:

What would be your response to Lucie? For each possible response, decide:

- Correct response
 - Incorrect response
- 1) Tell Lucy that the University values freedom of speech and that it has to give a platform to all manner of views that might be offensive or homophobic to her.
 - 2) Advise Lucy that she is within her rights to report the matter to the police.
 - 3) Reassure Lucy that you take her concerns seriously and contact the Student Support Service to discuss it further.

1) Tell Lucy that the University values freedom of speech and that it has to give a platform to all manner of views that might be offensive or homophobic to her.

- **Incorrect**

The University values academic freedom and is committed to promoting and encouraging free debate and inquiry. The University accommodates a wide range of views, even when they are unpopular, controversial or provocative. Nonetheless, the University does not regard the right to freedom of speech as unfettered. The University is not obliged to provide a platform for people to air all manner of views, especially those which are against the law or breach the University's commitment to upholding values

of equality and diversity, particularly in relation to the Equalities Act 2010. It is perfectly possible to undertake legitimate academic debate and inquiry without inciting hatred or violence towards others.

2) Advise Lucy that she is within her rights to report the matter to the police.

- **Correct.**

Lucy is within her rights, if she so chooses, to report the matter to the police, who may undertake an investigation. The police will determine whether or not anything unlawful has taken place.

3) Reassure Lucy that you take her concerns seriously and contact the Student Support Service to discuss it further.

- **Correct.**

A discussion will be had between the Student Support Service and the Head of Security and Campus Support and relevant parties to determine whether or not background checks of the speaker were made, and whether it would be reasonable for the speaker not to be asked to speak again.

Final Question

The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 placed a statutory duty upon Universities and other public bodies to have a due regard – under the ‘Prevent’ strategy – to the need to prevent people from being drawn into or supporting terrorism. The main Prevent message is that of safeguarding: to recognise when someone might be vulnerable; to share concerns with others; to ensure a considered and proportionate early intervention is made to help and support the person, and to protect them from harm and criminal behaviour.

Question

Are you aware who to speak to at the University if you have any concerns about a student?

- Yes
- No

Answers

The best advice is to contact the Student Support Service which will undertake a considered and proportionate response to your concerns and has the access to internal and external resources able to provide the necessary support to any individual who is genuinely at risk. Your main contacts are David Thirkettle (x3730) and Jane Amos (x3701).